MEN OF THE TIME.

MEN OF THE TIME:

A Biographical Dictionary

OF

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS

OF BOTH SEXES.

A NEW EDITION,

THOROUGHLY REVISED, AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME,

WITH THE ADDITION OF A CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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PREFACE.

THE scope and object of this work are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. It was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry of the United Kingdom; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service unchronicled; we have Post-Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of military and naval officers, and of the clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; lawyers and politicians have also their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record of its deserts. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish, in as compact a form as possible, a series of biographical sketches of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world. The work, limited to no particular class, addresses itself to all, thus presenting the largest body of contemporary biography which has yet appeared in this country.

The present edition of "MEN OF THE TIME" will, it is hoped, be regarded as an earnest of the desire of the Publishers to respond adequately to the favour with which its predecessors were received, in spite of the omissions and imperfections inseparable from the first appearance of so comprehensive a work. Some hundreds of additional memoirs have been prepared expressly for its pages, while of those which were included in former editions,

almost all have been more or less revised. Those articles which now appear for the first time, are marked with an asterisk (*): some few of these, prepared too late for insertion in their proper places in the body of the work, will be found in the Supplement. In deference to a generally expressed wish, a CLASSIFIED INDEX has been appended to the present edition.

All ill-timed and partial expression of opinion has been avoided as far as possible; and the work now pretends to furnish a tolerably authentic record of the leading facts in the lives of about twenty-five hundred characters, who as statesmen, commanders, authors, artists, or in some other profession, have fairly become the property of the public. So far as he has been able, the Editor has collected these particulars from every available quarter, and he has endeavoured to combine them in plain, unvarnished statements, such as he trusts will prove a useful and welcome guide to the readers of newspapers and the current literature of the day.

Even whilst these sheets have been passing through the press, the hand of Death has been at work, and has removed several who, it was hoped, would have outlived its completion. Conspicuous among these are the names of Professor Aytoun, Sir George Brown, the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Cobden, Sir Samuel Cunard, the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Graham), Viscount Combermere, Sir H. Dymoke, Mr. Everett, Admiral Fitzroy, Sir C. E. Grey, Judge Haliburton, Sir W. R. Hamilton, Sir W. J. Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, President Lincoln, Duc de Morny, Marshal Magnan, Sir Jos. Paxton, and Sir John Richardson.

As it is intended to publish, from time to time, new editions of this work, with such changes and additions as the progress of events may render requisite, the Publishers will be grateful for any corrections or information that may seem likely to increase the value and interest of its pages. Such communications, addressed to the Editor, to the care of Messrs. G. ROUTLEDGE & SONS, Broadway (E.C.), will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

LONDON, September, 1865.

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

ACTORS, SINGERS, DANCERS, ETC.

AGRICULTURISTS.

ANTIQUARIES, ARCHÆOLOGISTS, NUMISMATISTS, ETC.

ARCHITECTS.

ARTISTS (PAINTERS AND DESIGNERS).

AUTHORS.

DIVINES.

ENGINEERS, MECHANICIANS.

ENGRAVERS.

LAWYERS: JUDGES, BARRISTERS, LEGISTS.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS: PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, PHYSIOLOGISTS.

ERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS, TRADERS.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L AND METAPHYSICAL PHILOSOPHERS, LOGICIANS.

MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS.

NATURALISTS, BOTANISTS, ZOOLOGISTS, ETC.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

PHILOLOGISTS, ETHNOLOGISTS.

POETS. (*Vide* also AUTHORS.)

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMISTS AND PHILANTHROPISTS.

:NCE, MEN OF: ASTRONOMERS, CHEMISTS, GEOLOGISTS, MATHEMATICIANS, ETC.

SCULPTORS.

SOVEREIGNS, MEMBERS OF ROYAL FAMILIES, ETC.

EN, DIPLOMATISTS, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.

TRAVELLERS AND GEOGRAPHERS.

The following LIST OF NOMS DE PLUME, *assumed by variou Authors, will be found useful to the general reader.*

BEDE, CUTHBERT	*See*	BRADLEY, REV. E.
BON GAULTIER	„	AYTOUN, W. E. and TH. MARTIN.
BOZ	„	DICKENS, CHARLES.
CHAM	„	AMÉDÉE DE NOÉ.
CORNWALL, BARRY	„	PROCTER, B. W.
CROWQUILL, A.	„	FORRESTER, ALFRED.
D'AUNET, L.	„	BIARD, MADAME.
ELIOT, GEORGE	„	EVANS, MISS.
FELIX SUMMERLY	„	HENRY COLE, C.B.
FERN, FANNY	„	PARTON, MRS.
GAVARNI	„	CHEVALIER SULPICE PAUL.
"JOHN HALIFAX," author of	„	MISS MULOCK.
"MARY POWELL," author of	„	MISS ANNE MANNING.
MEREDITH, OWEN	„	LYTTON, E. R. B.
OMNIUM, JACOB	„	HIGGINS, M. J.
PHIZ	„	BROWNE, H. K.
PROUT, FATHER	„	MAHONY, FRANCIS.
REYNAUD, MADAME C.	„	ARNAUD, H.
SAND, GEORGES	„	DUDEVANT, MADAME.
SILVERPEN	„	METEYARD, ELIZA.
SLICK, SAM	„	HALIBURTON, JUDGE.
YENDYS, SYDNEY	„	DOBELL, SYDNEY.

MEN OF THE TIME.

N.B.—An asterisk (*) is prefixed to names which appear for the first time in the present edition.

ABBOTT, The Rev. Jacob, was born in Maine, United States, about the year 1802, and was educated at Bowdoin College, where he took the usual degree before entering on the ministry of the Independent body. He soon became a voluminous author, both on religious and moral subjects, and popular as a writer for the young. He is the author of "The Young Christian," "The Corner Stone," &c., "Harper's Story Books," "Stories of the Rainbow," &c., and of some "Illustrated Histories," which have had a large sale on both sides of the Atlantic.

ABBOTT, The Rev. John, younger brother of the above, was born in Maine, United States, in 1806, and was educated at Bowdoin College, and at a college of the Independent Congregationalists at Andover, Massachusetts. He subsequently entered upon the pastoral office in connection with that body; but, like his brother, he preferred to devote himself to literature. He is best known as the author of "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," a "History of the French Revolution," "History of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte," and a history of the European Monarchies.

ABD-EL-KADER, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Meheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, who, though young, was famous for his powers of mind and body, was elected their chief by some of the tribes in the neighbourhood of that city, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. He was shortly afterwards proclaimed emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who, finding that it was more convenient to have the Emir as a friend than as a foe, concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the Province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. However, desiring to extend his dominions, he soon found himself again at issue with the French, who attacked him, but with doubtful success, though they forced him to evacuate Mascara. For more than ten years he continued in arms against the French invaders, whose generals he baffled in a desultory warfare, until, Dec. 23, 1843, he was defeated by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to the Château d'Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the pro-

clamation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the emperor Louis Napoleon, and swore upon the Koran never again to molest the French rule in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only has kept his word, but he treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in the summer of 1860, for which good service he has received a decoration from the emperor of the French. He still resides at Damascus, in Syria, living on a pension paid by the French Government.

A'BECKETT, SIR WILLIAM, brother of the late Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, was born in London in 1806, and was educated at Westminster School. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829. Mixing, however, the study of the *belles lettres* with that of law, he edited the "Universal Biography," and subsequently composed a considerable portion of "The Georgian Era." He was appointed successively Solicitor and Attorney General of New South Wales, and resident Judge at Port Phillip, a title which he exchanged for that of Chief Justice of Victoria on the erection of that part of Australia into a separate colony. He retired and returned to England in 1863.

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, a popular French writer, was born at Dieuze (Meurthe), the 14th February, 1828. He pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed, in 1851, to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), a work in which modern Hellas was painted in truer colours to the general world than was acceptable to the people of Greece. It was well received, and the author had soon plenty of work on his hands. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla" (1855). "Les Mariages de Paris" (1856) was another *grand success*; and so, also, "Germaine" (1857). He shortly afterwards published a famous pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to be inspired by the emperor. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." In 1861 appeared "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change;" and in 1863 the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guerin." Besides the above, M. About has written a number of vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces.

ACLAND, HENRY WENTWORTH, M.D., F.R.S., &c., fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, whence he was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, where he holds the post of Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and was appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. Dr. Acland is known for his active exertions in the promotion of cleanliness, drainage, and athletic exercise, as the best remedies against disease; and has published, with a view to bring the sanitary question before the public mind, an account of the visitation of cholera at Oxford in 1854, besides other matter, books, and pamphlets. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860, as his medical attendant.

ADAM, JEAN-VICTOR, the son of an eminent engraver, was born in Paris, the 29th February, 1801. He has gained some distinction as a painter. His first work, "Herminie secourant Tancrede," was exhibited in 1819. Several of his pictures painted since then are to be found in the gallery of Versailles. He has also had great success as a lithographic artist. Medals have rewarded the productions of his genius; but his fame as an artist will rest chiefly upon such pieces as the "Entrance of the French into Montebello" and the "Capitulation of Meiningen," now to be seen at Versailles.

...Mathematical Works. He was England as Envoy Extraor- and Minister Plenipotentiary United States of America, on the recall of Mr. Dallas, ately on the outbreak of the r between the Northern and n States. Mr. Adams was ions in 1863 for his diplo- correspondence with Earl in reference to the steam uilt by Mr. Laird in the

MS, JOHN COUCH, an eminent mer, is the son of a small near Bodmin, in Cornwall, e was born about the year He showed an early taste for atical studies, and entered at 's College, Cambridge, where out Senior Wrangler in 1843. soon afterwards elected to a hip, and became one of the atical tutors of his college. e is well known in connection e planet Neptune. In 1841 ed a design of investigating egularities in the motion of , in order to find out whether ight be attributed to the ac- cident of Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but, ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimonial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in his university.

ADAMS, WILLIAM BRIDGES, the son of a gentleman who took an active part in the election contests of Westminster in the days of Sir F. Burdett, was born in London in 1797. Ill health compelled him while young to visit a genial climate, and he travelled over a great part of South and North America, as well as on the Continent. He devoted much time and labour to engineering pursuits, having been originally a pupil of John Farey, the well-known engineer

tor, Mechanics' Magazine, and *Practical Mechanics' Magazine, The Engineer, Once a Week,* &c.

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late Mr. Thomas Adams, of Normancross, Hunts, was born in 1809, and, while still a boy, entered a printing-office as a compositor; but rising by energy, industry, and perseverance, he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1843. For some years he was one of the Auditors of the Poor-law Accounts, and sat as M.P. for Boston, from 1857 to the close of 1859, when he was appointed Attorney-General at Hong Kong, and subsequently Chief Justice there. He was nominated to the Recordership of Derby in 1858.

ADDERLEY, the RIGHT HON. CHARLES BOWYER, eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley, Esq., of Norton, Staffordshire, was born in 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was elected in the Conservative interest, in 1841, to represent the Northern Division of his native county, and has sat for that constituency without interruption to the present date (1864). He discharged with great efficiency the duties of President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second brief administration of 1858–9. Mr. Adderley has all along taken an active part in the establishment of Reformatory Institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on "Transportation," and on other subjects connected with Colonial interests. He is married to a daughter of the late Lord Leigh, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire.

ADLER, GEORGE J., was born in 1821, at Leipsic, and emigrated to the United States in 1833. He graduated at the University of New York, 1844, and was Professor of German in the same institution 1846–1854. He is the author of "German Grammar—German Reader," 8vo., 1848, New York; "Manual of German Literature," 1853; "Latin Grammar," 1858; a "Dictionary of the German and English Languages," 1859; and other popular school-books.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS JOHN RUDOLPH, a distinguished Naturalist, was born the 28th of May, 1807, in the parish of Mottier, between the lake of Neuchâtel and the lake of Morat, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 was removed to the Academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of M.D. From his earliest youth he evinced a peculiar inclination and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. Being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil, he gave to the world that new classification of fishes to which he has subsequently remained steadfast. In 1839 he published his "Natural History of the Freshwater Fish of Europe;" a subject which he treated with monographic completeness. While preparing this work he had published his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions of Echinodermes." The work, however, which contributed most liberally to his European reputation was his "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory tending to remodel the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been affected. M. Agassiz quitted Europe for the United States in 1846, and, after delivering some successful lectures in the Lowell Institute, was appointed, in 1847, Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Medical School of Charleston, South Carolina. This appointment he held for above two years, and since then

he has occupied himself in arranging his collections in natural history. In 1854 he published, in conjunction with MM. A. Gould and Max. Perty, an elaborate work, entitled "Universal Zoology, and General Sketches of Zoology, containing the structure, development, classification, &c., of all types of animals, living and extinct." M. Agassiz has also published in English since that time, a "Zoological Bibliography." In Europe he has acquired great scientific renown through his minute and scientific researches. The French Academy of Sciences awarded him their prize, with the offer of a scientific chair, which he declined. He writes with fluency in Latin, German, French, and English.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of the following, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland in 1832, he was one of the first to go thither to study the new epidemic. The result of his observations he published in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country, he lectured on Geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published, as the result, "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa," 1838, in which year he was also deputed by the Royal Geographical Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. He published, as the result, "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia," two vols., Parker, 1842. His "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "*Anabasis*," was the result of the two journeys, which were spread over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has since edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley-Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," three vols., "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," one vol., &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies, and has contributed largely to periodical literature.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, Novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age, he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of the law for literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon abandoned, and devoted himself wholly to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. In 1834 appeared his "Rookwood," which at once established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. In January, 1839, appeared the first number of "Jack Sheppard," in the pages of *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor in succession to Mr. Dickens in the following March. The story of "Jack Sheppard" is one which has always been popular with the multitude; and soon after its treatment by Mr. Ainsworth in

Bentley, eight different dramatic versions of it were brought on the stage. The morality of the story, however, was severely impugned by some of the critics of the day. To it succeeded "Guy Fawkes," first printed in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London;" both of which added much to his reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, his "Old St. Paul's." At the close of that year he ceased to be editor of *Bentley*, and set up the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing, in addition to its merits as a fiction, a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later, resuming his favourite *métier*, he published, in the *Sunday Times*, his "Lancashire Witches;" which he followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its recent revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 he published a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous;" followed in 1856 by another novel, "The Spendthrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and published in monthly parts, "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he found time to write a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," in 1860 he produced a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resident in the South Down Country. This he followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley*, in 1861, and since republished separately; also in 1862, "The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century;" and in 1863, "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary;" besides "John Law," now rapidly approaching its conclusion in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and announced for separate publication. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America; they have been mostly translated into German; and versions of several of their number exist in the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIRD, THOMAS, was born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and was educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh; he acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a journal of Conservative politics, which he still (1861) continues to edit. His chief works are:—"Religious Characteristics," 1827; "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches, 1845; "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his poems, new and old, 1848. His poem entitled "The Devil's Dream" is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1852 he brought out an edition of the select poems of D. M. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*), with a memoir prefixed, in two volumes, for Dr. Moir's family. He has allowed his "Religious Characteristics" to go out of print; but later editions of his other works, revised and enlarged, have been published.

AIREY, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., the eldest son of the late Li General Sir George Airey, G.C.H., a daughter of the Baroness Tal de Malahide, and was born in M

of the British army in the . For the sufferings of our , he was most unfairly held ible by a considerable por- the press, as he showed by his ed "Addresses" delivered be- Commission of Inquiry at , in exculpation of his depart- He was created a K.C.B., and a Major-General in the army , and Lieut.-General in 1862, 1860 was made Colonel of th regiment. He has been master-General at the Horse since 1857.

Y, George Biddell, Astrono- oyal, is a native of Alnwick, mberland, and was born July 1. He was educated at pri- chools at Hereford and Col- , and at the Colchester Gram- hool, whence he proceeded to College, Cambridge, in 1819. 2 he was elected Scholar, and 4 Fellow, of Trinity, having ted B.A. in the previous year, e came out Senior Wrangler. 4 he took his degree of M.A., s elected Lucasian Professor. ffice, rendered illustrious by been filled by Barrow and n, had become a perfect sine-

Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans) at the Cambridge Observatory. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining, with great steadiness, the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science may be much increased. It does not fall within the scope of this book to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Reflex Zenith Tube, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Mr. Airy's plans, and under his superintendence. It is sufficient to say that the latter is the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world. Mr. Airy has also computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows, and has reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time. He has also thrown

illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth by a series of experiments in the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine. Mr. Airy has also paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine-chronometers, and the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government as to the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. Mr. Airy was Chairman of the commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the previous national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from Mr. Airy's pen. Mr. Airy has steadily advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage, and of the "narrow" as opposed to the "broad" gauge on our railways. He also conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. He has also aided the Government in carrying out the Act applying to measures for the sale of gas, in making the clock and bells of the New Palace at Westminster efficient, and by giving important information to the Royal Commission for the Examination of Lighthouses. Mr. Airy has contributed largely to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A. B. G.). Among other subjects on which he has treated, we may mention "The Tides on the Coasts of Ireland," "An Investigation of the Place of Cæsar's Landing in Britain," &c. He also has written strongly, both in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially his own college. The principal separate works published by Mr. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*; also, separately published, "Mathematical Tracts" (now in a fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since separately republished. Mr. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; and the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations. He has also received from the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. He is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with the Institute of France, and with many other foreign academies. He was also one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London—an office, however, which he soon resigned.

AÏVAZOVSKI, GABRIEL, a learned Armenian, born in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, is descended from the ancient family of Aïvaz, established

a in the Mekhitarist commu-
abriel, who was attached to the
e of nationality in opposition
of ultramontanism, resigned
e. He afterwards founded the
rmenian College of Grenelle,
ris. He is a member of the
al Institute of France, and
of several useful works in the
an language.

AZOVSKI, Ivan, a marine
, brother of the preceding, was
Southern Russia, July, 1817.
admitted at sixteen, by special
the Emperor Nicholas, to the
l Academy of the Fine Arts
etersburg, in which he is now
sor. He has painted a number
ures, to be found in the mu-
of Russia, the subjects being
naval engagements drawn from
history. He has exhibited in
ith some success, having re-
third medal in 1843. His
t," and a "Turkish Café at
" (1857), have been very fa-
y received.

RMAN,* John Yonge, F.S.A.,
nown as a numismatist, was
lustrated volume on the "Remains of Pagan Saxondom." His services have been acknowledged by honorary election into the principal learned societies of Europe, and he was for some years secretary to the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

ALBEMARLE, Earl of (George Thomas Keppel), a nobleman of Dutch extraction, was born in 1799, and succeeded to the peerage in 1851. Having received his early education at Westminster, he entered into the army, and was present at Waterloo. He was formerly Private Secretary to Lord John Russell, a Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and M.P. for East Norfolk and for Lymington. He is the author of "A Journey across the Balcan," "A Journey from India to England," and edited "The Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham." He has been instrumental in his native county in reviving the good old English custom of Harvest Thanksgivings, as a fitting addition to "Harvest Homes."

ALBERT, Martin Alexandre, a French journalist, a member of the

was made a member of the Provisional Government. By a large majority he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but afterwards, being accused as an accomplice or instigator of the attack of the 15th of May, he was sentenced to deportation. He was last in the penitentiary of Tours.

ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., D.C.L., &c., heir-apparent to the British Crown, the eldest son of her Majesty and H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841. He received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, now rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, Barrister-at-Law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and subsequently resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. He spent most of the summer of 1860 in a prolonged visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received. In 1858 he was gazetted to a colonelcy in the Army, and he joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861. He travelled to the East in 1862 accompanied by Dean Stanley, when he visited Jerusalem. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the Army and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and in the peerage of England enjoys the further title of duke of Cornwall (by which title he took his seat in the House of Lords in February, 1863) those of the duke of Rothsay, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles in Scotland, and those of earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland. He also enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the duchy of Cornwall. H. R. H. married, March 10th, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born Jan. 8th, 1864.

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cesena, in the Papal States, in the year 1825. Her father, who was a member of a most respectable family, held a post in the customs department at her birthplace, and bestowed upon his daughter a good education. Having given early signs of an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen she made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. Her appearance there was so far successful that it led to her being engaged at the Theatre of La Scala at Milan. Here Alboni saved the director of the theatre from ruin, and established her reputation so firmly, that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe. Eventually she resolved on trying her fortunes in London, where she made her *début*, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield, where she balanced the successes of Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and at once was enrolled amongst the leading stars of the season. In 1847 she paid a visit to France, and in October of that year gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position as a singer in that metropolis, as well as in London. She now accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" *Malcolm*, in "Donna del Lago;" and *Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces, and, we may add, with great success, in spite of their diversity. Since that time, Madame Alboni has visited America and other distant countries, in all of which she has uniformly experienced a rapturous reception. She also appeared, during her provincial tours, at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms, and continued to maintain her high position for more than the usual number of summers allotted to any *prima donna* of the day. During the last few years

ng was rendered the more by her vivacity and grace. ars since she married Count of the Roman States, but she upon the stage to the last iden name under which she ame a favourite. She retired olic life in 1863.

CK,* SIR RUTHERFORD, K.C.B., homas Alcock, Esq., was born on about the year 1808, and icated with a view to the profession. In 1833-4 he Portugal as surgeon of the Brigade, and subsequently deputy inspector general of in the Spanish Legion, under acy Evans, in 1835-6. In 1839 appointed a commissioner of n the Portuguese Legion, and vent to China as British Con- oo-chow-foo. Having held a ppointment, first at Shanghai erwards at Canton, he was d, towards the close of 1858, General in Japan, and pro- n the following year to the Minister Plenipotentiary and General there. In 1862 he

ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD, eldest son of the late Edward Alexander, Esq., of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the old earls of Stirling of that name), was born in 1803, and educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed, about the years 1835-6, on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, and received the honour of knighthood for his services there. He commanded the 14th Foot at the siege and capture of Sebastopol. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, full of varied incident, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," &c.; as also of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the

of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, 1852. He is the author of the "Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah," New York, 1846; "The Later Prophecies of Isaiah" (1847); "The Psalms, Translated and Explained" (3 vols. 1850), a work which reached a circulation of 10,000; "Essays on the Primitive Church Offices" (2 vols. 1851); and a "Commentary on the New Testament."

ALEXANDER,* The Very Rev. William, M.A., son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of the late Most Rev. Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late earl of Caledon, was born in Ireland in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry, and was chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is Rector of Camus juxta Morne, co. Cavan, and chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and in 1864 was nominated to the Deanery of Emly. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a volume of poems; and is a frequent contributor of verse and prose to periodical literature. He is married to Miss C. F. Humphreys, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," &c.

ALEXANDRI, or ALECSANDRI, Basile, Poet and man of letters, of Roumania, was born in July, 1821, of a family originally from Venice. In 1834 he went to study in Paris, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and returned to his native country in 1839. The liberal notions which he imbibed in France induced him to join the "Young Roumany," who at Jassy and Bucharest endeavoured to regenerate Moldo-Wallachia by the introduction of the ideas and the literature of the West. As an author he made his first appearance with "The Flower-Girl of Venice." Since then he has written a number of pieces of various merit. In 1855 he founded "*La Roumanie Littéraire*," which was speedily suppressed. Devoted to the party of union, in 1856, he composed a song called "La Hora de l'Union," a kind of Roumany "Marseillaise." Left his own master by the death of his father, he gave freedom to all his serfs, and his example was speedily followed by 991 private individuals, which contributed, without doubt, to the general enfranchisement decreed by Prince Gregory Ghika. In this country he is best known as a literary man by his "Ballades populaires de la Roumanie" (1852-3), and "Les Doïnas," translated into French by M. Voïnesca (1853 and 1855).

ALFORD, The Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, well known as a poet and Biblical critic, was born in London in 1810. He was educated at Ilminster Grammar School, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments," published at Cambridge in 1831; to which succeeded, in 1835, "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," in two volumes. Of this work several editions have been published here and in America. In 1834, Mr. Alford was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and from 1835 to 1853 was vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, where he added to the slender income of his benefice by taking pupils. In 1841 he published "Chapters on the Poets of Greece;" was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1841-2; and Examiner of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London from 1841 to 1857. Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament in 1841, and since then four more; the last of which, completing the work, appeared in February, 1861. The former volumes have passed through many editions. He is also the author of several volumes of sermons. From

NCE, the second son of her
us Majesty the Queen and
highness the late Prince
s born at Windsor Castle
, 1844. His early educa-
trusted to the Rev. H. M.
from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs,
In 1856 he was placed
pecial care of Major Cowell,
assed the winter of 1856-7
for the study of modern
Having elected to join
service, he was placed
Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alver-
Gosport, where he pur-
reparatory studies for his
ession during the summer
He entered the service on
August in that year, after
d searching examination.
n appointed a Naval Cadet,
her Majesty's screw steam-
ryalus, 51 guns, Captain
er Tarleton, C.B. After a
sence of about two months'
rince Alfred joined his ship
sea-service, October 27th,
which time to the present
ved in the *St. George* on
reign stations, and has
ny of the countries along
of the Mediterranean, and

object the remodelling, not of the Prayer-book, but of the pulpit and the articles of faith—a plan of which proceeding was drawn up by Mr. Alison and submitted to her Majesty in the November of that year. He is the author of a book on "The Improvement of Society," and "Essays," &c.; and has in preparation a work entitled "The Church and the World Reconciled" (1864). Mr. Alison is also the projector of a large central boulevard between Holborn and the Strand, for the purpose of relieving the obstructions of our chief London thoroughfares.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart., Historian, eldest son of the author of "Essays on Taste," was born in the year 1792, at the parsonage-house of Kenley, in Shropshire. The father of the historian was a cadet of Alison of New Hall, in Angus-shire, prebendary of Sarum, rector of Roddington, and vicar of High Arcal; and his mother was Dorothea Gregory, granddaughter of the 14th Lord Forbes, a lady whose family has, for two centuries, been eminent in mathematics and the exact sciences. Sir Archibald was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of studying under Dugald Stew-

Duke of Wellington's administration in 1830. During the next four years he realized the fruits of his legal experience in a work on "Criminal Law," which soon became the standard authority on that subject in Scotland, and which now bears a high reputation in Germany and America as well. About the end of 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situations in Scotland. He was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1845, and of the University of Glasgow in 1851. When the earl of Derby was at the head of the government in 1852, Sheriff Alison was created a baronet; and in the following year the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Sir Archibald is author of the "History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution till the Battle of Waterloo," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," and "The Principles of Population." He has recently been engaged in a continuation of his great work to the conclusion of the war in the Crimea. The "History of Europe," while going through ten large editions at home, has been translated into French, German, and Arabic, besides being very largely circulated in America. He is at present engaged in a biography of Lord Castlereagh, which will probably close his literary labours.

ALI PASHA, Mehemet E., was born at Constantinople about the year 1815. Having entered the diplomatic service of his country, he became secretary of the embassy at Vienna, and after holding one or two other appointments, was appointed *chargé d'affaires* in England, and was ambassador to the Court of St. James's from 1841 to 1844. He was foreign minister under Reschid Pasha, and was advanced in 1852 to the post of grand vizier, which he shortly afterwards resigned and retired into private life. He was, however, obliged before long to return to the Porte as minister of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards again became grand vizier, in which capacity he took part in the deliberations at Vienna in January, 1856. He showed as much zeal in the reform of abuses in the government of the Porte as was possible under the reign of Abdul Medjid, under whose successor he has found more scope for his exertions in that direction.

ALLEN, The Ven. John, Archdeacon of Salop, is a son of the late Rev. D. B. Allen, rector of Burton, Pembrokeshire, and was born in 1810. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1832. In 1839 he was appointed one of the first of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and in 1847 archdeacon of Salop, soon after his presentation to the vicarage of Prees by the bishop of Lichfield, to whom he had acted as Examining Chaplain. Archdeacon Allen is the author of some valuable reports published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, as also of the "History of St. Christopher, an Allegory," and some occasional Sermons. He has also published an edition of Cudworth's celebrated "Treatise on Free Will."

ALLEN, William, D.D., born January 2, 1784, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States, is a son of the Rev. Thomas Allen, first minister of Pittsfield. He graduated at Harvard College in 1802, and was Professor at Bowdoin College, 1820-39. He succeeded Dr. Channing as a Regent in Harvard College, and while in that office he prepared the first edition of the "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary," the first work of this kind issued in the United States. In 1809 he prepared the lives of American ministers for Boyne's "History of Dissenters." He subsequently collected some 10,000 words not found in English dictionaries, contributed to different works of the kind up to a recent period. He is the author of "Baccalaureate Addresses," 1823-29, "Junius Unmasked," and of several publications of purely local interest.

ALLIES, Thomas William, the so

of a gentleman of Bristol, was born about the year 1811, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship; he afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*. He became Examining Chaplain to the late bishop (Blomfield) of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had previously published a learned work entitled "The Church of England cleared from the Sin of Schism;" but subsequent to his conversion to Rome, he wrote his "See of St. Peter," and a work on the Roman Primacy for the purpose of establishing the Roman Catholic doctrine on that much-debated point, and overthrowing the arguments which he had previously adduced on the side of the Anglican Church. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee in 1854.

ALLINGHAM,* WILLIAM, Poet, was born about the year 1828, at Ballyshannon, Ireland, where his father was manager of the Provincial Bank. He received his early education at a school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed largely to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of "Poems," dedicated to Leigh Hunt, "who encouraged my first literary attempts, and who since befriended me in matters of more importance." In 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by Millais and other artists. In 1864 he published "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, which has received a large share of favourable attention. Mr. Allingham holds an appointment in the Customs in England, and obtained a literary pension in 1864.

ALMGVIST, KARL JONAS LUDVIG, a Swedish writer, was born in 1793, studied theology at Stockholm, and published a number of elementary works in mathematics, geography, history, &c. But he is best known as a novelist and poet. The "Herrarne på Ekolsund" (the Lords of Ekolsund), appeared at Stockholm in 1847, in 3 vols. 8vo. His best work is a collection of poems entitled "Tœrnrosens Bok" (the Sweetbriar). M. Almgvist was reared in the highlands of Sweden, a circumstance which contributes to the charm of romance which tinges all he has written.

ALMODOVAR, COUNT OF, ILDEFONSO DIAS DE RIBERA, a Spanish politician, was born at Valentia about the close of the last century. He was trained in the Artillery School of Segovia. His liberal opinions made him early acquainted with the cells of the Inquisition, from which he owed his deliverance to the revolution of 1820. In 1823 the restoration of absolutism sent him into exile, until the death of Ferdinand VII. restored him to his country. He has since held various important military offices in Spain. In 1836 he was Minister of War in the Espartero Government, and fell together with that minister, in 1843, under the combined efforts of the moderate party and the dissident progressionalists. Since that time he has taken no part in the revolutions of his country, but has remained faithful to the liberal cause.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, a Mexican general, was born of an Indian family, in the state of Guerero, about 1780. A man of great energy, but of little cultivation, he is known in Mexico as the "Panther of the South." His uniform was usually a simple cloth, his headdress a straw hat, and he was always surrounded by his Indian *pintos*. He gave the signal for the insurrection of 1854. After the flight of Santa Anna (1855), he was supreme in authority, and at the assembly of Cuernavaca was made President of the State. He was greater as a general than as a statesman, and after having abolished certain military and ecclesiastical *fueros*, or privileges, he resigned his

presidency to Comonfort, the Minister at War, and President-Substitute, and since then (Dec., 1855) has resided at Acapulco in retirement.

ANCELOT, MADAME VIRGINIE, born MARGUERITE CHABDON at Dijon the 15th of March, 1792, a French writer of some note, came to Paris in 1804, married M. Ancelot about 1817, and made her first appearance with the comedy, "Mariage Raisonnable" (1855). The Théâtre Français played several of her prose comedies; as, "Marie, ou Trois Époques (1836); "Le Château de ma Nièce" (1837); "Isabelle" (1838). Madame Ancelot has also written several novels, the earliest, "Gabrielle" (1839); "Une Route sans Issue" (1857); "Une Nœud de Ruban" (1858); "La Fille d'une Joueuse" (1858-59). Madame Ancelot also studied painting, and has exhibited some of her efforts in this direction.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish Novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to procure for him any other education than such as was to be obtained at a charity school in the place, and even from this he was taken at about nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years afterward he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his mother, his father being now dead. During the time that he remained there he employed all his leisure in reading plays, and so conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed, however, to get an appointment at the Copenhagen Theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and having had the misfortune to lose his fine musical voice, upon which he somewhat counted, he was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but with no other fruit than some very feeble praise. At length his efforts fell under the eye of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving the genius that was struggling against the barriers of ignorance, went to the king, and obtained an order for Andersen's admission, without cost, to one of the government gymnasia. From this school he went to college, and soon became very favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey made in Italy, he wrote his "Improvisatore;" his romance called "O. T." which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the sober North. In "Only a Fiddler," he has given a picture of his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received a royal annuity, which permits him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. He has published "Tales from Jutland" (1859); "The Sandhills of Jutland" (1860); "Tales for Children" (1861); "The Wild Swans—a Fairy Tale" (1863); and "The Téo Maiden," translated from the German, by Mrs. Bushby (1863). His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition (1847) is in thirty-five volumes.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR, a man of business, and an active promoter of various objects of important public benefit, was born in Shetland in 1792. He commenced his career as a midshipman and clerk in the Royal Navy, but, failing to obtain promotion from the want of interest, quitted the service, and entered on a commercial career in 1815. Among the earlier public objects with which Mr. Anderson was connected was the superintendence of the naval portion of the expedition to Portugal under Don Pedro, which resulted in the destruction of the power of Don Miguel, and the establishment of constitutional government in that country. During the Corn-law agitation he was an active member of the League, and

ded the cause of Free-trade with his en, purse, and personal influence. Mr. Anderson for many years directed his exertions to the improvement of the fisheries, postal communications, and other objects of local improvement in the Shetland and Orkney Islands. In consideration of these exertions he was, on the dissolution of Parliament in 1847, returned, in opposition to the long-established influence of the Dundas family. In Parliament he generally supported the Liberal party, voting for the repeal of the Navigation laws, and the removal of all unnecessary restriction and unjust burdens on the shipping interest. But the principal object of public utility in connection with which Mr. Anderson is distinguished is the establishment of those extensive lines of steam navigation by which the postal and passenger intercourse with India, China, Australia, &c., is maintained. He was principal founder, and continues (1861) to be the Chief Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, through which that intercourse has chiefly been carried on; and, socially, politically, and commercially considered, has been of important benefit, both to this country and the East Oriental countries with which it connects her. Mr. Anderson is Chairman of the General Association of Steam-Ship Owners for the protection of the interests and improvement of British steam navigation. He was for some time Chairman, and continues a Director of the Crystal Palace Company; and is an active supporter of education among the labouring classes, having erected, at his own expense, a building for the use of the Working Men's Institute at Norwood, Surrey, where he resides, and another at Lerwick, chiefly with a view to the education of the children of the poorer classes in his native islands of Shetland.

ANDERSON, THE REV. JAMES STUART MURRAY, M.A., *Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, is a gentleman of Scottish extraction, and* the brother of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton. He was born about the year 1798, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. Having taken orders, he resided for many years at Brighton, where he held the incumbency of a district church, at the same time taking pupils. In 1836 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, and held the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn from 1844 to 1858. In 1851 he was appointed by the late Duke of Beaufort to the valuable rectory of Tormarton, near Chippenham. He is the author of an elaborate work on "The History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Foreign Dependencies of the British Empire" (3 vols. 8vo. 1851), and "A Memoir of the Chisholm;" and a variety of sermons on public occasions. He also edited, with notes and a preface, a hitherto unpublished letter by Bishop Berkeley on "The Roman Controversy." He is now residing at Bonn as British Chaplain.

ANDERSON,* ROBERT, a Brigadier-General in the U. S. army, is chiefly remarkable for the prominent part it fell to his lot to take as the commandant of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbour, at the outbreak of the great civil war on the secession of the Confederate States from the old Union. He was born in Kentucky in 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825, and joined the Artillery shortly afterwards. During the Black Hawk War he was Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, and as such served with Captain, now President, Lincoln. During the years 1835-37 he was Assistant Instructor and Inspector of the West Point Military Academy. He was Aide-de-Camp to General Scott during the Indian War in Florida, and in the Mexican War until the fall of the principal city—particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey, for his services on which occasion he received the rank of Major. On the building of Fort Sumter Major Anderson was made commander of it and of all the works around Charleston. In

anticipation of hostilities consequent on the spreading of the secession movement, Major Anderson concentrated his forces within Fort Sumter. This stronghold was beleaguered by the Confederate forces under Beauregard, on the 12th April, 1861, and after sustaining a vigorous bombardment for two days, by which, however, the garrison suffered but a very trifling loss, was compelled to capitulate. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General; but since that time ill-health has compelled him to retire altogether from active service.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., a popular preacher of Glasgow, was born in 1799, at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where his father was minister of the United Presbyterian Church. After acquiring distinction at the University of Glasgow, he became minister of John-street Relief Church in that city in 1822, and he has remained there ever since. He has gained a high reputation as the advocate of liberal opinions, and particularly as a controversialist, both on the platform and in the pulpit. His treatises on "The Mass," on "Penance," on "The Genius of Popery," and on "Regeneration," are the most extensively popular. He has also published some miscellaneous sermons, which have gained great popularity, and a series of his works is published in 6 vols.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, a distinguished French physician and author, was born at Paris, the 6th of November, 1797; he studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique Médicale" (3 vols. Paris, 1824). About this time he became the son-in-law of the celebrated Royer Collard, whose influence and popularity were then at their highest point. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology, and in 1839 succeeded the celebrated Broussais in that of General Pathology, and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, which have been translated into other languages. The most important are "Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie Interne," "Essai d'Hematologie Pathologique." It is said that Andral has devoted himself too exclusively to the pathological anatomy of the dead subject, to the neglect of morbid phenomena at the bedside of the patient, which led him into errors which he has since acknowledged. This discouragement shook his faith in the science of medicine, instead of leading him to confess the danger of too bigoted an adherence to systems in that as in every other science.

ANDRASY,* JULES and MARC, brothers, of an ancient Hungarian family dating from the 11th century, born about the years 1810-18, distinguished themselves greatly in a military capacity during the Hungarian war of independence. One of the family has always held the hereditary office of High Cup Bearer to the King of Hungary, and his relative, another Count Andrasy, possessed this dignity in 1863, when he succeeded Count Apponyi as Judex Curiæ of Hungary.

ANSDELL,* RICHARD, A.R.A., an eminent painter of animals, is of humble extraction. He is a native of Lancashire, and was born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool about the year 1818. In boyhood he was apprenticed to a trade, and he is, consequently, a self-taught artist. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen an A.R.A. about the year 1860. Among his most recent productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863 in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED,* DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.C.P.S., &c., son of

William Ansted, Esq., born in London in 1814, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London; Lecturer on Geology at the East-India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he became Vice Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. He also frequently lectures at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical" (1844); "Geologists' Text Book" (1845); "The Ancient World" (1847); "Gold Seekers' Manual" (1849); "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography" (1850); "Scenery, Science, and Art" (1854); "Geological Science" (1855); "Geological Gossip" (1860); "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania" (1862); "The Channel Islands" (1862); "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863); "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences" (1863); "The Ionian Islands" (1863), and numerous memoirs in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, *British Association Reports*, *Annals of Natural History*, *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He also contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the *Manual of Geological Science*.

ANSTER, John, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and author of a translation of Goethe's "Faust," was born in the county of Cork about the year 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1826. In 1817 he published a prize poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 "Poems, with Translations, from the German." Several of the pieces of which this volume was composed appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The encouragement afforded to his earlier efforts, and the success which attended these publications, induced Dr. Anster to print his translation of "Faust" in a substantive form (specimens of the work having been previously published in *Blackwood*), and its value was at once recognized by the late S. T. Coleridge and the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. Anster's translation has been twice reprinted in Germany. A second part of Faust was announced for publication in 1864. Dr. Anster was called to the Irish bar in 1824, and for many years went the Munster circuit. In 1850 he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. The order of his works is as follows:—"Poems and Translations" (1819); "Faustus," from the German of Goethe (1835); and "Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law" (1849). Dr. Anster is also understood to have contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and other leading periodical publications.

ANSTEY, Thomas Chisholm, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Thomas Anstey, Esq., of Tasmania, was born in London in 1816, and educated at University College, London. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He became an early contributor to the *Dublin Review*, the *Law Magazine*, &c., and took an active part in all political measures affecting the interests of the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member. In 1841 he published "British Catholics and the New Parliament," followed by "A Guide to the Laws affecting Roman Catholics," "A Letter to Lord Cottenham on Petitions of Right," "Guide to the History of the Laws and Constitution of England, in Six Lectures," &c. In 1847-52 he represented the Irish borough of Youghal

on "liberal" principles, and held the Attorney-Generalship at Hong-Kong from 1854 to 1858, when he resigned, owing to differences with the then governor and law officers of the colony, and returned to England.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL.D., was born at New York in 1797. He is the fourth of six sons, and, having received a good education, in 1811 entered Columbia College, and graduated in 1815. On leaving college he entered the law-office of his brother, Mr. John Anthon; and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. While a student of law, Mr. Anthon applied himself to the study of the classical authors, and especially of the Greek; in the following year (1820) he became Assistant-Professor of Languages in Columbia College, which office he held until 1835, when, upon the resignation of Professor Moore, he was elected to fill the vacant chair. Already, in 1830, Professor Anthon had been appointed Rector of the College Grammar School; and in 1831 he had received the degree of LL.D. Soon after his appointment to the adjunct professorship, he undertook the preparation of a new edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary," which was immediately republished in England. From this time Professor Anthon devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of a series of works, designed to improve the character of classical scholarship in his native country. In 1830 appeared the larger edition of Horace, with various readings, and a copious commentary; from this larger work Dr. Anthon prepared, in 1833, a smaller edition, for the use of schools and colleges. In 1835, he projected a classical series of the most important Greek and Latin authors. Besides these, Dr. Anthon has published larger works on ancient geography, Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, literature, &c., numbering in all about fifty volumes.

ANTIGUA,* THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Codrington College, Barbados, of which he was a licentiate in theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbados, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the Islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgins, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2,000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL JAMES, is a member of an Italian family of the middle class, and was born at Sonnino, April 2nd, 1806. Having been educated in Rome for the clerical vocation, he entered into orders, and having held several posts under the late Pope Gregory XVI., on the 11th of June, 1847, he was raised to the dignity of a cardinal deacon by Pope Pius IX. under the title of St. Agatha. According to the "Catholic Directory" for 1864, he holds the posts of "Secretary of State to his holiness the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, and of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consulta." He is virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope in his government of the Papal States, and his mouthpiece in all formal and official transactions, and more especially influences all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Papal court with the rest of Europe. It is almost needless to add, that in the troubled times of 1860-4, Cardinal Antonelli has been a stanch upholder of the temporal power of the Papacy, and equally firm in his resistance to the efforts of his fellow-countrymen to establish a "free and united" Italy.

APPONYI,* COUNT ANTOINE RODOLPH D', an Austrian diplomatist, born September 7, 1782. He traces his descent from a very ancient Hungarian family, settled in the county of Neutra or Nitra, a territory which was granted to them in 1392. Count Rodolph at an early age travelled in Italy, where he married.

Count was first sent by Austria as plenipotentiary to a small German Court; and later was nominated minister at Florence; and at last, in spite of his youth, and thanks to the countenance of the minister Metternich, he was appointed ambassador at Rome. M. d'Apponyi filled this post until May, 1824, when he was sent in the same capacity to this country. In 1829 he was transferred to Paris, where he continued for more than 20 years. He was subsequently ambassador to this country for several years, and represented Austria at the Conference on the Danish question during the year 1864.

ARAGO, Etienne, Journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer of the same name, was born at Perpignan, February 7, 1803; he studied at the College of Sorreze, and held, during the period of the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro;* the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed on the 27th of July, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal of the Revolution of July. He subsequently took part with numbers of his friends in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the number of the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. This escape did not deter him from subsequently entering the fiery field of politics. After the Revolution of 1848 he was keenly opposed to the politics of the Elysée, and signed the act of accusation against the president and ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. In 1849 he was condemned to deportation by the High Court of Versailles on a charge of contumacy. He has since resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he has mainly occupied himself with literary studies and editing his *Souvenirs*. M. Arago has been connected with many measures of benefit to his country. While at the head of the Post Office he first introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium he organised a charitable society for poor emigrants.

ARGELANDER, Frederick William August, an eminent astronomer, was born at Memel, in Prussia, the 21st of March, 1799. He was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of the new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz. "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which gave him great reputation, and gained him a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination, which was published in 1846, in his "Observations in the Observatory of Bonn," a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars. His work on the alternations of light in the changeable stars, upon which he has been employed for many years, is announced for publication.

ARGYLL, Duke of, George Douglas Campbell, only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born in 1823, and before he had succeeded his father in April, 1847, he had become favourably known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As marquis of Lorn, he took an active part

in the controversy of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842, he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." This *brochure*, "on the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year, he published another pamphlet on the same subject. It was called "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet, he maintained the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free-Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that, "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and on its appearance was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers, on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, &c. In 1849 he opposed the Amendment to the *Address moved by the* earl of Derby, and spoke strongly in favour of Free Trade; intimating that the Scottish farmers had mostly expressed themselves friendly to it. During the administration of Lord John Russell, he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. In 1852 he accepted office in the cabinet of the earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's famous Committee of Inquiry into the State of the British Army before Sebastopol, his grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855, he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's cabinet of 1859, the duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860. He was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1854, and in September, 1855, he presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow. In 1861 he was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire.

ARGYROPOULO, PERICLES, Greek legist and statesman, was b[illegible] at Constantinople about 1810. [illegible] father, Jakovaki, who was g[illegible]

interpreter to the Porte under the Sultan Mahmoud, published, besides a translation of the life of Catherine the Great, a translation of "L'Esprit des Lois" in modern Greek. Pericles studied law at Paris, and on his return to Athens was made professor of law in the new university there. He has published several works in modern Greek; one, Τὰ Δημοτικά, on municipal institutions (Athens, 1833), has placed him at the head of the juris-consults of his country. He has been member of nearly all the legislatures since 1843, and constantly found in the ranks of the opposition. In 1854 he held the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs, but after a year was obliged to yield the place. The political struggles in which he has been engaged have not shorn him of any of his reputation as a learned professor.

ARISTARCHI, Nicolas, Grand Logothete of the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople, and born in that city in 1800, entered public life at the age of eighteen as *muhardar*, or keeper of the seals to Prince Alexander Soutzo, of Wallachia. In 1821 he was involved in the disgrace of his family, and accompanied into exile his father Stavraki, the last fanariot who held the office of grand interpreter to the Porte, and who was massacred a few weeks after his retirement by order of the favourite, Khalet Effendi. When the storm had passed over, Aristarchi was permitted to return to Constantinople, where he speedily rose in office and dignity in the court of the Sultan Mahmoud. He was already Grand Logotheto (speaker or president) of the Greek Patriarchate, and in 1854 was named *Kapou-kiaja* (plenipotentiary) of Wallachia when the hospodar Alexander Ghika came to power. For more than thirty years Aristarchi has been greatly mixed up in the internal and external affairs of Turkey. He was an active agent in the famous Unkiar-Skelessi treaty (1832); and more recently, when the discussions on the Holy Places arose (1851), he was one of the mixed commission instituted to regulate the respective pretensions of the two Churches. He has the title of a functionary of the first class, and is decorated with many foreign orders.

ARLES-DUFOUR,* Jean Barthelemy, born at Lyons about the year 1805, is the son of a Councillor in that city. Being an agent for dealing in silk, he allied himself by marriage with the family of Dufour, and took their name with his own. He formed one of the jury at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851, and at that in Paris in 1855. In 1853 he was nominated Secretary-General to an Imperial Commission working in Paris; since which time he has established himself in that city, where he has opened a large house for the sale of silks and other articles of commerce. He was for fifteen years a member of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has assisted in several publications treating of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

ARMAGH, Archbishop of, Marcus Gervais Beresford, D.D., son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the 1st marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, and subsequently held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united Sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500, and his Grace enjoys the patronage of fifty-six livings.

ARMSTRONG, Sir William George, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., the son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, and formerly Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810.

He first entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced original investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in his invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst still a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He next produced his more important invention, the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, invented the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and swing bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, and, in December, 1854, constructed there the gun with which his name is identified. In 1858 the Rifled Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents for the gun to the Government, was knighted, and made a C.B., and appointed to superintend its manufacture. During his appointment, Sir W. Armstrong extended the manufacture of his guns to all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee on Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state unanimously that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year, he acted as President of the British Association.

ARNAUD, Fanny, a popular French author, better known in this country by her married name of "Madame Charles Reybaud," was born at Arles, France, in the year 1803, and married M. Charles Reybaud, an author of some note. She accompanied her husband to Paris, and when he became manager of the *Constitutionnel*, she contributed to the *feuilleton* of that journal and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* several tales, since published separately. Among her chief works are "Le Moine de Chaalis;" "La Dernière Bohemienne;" "Le Cabaret de Gaubert," and a variety of other tales, more or less characterized by talent and originality. She is the author of many lively works of fiction, including "Madame de Rieux," "Marie d'Enambuc," "Les Deux Marguerites," "Gabrielle," "Mézelie," and "Le Dernier Oblat." She has likewise published the "Château de St. Germain," "Les Aventures d'un Renégat," "Doña Mariana," "Faustine," "Léna," "Lucie," "Misé Brun," "Pierre," "Romans de Cœur," "Sans Dot," "Espagnoles et Françaises," "Valdepeyras," "George et Fabiana," "L'Oncle César," and other shorter tales and sketches in the Paris *feuilletons*. Mdlle. Arnaud is equally happy in the picture of life and nature in tropical countries, presented in "Mdlle. de Chazeuil" and other of her works. Her more important work, entitled "Les Anciens Convents de Paris," has been translated into English.

ARNOLD, Edwin, born June 10, 1831, second son of Robert Coles Arnold, Esq., a magistrate for Sussex, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, whence he was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to addre the earl of Derby on his installati as Chancellor of the University.

d in honours in 1854. Upon ollege, he was elected Second n the English Division of lward the Sixth's School, iam, and subsequently ap- to the Principalship of the ent Sanskrit College at Poo- e Bombay Presidency, which held during the mutiny, and in 1860. He has largely ed to critical and literary and is the author of several prose and verse. Among r may be mentioned, "Gri- Drama," and "Poems, Nar- nd Lyrical;" of the former cipal are "Education in 'The Euterpe of Herodotus" slation with notes,—"The s'a," with vocabulary in San- glish, and Murathi: the two e published in India. Mr. also the author of a metrical on of the classical Sanskrit litopades'a" under the title Book of Good Counsels," and ry of the Administration of der the late marquis of Dal- (1862-4), and is a leading n one of the chief daily

LD, MATTHEW, eldest son of Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., ster of Rugby, was born on December, 1822, at Laleham, ines, where Dr. Arnold then vith his pupils. He was edu- Winchester, Rugby, and at ollege, Oxford, where he was scholar in 1840, and won the te prize for English verse— ect "Cromwell"—in 1843. nated in honours in 1844, was Fellow of Oriel College in a 1847 the late Lord Lans- minated him his private se- and he acted in that capacity marriage in 1851 with the of the late Mr. Justice Wight- e then received an appoint- one of the Lay-Inspectors of under the Committee of Coun- ucation, a post which he still *n 1848 appeared the "Strayed and other Poems," signed* "A.," followed, in 1853, by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," which he subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the two first volumes were withdrawn from sale. Mr. Arnold was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857. He published, in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. He published, in the same year, in one volume, those records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, when sent, in 1859-60, to obtain further information as to the various plans of education in vogue in those countries, in his capacity as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education. Mr. Arnold has also contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature.

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S., is a son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, and was born in 1794. He received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris, and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London. He was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has also been twice *President*. In 1860 he was elected *representative* of the College in the General Council of Medical Educa-

tion and Registration of the United Kingdom.

ARNOTT, Neil, M.D., F.R.S., &c., of a Scottish family resident near Montrose, was born about the year 1789. He received his early education at the Grammar School at Aberdeen, and afterwards entered the University, to study for the medical profession, of which natural philosophy is an important foundation. Having graduated M.A., he came to London, and became a surgeon in the East India Company's naval service. About 1812 he commenced practice in London, and soon afterwards was appointed physician to the French and Spanish embassies. In 1827 he published, under the title of "Elements of Physics," the substance of a series of lectures which he had delivered on Natural Philosophy and its bearings on his profession. This work was published at first in parts, and the concluding chapters on Electricity and Astronomy belong only to the edition of the present year (1864). It has now reached a seventh edition, and has been translated into nearly all the European languages. Dr. Arnott is Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and a member of the senate of the London University; and his name is widely known in connection with the "Arnott stove" (which obtained the Rumford medal from the Royal Society in 1854), and other sanitary and remedial novelties, as means of ventilation, the water-bed, &c., which also bear his name. In 1861 he published "A Survey of Human Progress," and the influence on it of good methods of education, carrying on the history of human development from the lowest state of savage life to the highest point of modern civilization.

ARNOULD, Sir Joseph, is the eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, Esq., M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, and was born in 1815. He was educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was extensively connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. He also published a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," which is considered a standard authority on the subject of which it treats. He was appointed to a judgeship at Bombay in 1859, and received the honour of knighthood on that occasion.

ARRIVABENE, Giovanni, an Italian economist, was born at Mantua, in 1801. He was cast into prison, in 1821, at Venice, for not having denounced Silvio Pellico: there he remained seven months. Fresh persecutions obliged him to expatriate himself. He went to France and to England, and in 1824 was condemned to death for contumacy. In 1840 he was naturalized in Belgium. His labours as an economist have chiefly been directed towards the amelioration of the working classes, a subject upon which he has written a number of articles and treatises. Among his numerous contributions to journals are "Sur les Sociétés de Bienfaisance," "Des Moyens les plus propres à améliorer le Sort des Ouvriers," "Situation économique de la Belgique," &c.

ARROWSMITH, John, F.R.G.S., an eminent geographer, is the son of the late Mr. Arrowsmith, whose name is so well known in every school and college in the kingdom, by his atlases of ancient and modern geography. Mr. Arrowsmith was born early in the present century, and following actively in his father's steps, he produced the "London Atlas of Universal Geography" (folio, 1832-7). Amongst the numerous works of modern travels which he has illustrated with maps, &c., we may particularly mention Leichhardt's "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia," and Dr. Livingstone's "Narrative of Missionary Travels in Africa." He is Fellow of the Geographical and oth learned societies.

ARWIDSON, Adolf-Iwar, Librarian of the Royal Library at Stockholm, was born in 1791 at Padasjoki, in Tavestehus (Finland), where his father held a high position in the Church. He studied at Abo, where he commenced his career as a teacher of history in 1817. In 1821 he commenced a literary and political paper, called the *Abo Morgonblad*, which, on account of the liberality of some of its views, fell under the displeasure of the Russian Government, and was suppressed in September of that year. An essay written by Arwidson, and published the following year in the *Mnemosyne*, caused his removal from the university in May, 1822, and his perpetual banishment from Finland; upon which he repaired to Stockholm, where he found an asylum, and where he was shortly appointed to the office of Royal Librarian, which he still holds. He also became Secretary of the Swedish Printers' Association, and editor of its organ, which is devoted to keeping up a faithful record of the literary progress of the country. Here also he published a criticism upon a work by Ruhs, "Finland and its Inhabitants," and afterwards an edition of the "Works of Calonius." In 1848 he also published a catalogue of Icelandic manuscripts in the Royal Library at Stockholm. Sweden is, moreover, indebted to him for a collection of ancient national songs, under the title of "Svenka Fornsänger," which he compiled for the most part from that of Rääf.

ASCHBACH, Josef, German historian, born at Höchst (Nassau) the 29th of April, 1801, received his classical education in the Lyceum of Heidelberg, and, with the intention of entering holy orders, studied theology and philosophy in the university of the same city. Under the advice of Schlosser, he adopted the career of a teacher, and devoted himself entirely to historical pursuits. After having held in Frankfort *(1823) a chair of history, he was called to the University of Bonn, in 1842, to fulfil the same* functions. Aschbach has devoted himself principally to the annals of Spain in the times of the barbarians and of the Moors, and his works are reckoned among the best which have been written on those disturbed epochs; as, "The History of the West-Goths" (Frankfort, 1827); "History of the Ommayades in Spain" (Frankfort, 1830); "History of Spain and Portugal under the Rule of the Almoravides and the Almohaes" (Frankfort, 1833–37). He is the author, also, of a "History of the Emperor Sigismund" (Hamburg, 1838–44) and of the "History of the Herulæ and Gepidæ" (Hamburg, 1835); a contribution to a history of the Germanic migrations. He is a laborious writer, and everything which has proceeded from his pen is marked by minute painstaking and great accuracy.

ATHERSTONE, Edwin, Poet, was born towards the end of the last century. He was in former days a friend of Southey, Professor Wilson, John Martin, &c., and is known as the author of "The Sea Kings of England," an historical romance of the time of Alfred; "The Fall of Nineveh," an epic poem (published early in this century, and republished in 1821); and "The Handwriting on the Wall," from which Martin drew much of his celebrated picture of "Belshazzar's Feast." He is also well known for his "Last Days of Herculaneum," and is in receipt of a literary pension from the Crown of £100 a year. It is understood that he has now (1864) another poem on a sacred subject in the press.

ATHLUMNEY, Lord, The Right Hon. William Meredyth Somerville, eldest son of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart., was born in 1802. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Meath, a Visitor of Maynooth, and has sat for some years in the Liberal interest as Member of Parliament for Canterbury. He was M.P. for Drogheda from 1837 to 1852, Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1846 to 1847,

and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1847 to 1852. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1847, and raised to the Irish Peerage in 1863.

AUBER, Daniel-François-Esprit, Musical Composer, the son of a Paris printseller, was born at Caen, in Normandy, January 29, 1784. At a very early age he acquired a great facility in drawing and music, and played with considerable execution on the piano and violin. Having no taste for business, his father consented to his becoming a composer for the stage; and in 1813 he produced his first opera, "Le Séjour Militaire," which proved a failure. In 1819, his second work, "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," made its appearance, with hardly better success. His third effort, "La Bergère Châtelaine," and "Emma," in 1821, turned the tables in his favour. "Leicester," in 1822, "La Niège," in 1823, "Le Concert à la Cour," and "Léocadie," in 1824, "Le Maçon," and "Fiorella," in 1826, fully established his reputation. It was, however, with "La Muette de Portici" that his genius reached its culminating point of renown. In this opera he first ventured to depart from the school of Rossini, in which he may be said to have been educated, and to judge altogether for himself. "La Fiancée," in 1829, and "Fra Diavolo," in 1830, sustained him in his high position: since that date he has produced many popular operas, "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "Le Domino Noir," "Zanetta," &c. M. Auber is very prolific, and, like a true artist, has no sooner finished a work than he dismisses it entirely from his mind, and turns his attention to future plans. It is said, indeed, that he makes a point of never hearing his operas a second time. Auber is decidedly one of the few great musical geniuses of the age. He is a member of the Institute in the section of the Fine Arts, and in 1847 he was created a Commander in the Legion of Honour. He is said to have lately composed a new and magnificent opera, the possession of which is a subject of much rivalry among European managers. He also composed a musical piece for the opening of the great International Exhibition of 1862.

AUCKLAND, Lord.—(*See* Bath and Wells, Bishop of.)

AUERBACH, Berthold, a German Writer and Poet, born of Jewish parents, at Nordstetten, in the Black Forest of Wurtemburg, February 28, 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgard, in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg. He soon abandoned the Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature," was published at Stuttgard in 1836. In 1837 and 1839 he published his "Poet and Merchant," and "Spinoza," and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. But the reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Educated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Black Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter being translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was contained in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, and was afterwards inserted in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845–6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "The Godfather," in the manner of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, where he has zeal-

advocated the cause of educa-

JGIER, GUILLAUME-VICTOR-E, a French dramatic poet, was at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17th, . He was destined for the Bar, is inclinations were literary. His piece, "La Ciguë," a drama in two and in verse, was refused by the tre Français, who doubted the of the author—he was only ty-four; but it was received at Odéon. This was in 1844. Next the Théâtre Français, made aware mistake, admitted "La Ciguë" its repertory, and it is still ed with success. In 1849 ap-ed "Gabrielle," which gained him Monthyon prize at the hands of Academy. In 1858 he published llection of "Poésies," containing pretty idylls. Among his later es "Les Pattes de Mouches" and s Effrontés" have made the test hits. M. Augier has been d the "poet of good sense," in radistinction to some of his con-poraries. His style is more bril-than equal, and it is the absence nonotony which perhaps makes a favourite. M. Augier was ed to succeed M. Salvandy in French Academy.

UGUSTENBURG, CHRISTIAN-UST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOL-N - SONDERBURG - AUGUSTENBURG, in Copenhagen, July 19, 1798, is chief of the younger branch of the l line of the house of Holstein. ight up under the enlightened tion of the late Duke Frederic-stian, whom he succeeded in , and afterwards under that of nother, Louise-Auguste, he com-ed his education by travelling 818, 1819, and 1820, in Ger-y, Switzerland, Italy, France, England. In 1830 he married is-Sophie, countess of Dannisk-Samsoe. In the proceedings of provincial diets to which Frede-VI. committed the direction of German states, after *the French lution of July, the duke of Augus-urg took a prominent part, dis-*tinguishing himself as much by his zeal in the cause of liberty and progress as by his great oratorical ability. The duke is a large landed proprietor, and has spent immense sums in the improvement of the agriculture of his country. His stud at Augustenburg was one of the finest in Europe. After the downfall of the statholdshaft of Schleswig-Holstein, the duke's estates were confiscated, and he was declared a traitor, for heading the insurrectionary movement against the King of Denmark. He appealed to the German Diet for protection against the consequences of this decree, but without success. Returning to Silesia, he bought there, in 1853, the estate of Primkenau. He ceded, in 1851, for a money payment, his property and rights in Holstein to the Danish crown, but he and his son have recently sought to repudiate the transaction, and he has himself published a strong protest on behalf of his rights. The anonymous articles which he contributed to the public journals on the Schleswig-Holstein question have been re-published in a collective form.

AUGUSTENBURG,* FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, SONDERBURG, and AUGUSTENBURG, son of the above, was born July 6, 1829. Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, September 11, 1856, Adelaide-Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late king of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded at once to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. His claims are, however, still (1864) in abeyance, until the intentions of Austria and Prussia and the Diet in reference to the territory wrested from Denmark can be ascertained.

AUSTRIA, FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES, EMPEROR OF, born August *18, 1830,* ascended the throne of *Austria,* Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdica-

tion of his uncle Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis-Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession), and of the Princess Sophia. On succeeding to the sceptre, he found the empire shaken to its base by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. He found himself, however, forced to close the National Assembly and to assume absolute power, and at the same time to abrogate the Constitution of Hungary, where the people were in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the firm hand of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length gained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schoenbrunn, September 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Guided by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralized the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853-54, Francis Joseph used his influence, though fruitlessly, with the Czar Nicholas to dissuade him from the Crimean campaign; and he incurred great odium with the Czar because he refused to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whilst they in their turn were nettled because he resolved to stand neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion, however, will be more fairly estimated by posterity than it possibly can be by the contemporary biographer; but if Austria had joined the Allied Powers against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca, and probably her armed neutrality in 1855-6 was to a great extent the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. At present the emperor is engaged in the great experiment of reconciling the ancient privileges and usages of his numerous subject-states with the unity and grandeur of the empire. For this purpose the greater part of the old Hungarian system has been restored, the several provinces being empowered to elect deputies to their local Diets, while all the states are invited to send members to the Imperial Parliament at Vienna. The Press, too, has obtained a degree of freedom never known before, and religious liberty has been established to a considerable extent. The emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and fine in person, and his bravery amounted to rashness at Solferino. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amélie Eugénie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857 the emperor and empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and signalized each occasion by granting an amnesty to such inhabitants of those countries as had been involved in political offences. He has of late become more popular with his subjects on account of his gradual concessions on subjects involving constitutional freedom. He acted in union with Prussia, by forcing a devastating war on Denmark in 1863-4, for the purpose of settling the Schleswig-Holstein question.

AUZOUX, THEODORE LOUIS, a French anatomist, was born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), about 1797. He took the degree of doctor, at Paris, in 1822. He is best known in his own country and in Europe by the pains he has bestowed on popularizing the study of anatomy by the means of casts, taken from the organs of the dead subject. He employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, and which renders every vein and fibre to which

nongst themselves. His sys-
alls "elastic anatomy" (from
break). He has a large
or the preparation of these
al moulds in his native town,
highly spoken of, not only
wholesome moral and econo-
cipline which marks it, but
the artistic education which
o a number of the people in
rict in anatomy, modelling,
ting. Among his many dis-
ed publications we may cite
moire sur la Pipère," "Con-
ns Générales sur l'Anatomie,"
n Mémoire sur la Cholera-
sa Siége, sa Nature, son
ent," &c., &c. M. Auzoux
at the French Exposition of
old medal, and again at that
and in 1849 a fresh gold
He received the decoration
gion of Honour in 1833.

AY, SIR JOHN WITHER, KNT.,
n of the late John Awdry,
Notton House, Wilts, was
1795, and was educated at
ter and at Christ Church,
where he graduated, in 1816,
st-class in classics, and was
ntly elected to a Fellowship
College. He was called to

very general attention. Mr. Aytoun obtained admission, in 1840, to the Scottish Bar, and became one of the standing wits of the Edinburgh law-courts — though without acquiring forensic celebrity as an advocate, excepting as counsel in criminal cases. He was, however, presented, in 1845, to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University. The professor's politics, originally of a somewhat liberal tendency, having gradually undergone a complete change, he became a leading contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which, from time to time, first appeared those stirring national ballads now known as "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers;" including "The Heart of Bruce," "Edinburgh after Flodden," and "The Burial March of Dundee." Besides these lays, he is author of many pieces in the "Book of Ballads," edited by Bon Gaultier — a name under which he and Mr. Theodore Martin contributed to various periodicals. In the summer of 1853 Professor Aytoun delivered, at Willis's rooms, six lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature" to large and fashionable audiences; and to his pen is ascribed the mock-heroical tragedy of "Fir-

TAPARELLI, born in Turin, in 1800, is the descendant of an ancient Piedmontese family. From his infancy he was of a proud and fiery spirit. At the age of fourteen he showed the door to his first master, an ecclesiastic, for venturing to treat him harshly. For this he was excommunicated, and it was a long time before he could make his peace with his family and the Church. He devoted himself with great ardour to music and painting at a very early age, and in the latter branch of the arts specimens of his pencil are to be seen in the galleries of the Louvre and of Turin. In obedience to his father he entered the military service as officer in the Piedmontese cavalry; but his heart was in the arts, and an illness, induced by severe study, caused him to leave the army. He studied in Rome for eight years as an artist. He returned to Turin in 1829. The year following he went to Milan, where painting was in a flourishing state, and here he became acquainted with Manzoni, and married his daughter. It was under the influence of Manzoni that Azeglio devoted himself to literature, and produced his story of "Ettore Fieramosca" (1833), a work inspired by the purest patriotism, and which was hailed in Italy with great enthusiasm. A second novel, "Niccolo di Lappi" (1841), had an equal success. From this time M. d'Azeglio was regarded as one of the first representatives of Italian nationality; and, deserting his favourite studies, he became an active propagandist of the political views which led to the revolution of 1848, but never was a member of any conspiracy. When the insurrections of Rimini and the Romagna broke out, he published his celebrated work, "The Last Events in the Romagna," wherein, while blaming the insurrection, he attacked the government of the pope, and demonstrated the necessity of a national policy. After the revolution of 1848, he supported measures relating to the freedom of the press, the reform of the papacy, *emancipation* of the Jews, &c. Under Victor Emmanuel II., he was named President of the Council of Ministers, 11th of May, 1849. In 1852, he was replaced by his rival Cavour, and has since taken no active part in politics.

AZEGLIO, MARQUIS D', VICTOR-EMMANUEL-TAPARELLI, son of a nobleman who died in 1862, and nephew of the preceding, was born about the year 1815. His early tastes led him to study art; but subsequently his education was shaped for the diplomatic profession, and, after filling various subordinate positions, he was appointed, in November, 1850, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turin to the Court of St. James's, a post which has since been converted into that of ambassador of the King of Italy to her Britannic Majesty. The Marquis d'Azeglio continues (1864) to hold this latter office.

B.

BABBAGE, CHARLES, a Mathematician and Philosophical Mechanist, was born December 26, 1792, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, taking high mathematical honours, and prepared to apply himself to the development of his favourite science. In the course of his studies he found the logarithmic tables then in use—the ready-reckoner, so to speak, by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—extremely defective, and even unfaithful. The national value of tables of this description had long been recognised by every Government, and large sums had been expended in preparing such as could have, after all, but a proximate accuracy; because from the calculations of the astronomer are derived the data by which every seaman navigates the ocean, and every headland and island is marked in h chart. Mr. Babbage set himself consider whether it were not possil to substitute for the perturbable p cesses of the intellect the unerri movements of mechanism in

on of logarithmic tables. urpose he visited the various f machine labour, as well on inent as in England; in- nd compared wheels, levers, c., and studied their various ; and on his return, in 1821, t to direct the construction ifference Engine" for the ent. It may be mentioned, r, that this tour of inspection e production of his work on onomy of Manufactures," a en new to literary treatment, hich he opened up a field of on which has since been by a multitude of writers. a portion of the machine ogether, and it was found to ts work with all the precision been predicted of it. He pared his "Tables of Loga- the natural numbers," from 000, a work which was re- with gratitude throughout nto most of the languages of was speedily translated. In Babbage was elected by his ersity to fill the chair of its tical professorship, once oc- Sir Isaac Newton, and he l to discharge the duties of e for eleven years. During d he devoted all his leisure perfection of his machine, he received no remuneration for his own skill and ser- n 1833, for some reason at nexplained, the construction lculating machine was sus- and still remains so. Mr. is a member of the chief ocieties of London and Edin- nd his contributions to their ions have been considerable. author, *inter alia*, of "Pas- n the Life of a Philosopher," tion of the Differential and Calculus of La Croix," and ws of Mechanical Notation" printed). He also published, "The Ninth Bridgewater ;" a fragment designed at fute an opinion supposed to in the first volume of that series, that ardent devotion to mathematical studies is unfavourable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. Mr. Babbage seems disposed to take a desponding view of the state of science in England —a state of mind which, openly expressed in his volume called "The Decline of Science," is still further disclosed in his work, "The Great Exhibition," published in 1851, at the end of which book will be found a list of his published works (amounting to about 80 in all), and for further information respecting Mr. Babbage we must refer the reader to the eleventh chapter of Weld's "History of the Royal Society." In November, 1832, Mr. Babbage became a candidate, though unsuccessfully, for the representation of Finsbury, in the advanced Liberal interest. In 1864 he published a series of Autobiographical Reminiscences.

BABINGTON, Benjamin Guy, M.D., F.R.S., is a member of an Irish branch of the ancient family which has been settled for many years at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, with which Lord Macaulay was connected. He was born in 1794, and educated, first at the Charter House, where he entered the navy, and served at Copenhagen and at Walcheren. Altering the plan of his life, he spent two years at Haileybury College, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1812, but ill-health compelled him to quit India, whence he returned to England in 1819. He then entered the University of Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1830. In the following year he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was Physician to Guy's Hospital till 1854, and is still (1864) Physician to Charter House, and President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Epidemiological Society. He translated Hecker's "*Epidemics* of the Middle Ages," and edited for the Sydenham Society Feuchtersleben's "Medical Psycho-

logy." He has also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, to those of the Royal Asiatic and Geological Societies, and to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." He is the author of a volume of poems entitled "Passing Thoughts," published anonymously in 1854.

BABINGTON, CHARLES CARDALE, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., is the son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, Esq., M.A., and grandson of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire. He was born in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and subsequently proceeded M.A. He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, well known as an eminent naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through five editions; he is also the author of "Ancient Cambridgeshire," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, &c.

BABINGTON, THE REV. CHURCHILL, B.D., F.L.S., M.R.S.L., is a son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, and was born in the year 1821. He graduated in honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he is a Senior Fellow. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe." In 1848 he controverted, in a separate publication, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century. He has also edited, from a fac-simile of MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides" (from the papyrus in the British Museum), "The Remains of Hyperides," "Beneficio di *Cristo*," and also "Bishop Peacock's Repressor," and "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, and has been a large contributor on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c. He wrote the Ornithology and Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand." He has also written in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," and in the Transactions of "The Royal Society of Literature," and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and in the "Numismatic Chronicle," He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857–8, and in Natural Science in 1863–4. He is also an honorary member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archæological Society of Rome, and was for some years a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature.

BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS, born July 19, 1806, in Philadelphia, is a great-grandson of Dr. Franklin, and was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He became Lieutenant of Engineers in 1825, and Prof. of Mathematics in the university, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and subsequently filled the chair of Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and was afterwards appointed to the Presidency of Girard College, Philadelphia. In 1833 he published an edition of "Brewster's Optics," and in 1839, after a voyage to Europe for that purpose, a large volume, on the "Different Systems of Instruction" there pursued. In 1[illegible] he was appointed superintendent of the United States coast survey, reports of which are publish-

nually, under his supervision. In 1858 he received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Professor Bache is a member of the principal scientific societies of the world. Besides the literary productions above mentioned he published between 1840–45, "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory of Girard College" (3 vols. 8vo. and 1 vol. plates), and is the author of many learned papers in "The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," 1849–58, and of others in the journals of the Franklin Institute, of Pennsylvania, and of several minutes addressed to the government departments and various scientific bodies in the United States.

BACHE, Franklin, M.D., brother of the above, was born in Philadelphia, U.S., October 25, 1792. He graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, B.A. in 1810, and M.D. 1814. He entered the medical department of the United States army in 1813, and became full surgeon, 1814. Dr. Bache did not long remain in the army. In 1816 he entered upon private practice in Philadelphia; was physician to the Walnut-street prison in that city, 1824–36; Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, 1826–32; Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1829–36; Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1831–41, when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he was also President of the American Philosophical Society in the year 1853. He is the author of several professional works; among which the best known are "A System of Chemistry for the use of Students in Medicine," "Supplement to the American Edition of Henry's Chemistry," "Introductory Letters on Chemistry," and "The Dispensatory of the United States," published in connection with George B. Wood, M.D. *He is also the editor of several well-known medical works, and has* been a copious contributor to the American medical periodicals.

BACHMAN, John, D.D., LL.D., a distinguished American naturalist, born in 1790, in Duchess county, State of New York. In early life Dr. Bachman was associated with Audubon, whom he assisted in the preparation of his great work on Ornithology; and was the principal author of the work on the "Quadrupeds of North America," illustrated by Audubon and his sons. He has been pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Charleston, South Carolina, for nearly fifty years; during which time he has published some works on the denomination with which he has been so long connected; but he is better known as a writer by his "Examination of Professor Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World and their Relation to the different Types of Men," 1855; as also by his "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as applicable to the Doctrine and Unity of the Human Race," 1854, and his "Catalogue of Phænogamous Plants and Ferns growing in the Vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina."

BACK, Sir George, F.R.S., D.C.L., a distinguished Arctic Navigator, was born at Stockport in 1796, and entered the Royal Navy in 1808. The following year, having already seen some active service, he was made prisoner and sent to France, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, and in the course of the ensuing year volunteered for, and was appointed to, the *Trent*, hired brig, Lieutenant-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery, made to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, latitude 80° 36′ N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend the first-mentioned officer in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this

native city). Quitting the studio of Flaxman at the end of his seventh year of service, Mr. Baily accepted the post of chief-modeller to the great firm of Rundell & Bridge, who were accustomed to seek for designs and models from the first sculptors and painters of their time. "Hercules casting Lycas into the Sea," "Apollo discharging his Arrows," and "Maternal Love," executed for the late Mr. J. Neeld, M.P. for Chippenham, were next in succession from his hand. Mr. Baily was afterwards employed, with other sculptors, in executing the figures on the Marble Arch and the "Triumph of Britannia," together with the statues on the summit of the edifice. He likewise sculptured the *bassi-relievi* that surround the throne-room at Buckingham Palace. His other works of that period were statues to the memory of Lord Egremont; Mr. Telford, the engineer; Sir Astley Cooper; Sir Richard Bourke, governor of New South Wales; Dean Dawson; Doctor Butler; Earl Grey, at Newcastle; the Duke of Sussex, for Freemasons' Hall; a monument to Lord Holland, in Westminster Abbey; and a design for the Nelson monument, which, for want of funds, has never been carried out. The colossal statue of Nelson which surmounts the Corinthian column in Trafalgar Square is also from his hand. Mr. Baily was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1817, and a Royal Academician in 1821. He resigned his seat in the ruling body of the Academy in 1862. His best works perhaps are "Eve listening to the Voice," a companion to his "Eve at the Fountain;" "The Graces," and the "Fatigued Huntsman" (both purchased by the late Mr. Joseph Neeld); the "Sleeping Nymph," in the possession of Lord Monteagle; and a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel for Manchester.

BAIN,* Alexander, was born at Aberdeen in 1818, and in 1836 entered Marischal College, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College. In 1844–5 he taught the Natural Philosophy class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow. In the end of 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant Secretary, and in the autumn following became Assistant Secretary to the General Board of Health, but resigned that post in 1850. In 1857 he was appointed Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London, which post he continued to hold till 1862. In 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1863 he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed by the Crown Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London. He first appeared as an author in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847–8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, and also several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes of his own. In 1855 appeared "The Senses and the Intellect;" in 1859, "The Emotions and the Will;" in 1861, "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology;" and, in 1863, an English Grammar. Mr. Bain also contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to "Chambers's Encyclopædia."

BAINES, Edward, the second son of the late Mr. Edward Baines (who rose from being a printer's boy to be the representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years 1834–41), and brother of the la[illegible] Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., so[illegible] time Chancellor of the Duchy [illegible] Lancaster, was born in 1800, and [illegible] educated at the Protestant Dissent[illegible]

Grammar School, Manchester. He succeeded his lamented father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential organs of the Liberal school in the North of England; and he is well known as the author of "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. He is also President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. Mr. Baines was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859; and in 1861 attempted, though without success, to introduce into Parliament a bill for the reform of the representation of the people, the substance of which was a £6 franchise in boroughs, but was defeated on a division by 245 votes to 193. He again introduced the same bill in 1864. Mr. Baines is an organ of the dissenting interest in the House of Commons, and as such is a strong opponent of church rates, and a supporter of the voluntary system.

BAIRD, Robert, D.D., born in 1798, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is best known in Europe and America for his labours in the extension of the Protestant religion. His "History of the Temperance Societies," 1836, has been translated into German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Flemish, and Finnish. "A View of Religion in America," Glasgow, 1842, has also been translated into four languages. Among his other works are "A View of the Valley of the Mississippi," Philadelphia, 1832; "Protestantism in Italy," Boston, 1845; "The Christian Retrospect and Register," New York, 1851; "History of the Waldenses and Albigenses," &c.; besides extensive contributions to American periodicals, and many lectures on the results of his travels in Europe, delivered in the larger cities of the United States.

BAIRD, Spencer F., born in 1823 at Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S., is Professor of Natural Science at Dickinson College, and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Baird is also editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," 4 vols., with plates 2 vols., New York, 1851; and is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural history, collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieutenant Gilliss, the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and the Pacific Railroad survey.

BAKER, Thomas Barwick Lloyd, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, a gentleman well known for the leading part which he has taken in the reformatory movement, is the only son of the late Thomas J. Lloyd Baker, Esq., of Hardwicke Court, and was born in 1807. His mother was a niece of Granville Sharp, whose exertions in the cause of negro emancipation are not likely soon to be forgotten. Mr. Baker himself was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and is an active Magistrate and deputy-Lieutenant of his native county, where he has established a reformatory institution at his own expense and under his own management, utilizing the labour of its inmates for the purposes of agricultural improvement. He has also advocated by his pen some important changes in the apportionment of sentences to youthful and experienced criminals.

BALFE, Michael William, a musical composer, is a native of Dublin, and was born in 1808. When very young he evinced a great talent for music, and received some early instruction at Wexford, from the bandmaster of a regiment stationed there; afterwards he had some further lessons from the well-known composer C. E. Horn, and also from his father. He made very great progress during a brief course of study as a violin player. In 1824 he appeared in the opera of "Freischütz," at the Norwich Theatre. He afterwards went to Italy, where he first came before the public as a composer.

He removed to Paris in 1827, where he met with great success, under the name of "Balfi," as a bass singer, in company with Malibran and Sontag. Having again visited Italy, where he produced a series of operas for Milan, Paris, and London, he became in 1845 director of the Italian Opera in London. His earliest operas are "The Siege of Rochelle," the "Maid of Artois" (in which Malibran obtained such celebrity), "Catherine Grey," "Joan of Arc," "Diadeste," "Falstaff," "Kiolanthe," "Le Puits d'Amour," "Quatres Fils d'Aymon," all of which met with various degrees of success. In 1839 Mr. Balfe became the lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation proved a failure. "The Bohemian Girl" and the "Daughter of St. Mark" were both brought out at Drury Lane. The latter ran through more than one hundred consecutive nights, and a piece of plate was presented to him by his friends in commemoration of its hundredth performance. The "Enchantress," "L'Etoile de Seville," the "Bondman," the "Maid of Honour," "The Sicilian Bride," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," "Bianca," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Armourer of Nantes," and "Blanche de Nevers" complete the list of his leading compositions. His subsequent career is well known. Besides assisting at most of the leading concerts, he was appointed conductor of music to Her Majesty's Theatre: since the temporary close of which he again visited America. His second daughter, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe, born in 1837, after having made a most successful *début*, in the London season of 1857, during that and the two following seasons gained high laurels in England, in Italy, and at St. Petersburg.

BALFOUR,* John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, is of good Scottish descent, and was born about the year 1802. He graduated M.A. and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1831, and was for some time Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," &c. He contributed the article on Botany to the 8th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and he also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Balfour is a member of very many learned societies on the Continent, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

BALL, The Right Hon. Nicholas, is the son of the late John Ball, Esq., of Eccles Street, Dublin, where he was born in 1791. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1814, and obtained a silk gown in 1830. In 1836 he was elected M.P. for Clonmel, and in 1838 succeeded the late Chief Baron Woulfe, as Attorney-General for Ireland, and was sworn a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland. In the following year he was elevated to the Bench, as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas (Ireland); and he is also a Bencher of King's Inns. His eldest son, Mr. John Ball, who was M.P. for co. Carlow, 1852-7, and for some time Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, is F.R.S. and an accomplished naturalist, and one of the most active members of the "Alpine Club," of which he was President, and for whom he edited an interesting volume on the "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of the Alps." He is also the author of "The Alpine Guide," in two parts.

BALLANTINE,* William, Sergeant-at-Law, was born about the the year 1808, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and goes the home circuit. He is well known as a successful advocate in criminal cases. He was made a Q.C. in 1863.

BALSTON,* The Rev. Edw[illegible] M.A., Head Master of Eton Coll[illegible]

a son of William Balston, Esq., of Springfield, near Maidstone, Kent, and was born about the year 1817. He was educated at Eton as a King's scholar, and passed thence to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, and where he took the usual degrees. He returned to Eton as an assistant master soon after taking his B.A. degree, and after having been for a short time Fellow of Eton, he was promoted to the Head Mastership in 1862, on the elevation of Dr. Goodford to the Provostship.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, was born in 1800 at Worcester, Massachusetts, where his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, the author of "A Life of Washington," was a leading Unitarian Minister. When scarcely seventeen, Mr. Bancroft graduated at Harvard College, with honours. In 1818 he visited Europe, and there studied at Göttingen and Berlin, under the eminent scholars Heeren and Schlosser. After an absence of four years, during which he travelled in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he returned to the United States. His first sphere of labour was as a tutor of Greek in Harvard College. His destination in life was at this time the pulpit; but a love of intellectual independence and the desire to engraft upon the academic system in New England the German method of instruction, led him to adopt labour in a different field of instruction, which he pursued for some time in the interior of New England, but afterward abandoned for duties of a more public and permanent character. During the interval of severer exertion, Mr. Bancroft furnished many contributions to American literature, derived especially from stores of German intellect, then but little known in the United States. He early adopted decided political opinions, and attached himself to the Democratic party. In 1823 he published a small collection of poems, and soon afterwards a translation of one of *Heeren's "Historical Treatises,"* but soon devoted himself to more profitable employments. In 1826, in a public oration which he afterwards printed, he announced as his creed "universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy;" and in the ranks of the Liberal party he rose to political preferment and distinction. In 1834 Mr. Bancroft published the first volume of his "History of the United States," a work to which he had long devoted his thoughts and attention, and in which he laid the foundation of a permanent reputation. The first and two succeeding volumes of the work, comprising the colonial history of the country, exhibited for the first time, in a profound and philosophical manner, the ideas and principles of American history. In 1838, Mr. Bancroft received from President Van Buren the appointment of collector of the port of Boston, a post of more responsibility than profit, which he occupied until the year 1841. In 1844 he was the democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Massachusetts; and though in a minority, his unusually large number of votes attested his popularity. In the spring of 1845 Mr. Bancroft was called by President Polk to the administration of the navy department, which owes to him the foundation of the Nautical School at Annapolis, and the improvements in the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846 he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and there represented the United States, until succeeded by Mr. Abbott Lawrence in 1849. In England, the prestige of Mr. Bancroft's literary reputation enhanced the respect which attached to him during his diplomatic career. On his return he fixed his residence in the city of New York, and resumed more actively the prosecution of his historical labours. The fourth volume of his History, which appeared early in the year 1852, includes the opening scenes *of the drama of American independence. Volume V.,* comprising the

[illegible] pieces which had previously appeared in the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. The last [illegible] received [illegible] was his "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364-1477," Paris, 1824, a plain descriptive narrative. "Les Communes et l'Aristocratie" deserves mention among his smaller political treatises. After the revolution of February, 1848, he published "Questions Constitutionnelles," a work pertaining to the late condition of France, which attracted but little attention. His latest works are, "Histoire de la Convention Nationale," 6 vols., Paris, 1851-53; that of the "Directoire de la République Française," 3 vols., Paris, 1855; his "Études Historiques et Biographiques," 2 vols., 1857; Études Littéraires et Historiques," 2 vols., 1858, and "Le Parlement et la Fronde," 1 vol., 1859.

BARBADOS, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS PARRY, D.D., fourth son of a Denbighshire clergyman of good family in the Principality, was born in 1795. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in [illegible]

popular [illegible]

BARBES [illegible] the prem[illegible] the revolu[illegible] was born [illegible] loupe, in 1[illegible] France wh[illegible] there receiv[illegible] arriving in F[illegible] he threw hi[illegible] into the vort[illegible] death of his [illegible] session of a[illegible] not long be[illegible] advanced hin[illegible] republican pa[illegible] ber of vario[illegible] implicated in [illegible] 1834, for whi[illegible] St. Pélagie. [illegible] merous perso[illegible] attempt on th[illegible] in August, 18[illegible] a month late[illegible] condemned t[illegible] for the illicit[illegible] powder. Sca[illegible] when he for[illegible] with Blanqui[illegible]

ency, bade adieu to his friends, and epared for death. He wrote what deemed his last thoughts under the le "Deux Jours de Condamnation à ort," Paris, 1848. He was in the ison at Nismes when the revolution 1848 broke out, which placed him ice more at liberty. But past punishents had not extinguished his reublican zeal. As president of the evolution Club, and one of the chiefs the advanced party who sustained edru Rollin in the Provisional Governent, he was afraid that excesses ight compromise the republic and ounterbalance the influence of his ormer friend, Blanqui, on the masses. Honour and power now came to him. He was made Governor of the Luxemourg, colonel of the 12th legion of the National Guard of Paris, and entered he Constituent Assembly as representative of the department of the Aude. Again his revolutionary spirit broke out; he had a share in the attempt of the 15th May, and was one of those who went to the Hôtel de Ville, with the vain attempt to form a new government. For this he was arrested and sentenced to perpetual detention. Six years he passed in the prison of Belle-Isle, when (1854) expressing himself enthusiastically on the French war against Russia, and his desire for the success of the French Army, should this end even in the consolidation of the empire, he was set at liberty by the emperor. He refused this grace, and went to Paris to constitute himself once more a prisoner, but being let alone he voluntarily exiled himself.

BARDSLEY, Sir James Lomax, Knt., M.D., was born at Nottingham in 1801, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1823. He has practised for many years as a physician at Manchester, where he enjoys a very high reputation, and is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Infirmary. He is the author of able articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of a professional work of some note, "Hospital Facts and Observations." He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

BARING, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill, Bart., is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, the second baronet of that name (who was a brother of the late Lord Ashburton), by the daughter of Charles Sealey, Esq., of Calcutta. He was born in 1796, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1817, and took the degree of M.A. in 1821. In 1823 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and since the year 1826 has represented Portsmouth in the Liberal interest. He was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Melbourne from 1830 to June, 1834, and one of the joint-secretaries of the Treasury from June to November, 1834, and from April, 1835 to 1839. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the latter part of Lord Melbourne's administration, from 1839 to 1841, and First Lord of the Admiralty under Lord John Russell from January, 1849, to March, 1852.

BARING, Thomas, next brother to Sir Francis, was born in 1800, and was educated at Winchester School. He early engaged in those mercantile pursuits in which all his family have won a name, and entered into political life in 1835, when he was elected to represent Gt. Yarmouth in Parliament, and sat till 1837. In 1843, upon the decease of Sir Matthew Wood, he became a candidate for the honour of representing the city of London, when he had for his opponent Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the Bench, in April, 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents in the Conservative interest, being thus opposed to his brother during his parliamentary career. In 1852, and again in 1858, it is understood that Lord Derby offered to Mr. Baring the chancellorship of the Ex-

chequer. It is, however, as a capitalist and a member of a house connected with some of the greatest monetary operations of the age, that he is most widely known. He acted as one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West-India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce-Castle School, Tottenham, he entered upon business, and obtained that practical experience, which has conspired to place him in the foremost rank, if not at the very head of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented down to 1849 as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In the latter year he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlements of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and whilst there he laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. He also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. His success was not less during his tenure of office as Governor of Jamaica, between 1853 and 1856; in which year he was promoted by the late Sir William Molesworth, then Secretary of State for the colonies, to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience have peculiarly fitted him. In 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. He was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana.

BARNABO, Cardinal Alexander, is a member of a noble Italian house, and was born at Foligno, on the 2nd of March, 1801. Having held some inferior offices in the Papal States, in June, 1856, he was raised to the dignity of a cardinal priest under the title of St. Susanna; he is officially described in the "Roman Catholic Directory" as "Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda." In this capacity he holds the superintendence of the foreign missionary relations of the Holy See.

BARNARD, Henry, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, United States, in 1811; graduated at Yale College, in 1830, and proceeded LL.D. from Yale in 1852, from Union College in 1852, and from Harvard College in 1853. He is chiefly known for his laborious efforts and many publications in behalf of the system of public schools. His "School Architecture," "Normal Schools in the United States," "Normal Schools in the United States and in Europe," "Reports on Common Schools in Connecticut, 1838-54," and "Education and Employment for Children in Factories," are among the most celebrated of his works. His reports and contributions on these subjects are most voluminous.

BARNES, The Rev. Albert, born 1798, at Rome, State of New York, is a distinguished Nonconformist divine. In 1817 he entered Fairfield Academy, Connecticut, and graduated at Hamilton College, in 1820. He was originally destined for the law, but conscientious motives drew him to the ministry. He studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, and was licensed to preach in April, 1823, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He was subsequently a preacher at various places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and in 1830 was installed as minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Barnes is widely known in England by his Commentaries on the New Testament, and on the book of Job, Isaiah, and Daniel. Bo in the United States, and in Gre Britain he has repeatedly refus the title of D.D., on conscienti grounds.

, THE REV. WILLIAM, of
ie Came, Dorchester, B.D.,
ilologist, was born about
i10, at Rush-hay, Bagber,
Sturminster Newton, in
Blackmore, Dorset. He
and forefathers, of the
s of people, so that his
ing was won by study late
kept for some years a
orchester; was appointed
cy of Whitcombe, Dorset,
nd was instituted to the
Winterbourne Came in 1862.
uthor of "Poems of Rural
Dorset Dialect," "A Gram-
Glossary of the Dorset
nd a few English poems;
gical Grammar, grounded
ish, and formed from a
of more than Sixty Lan-
ing an Introduction to the
Grammars of all Languages,
English, Latin, and Greek;"
a View of the Roots and
the English as a Teutonic
"An Anglo-Saxon Delectus,
Extracts from Anglo-Saxon
nd the Saxon Chronicle;"
n Ancient Britain and the
being the Result of his Col-
or a Course of Lectures on
ct;" "Views of Labour and
The Elements of Linear Per-
and the Projection of Sha-
ith woodcut diagrams by him-
School-book of Geography
ology," "Exercises in Prac-
ence," with contributions to
s, and some smaller papers.

CHE, PIERRE JULES, advo-
politician, was born in Paris,
1802. After leaving college,
ed law, and was admitted
in 1823. Although an elo-
eaker, it was ten years before
known to the public as a
thenceforward, however, his
were retained in a variety of
nt cases, which he pleaded in
l Courts and before the Court
. In 1847 he entered the
r of Deputies, taking his seat
side of Odillon Barrot, and
dently opposed to Guizot. He
took an active part in promoting the reform banquet of the 22nd February, 1848, and signed the act of accusation, presented at this time, against Guizot and Duchâtel. After the 24th February, he became a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, and was elected for Charente-Inférieure, his profession of faith being political liberty, gratuitous education, the equitable remuneration of labour, protection for agriculture, &c. M. Baroche was an active member of the republican party. He was made Procureur-Général of the Republic in the Court of Appeal of Paris; in 1850 he became Minister of the Interior. Always favourable to the policy of the President of the Republic, after the *coup d'état* he accepted the vice-presidency of the Consultative Commission: he was officially appointed to proclaim the votes taken by universal suffrage, which made the President Emperor of France. M. Baroche was subsequently made President of the Council of State, with the rank of minister, and is now (1864) Keeper of the Seals and Secretary of State for Justice.

BARROT, CAMILLE-HYACINTHE ODILLON, born at Villefort, France, July 19, 1791, became a barrister, and practised in the Court of Cassation from 1814 to 1831. He was very young when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of Louis XVIII., but had already acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pleader. He had everything in his favour—countenance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy, and soon exercised such an amount of influence in the Chamber, that he came to be regarded as the Demosthenes of the Liberal Opposition. He was deeply engaged in the projects of the party which brought about the revolution of July, 1830; and when at one time matters wore so gloomy an aspect that the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection were reduced to eight, Barrot was one of that number. When the revolution was triumphant, he

was one of the three commissioners appointed by the provisional government to intimate that the crown-jewels would be restored to the royal family on condition of their immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to his embarkation. On his return he was nominated Prefect of the Seine. Under Louis Philippe, Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy. In 1839 he visited Great Britain, and, during his sojourn there, he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. He was foremost in getting up the agitation in favour of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the revolution of 1848, and the downfall of Louis Philippe; but he did not at first foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was destined to lead, for he halted midway, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with Thiers, and supported the right of the Count De Paris to the throne, and that of the Duchess D'Orleans to the regency. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success until 1851, when the President's policy required other agents. Since that period he has retired from active political life.

BARROT, Ferdinand, a brother of Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, was born in 1805, and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his aptitude in dealing with the affairs of Algeria: and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having been the counsel of Louis Napoleon on the matters which arose out of the latter's attempts upon Strasburg and *Boulogne*, he was made his secretary on that prince's election to the presidency, and acted as one of his m ters, from October, 1849, up to M in the following year. He was appointed Ambassador at Turi post he held till the famous *coup d* which inaugurated the second em Under the new *régime*, he was cessively appointed a Councill State, and a Senator, but he ha taken a very prominent part in e capacity.

BARRY, Sir Redmond, son of late H. G. Barry, Esq. of Barryclo co. Cork, was born in 1813, and cated at Trinity College, Dublin. was called to the Irish Bar in 1 In 1850 he was appointed Solic General for the colony of Vict and was promoted in the follo year to a judgeship in the Sup Court there. He was knighte patent in 1860. Sir Redmond B has taken the deepest interest the cause of education in Austr though a Roman Catholic, he appointed Chancellor of the University at Melbourne, and published a volume of "Essays" "Inaugural Addresses," in that c city.

BARRY,* The Rev. Alfred, B. second son of the late eminent ar tect, Sir Charles Barry, was born the year 1826, and was educated King's College, London, and at Tri College, Cambridge, where he gra ated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler seventh in the first class of the C sical Tripos in 1848, and obtaine Fellowship in the same year. He ordained in 1850. He held for e years the Head Mastership of Grammar School at Leeds, which raised to a very high position by energy and ability; and in 186 was appointed to the Principalsh Cheltenham College. Mr. Bar the author of an "Introduction to Old Testament," "Notes on the pels," &c. His youngest brother, Edward Barry, A.R.A., born a 1830, is eminent as an architect succeeded his father as stan architect to the Houses of Parliam and, amongst other public build

erected the New Grammar School Leeds.

BARTH, Dr. Heinrich, the African veller, was born at Hamburg on 18th April, 1821. At the Uni-sity of Berlin his favourite pursuit s ancient geography, which led him determine on visiting the cradle of ssic antiquity, and exploring the tire shores and maritime countries the Mediterranean. Having pre-usly visited Italy and Sicily, he rried out his more extensive plan a Mediterranean journey in the ars 1845, 1846, and 1847, when he arted at Marseilles, following the ench and Spanish shores to Gib-ltar, passing over to Tangier in frica, and proceeding along the Al-rian coasts, with excursions into e interior, to Tunis, Tripoli, and enghazi. While proceeding thence Cairo, he was attacked by a band Arab robbers, and only saved his fe at the expense of a severe wound, d the loss of all his effects and pers. Nevertheless, he continued is researches, and from Cairo ex-lored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia linor, and Greece, until he had made e circuit of the Mediterranean. part of the results of these travels, ade entirely at his own expense, as published in 1849, under the title "Wanderings through the Countries a the Coast of the Mediterranean;" nd he was busily employed in the reparation of a second volume when n application reached Berlin for a cientific companion to Mr. James Richardson, then charged by the nglish Foreign Office with a political nd commercial mission to Central frica. The family of Dr. Barth were gainst his embarking on a new un-ertaking, still more dangerous than he one in which he had so recently scaped from death, and thus Dr. Overweg was selected. Meanwhile, he desire to accompany the mission rew so strong in Dr. Barth, that he astened to Hamburg to persuade is relations to grant him permission o do so. This he obtained, and thus accompanied Mr. Richardson, in addition to Dr. Overweg, who had been already engaged. He left Marseilles on the 8th of December, 1849, for Africa, and safely returned to the same port on the 8th September, 1855, after nearly six years' absence, having been already believed dead, and having separated from Richardson in the interval. Barth's travels rank among the most remarkable feats of modern enterprise, he having travelled in Africa, between 1849 and 1855, at least 12,000 geographical miles. And not only has he explored a large portion of this continent, but by his success has created a new interest on its behalf, and has stimulated fresh and more vigorous exertions for its entire exploration and regeneration. Dr. Barth's "Travels in North and Central Africa," published in 1857, is a work invaluable to the student of African geography. He also commenced publishing, in 1862, a "Collection of the Vocabularies of Central African Languages," which is still (1864) in progress.

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, Jules, a learned Frenchman, member of the Institute, born in Paris the 19th August, 1805, was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance, but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists the 28th July, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and took an active part in politics in the liberal interest; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to learning. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time to give a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. His labour gained him the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France (1838), and his admission into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again dragged

him into the political arena. He entered the Constituent Assembly, where he was one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of Odillon Barrot. The *coup d'état* of the 2nd December and the downfall of the parliamentary system excited in him feelings which he could not conceal. He refused to take the oath, and voluntarily quitted his chair in the College of France. His chief claim to notice is as a scholar. Among his principal works may be noted — "Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.); "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute (1838, 2 vols. 8vo.); "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time (1839-44, 4 vols. 8vo.); "Psychologie d'Aristote, Traité de l'Âme" (1846, 8vo.); and "Opuscules," translated for the first time (1847, 8vo.); "De l'École d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et de la Mysticisme" (1845, 8vo.); "De Vedas" (1854, 8vo.); "Du Bouddhisme" (1855, 8vo.), &c., &c.

BARTHOLOMEW,* VALENTINE, a celebrated flower painter, was born about the beginning of the present century. He married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Arnall Fayermann, and widow of Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of "Deck not with Gems," and other popular songs. This lady, who was the author of a volume of poems, called "The Songs of Azrael," and of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of "The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter," and also of a farce, called "It's only my Aunt," died in August, 1862. Mr. Bartholomew has been for upwards of thirty years a member of the Society of Water Colour Painters.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, an American writer on ethnology, was born Oct. 23, 1805, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was educated at New York, and at different schools in Canada. After filling various mercantile situations in his native State, he removed to New York in 1837, and there first entered a mercantile firm as a partner; but the commercial crisis of that epoch involved him in its general ruin. After three years of uncertainty he entered the book trade, in partnership with Mr. Welford, with whom he carried on a successful business for ten years. Mr. Bartlett in the mean time devoted his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. In conjunction with Gallatin he founded the American Ethnological Soc., and was for many years Secretary of the New York Historical Society. Retiring from business in 1848, he was appointed by President Taylor Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty to that effect. With a corps of engineers and a party numbering in all some 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied five years, and which embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the American Government in 1857-58. Mr. Bartlett, on his return home, was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island. Among his literary works are "The Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man" (1847); "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin" (1849); "Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States" (1848; new ed. 1859); "Personal Narrative of Exploration and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary in the years 1850, 53-54."

BARTLETT, THE REV. THO

, was born in 1789, and educated . Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where raduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. 816. He is the author of a moir of the Life and Writings of op Butler" (to whose great-great- , Miss Catharine Sarah Cowper, married), and of several contro- al sermons, tracts, letters, &c. eld the living of Kingstone, near erbury, from 1816 to 1852, when ecame rector of Chevening, near n Oaks. In 1854 he removed to n, Beds, as the vicar of the h; and in 1857 was presented e rectory of Burton Latimer, hamptonshire. He was appointed f the six preachers of Canterbury dral in 1832.

ASTIDE, Jules, was born at , November 21, 1800. His es in the French metropolis had guished him before he left col- but instead of embracing a career h promised to be very successful, de sacrificed his future prospects s opinions, and was one of the est members of the French Car- ri. After the revolution of July, Bastide, who had fought gal- r, and who is said to have been first to plant the tricolor on roof of the Tuileries, opposed elf to the party of the duke of ins. In 1832, Bastide was chief squadron of artillery. He then at, as he had done in July, ast royalty. At the close of the rection of the 5th of June the ery of the National Guard was nded, while Bastide, found guilty ontumacy, was condemned to h, and fled to England, whence he med at the end of eighteen ths. During this time reactionary had spent itself, and Bastide was itted. Some time afterwards he ed the *National*, in which he dealt especially with questions of gn policy. After having directed *National* almost single handed ome time, he called in the aid of and Marrast. He soon became active as an editor of the paper, quitted it altogether in 1846. In 1847 he formed, in conjunction with Buchez, the *Révue Nationale*, intended to support the republican doctrines and the social system of the latter. The revolution of 1848 carried him to power. Under Lamartine, he filled at first the post of Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and received the portfolio itself after the opening of the National Assembly, and held it till the end of General Cavaignac's power.

BATEMAN,* Miss Kate Josephine, an eminent actress, a daughter of Mr. Henry Bateman, was born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1842. She was a precocious child, and first appeared in public as one of the "Bateman Children," who exhibited their talents in London in 1851. Since that date she has spent much time in private study, preparing for the stage, on which her reappearance took place in 1859. She then performed, in succession, in the leading American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem of that name; of Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback;" of Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and of Shakespeare's Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Since she arrived in England, in the autumn of 1863, she has played no other part but that of the Jewish maiden Leah, and her appearance at the Adelphi in that character has stamped her as an actress gifted with very high tragic powers.

BATES, Edward, one of the most able lawyers of the United States, was born in the year 1793, at Goochland, in Virginia. His father having a large family and a small income, Edward Bates was obliged at an early age to labour for his own subsistence. In 1814 he proceeded to St. Louis, where he studied the law under the superintendence of the advocate Rufus Caston. In 1817 he began to practise at the Bar, and his high talents secured to him considerable emolument. As a politician, he has uniformly been moderate and consistent. In 1861 he was nominated

Attorney-General in President Lincoln's cabinet.

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT HON. REV. ROBERT JOHN EDEN, D.D., 3rd Lord Auckland in the Peerage of England and Ireland, is the youngest son of the 1st Lord Auckland (many years a minister of state under George III.); he was born in 1799, and succeeded to the title in 1849, on the death of his elder brother, who had been advanced to the earldom whilst Governor-General of India. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, and was successively rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, of Hertingfordbury, Herts, and of Battersea, Surrey, and one of the chaplains to her Majesty. In 1847 he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, and translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1854, on the death of Dr. Bagot. As bishop, he enjoys an income of £5,000 a year, and the patronage of 43 livings. He is also Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. In 1860, he published the "Life and Correspondence of the First Lord Auckland," in 2 vols.

BAUER, BRUNO, a biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, September 6, 1809. After acquiring his education in the schools and University of Berlin, in 1834 he obtained a professorship of theology. From what we know of his life we should assume that amongst his earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). As it were in a second period came the two works, "Doctor Hengstenberg" (1839); and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. But his activity was undiminished. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843–44), in which he severely analyzes the German radicalism of 1848, and its resultant socialistic theories. He later published, in connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). The political disturbances of 1848 afforded him an opportunity of putting forward his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He also published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850), to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century.

BAVARIA,* LOUIS OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM, KING OF, born at Nymphenbourg, August 25th, 1845, succeeded to the throne of his father Maximilian Joseph II. on the latter's decease in the early part of 1864. His Majesty, though as yet scarcely twenty years of age (1864), inaugurated his reign auspiciously in a speech promising his subjects all judicious reforms and to govern according to the constitution. He is grandson to the ex-king Louis, and as yet unmarried.

BAVARIA, EX-KING OF, LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTUS, was born Aug 25, 1786. He is the son of Maximil Joseph, king of Bavaria, by his fi wife, Wilhelmina Augusta, daug

of the grand prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was educated at the Universities of Landshut and Göttingen, and took part in the campaigns against Austria in 1809. He succeeded his father October 13, 1825. Giving himself up to his taste for the fine arts, he imposed the strictest economy on the financial administration of the country in order to procure means for the acquisition of works of art, and for the erection of the Glyptothecca, a magnificent museum of sculpture. His administration, which was at first liberal, fell under the influence of the clergy, and for a time Ultramontanism reigned supreme. This gave way to the sway of a mistress, the well-known Lola Montes, who was created in 1846 countess of Landsfelt, and died in 1860. She, in her turn, had to succumb to the intrigues of the minister Abel, who was himself driven from office in February, 1848. Finally the king abdicated his throne the 20th of March in the same year in favor of his son, Maximilian Joseph II., who died early in 1861. King Louis of Bavaria has exhibited some literary taste, having published four volumes of "Poems" (Gedichte: Munich, 1830), and a prose work, entitled "The Companions of the Walhalla" (Munich, 1843).

BAZAINE,* FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a French general, was born in 1811. Having finished his studies in the *Ecole Polytechnique*, he entered the army in 1831, and in the following year saw service in Africa. Four years later he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant, and received the Cross of Honor on the field of battle. In 1837 he was concerned in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Mascara during some years. He was chosen in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert *and Pelissier.* He subsequently was n of division, and co French portion of t which reduced Kinburn was appointed inspect divisions of infantry. accepted a command i expedition to Mexico greatly distinguished ceeding Marshal Forey i command in 1863. A time (August, 1864) it General Bazaine is to Marshal of France.

BAZALGETTE, Jos civil engineer, is of forei and was born in the yea father was a commander Navy. He was educat schools, and, having l as a pupil to Sir John commenced business on count in 1842. He first b to the public in 1848, shown considerable abi cuting some drainage North of Ireland, and hav as a civil engineer in Lo ceeded Mr. Frank Forste to the Metropolitan C Sewers. He at that tim minent part in the con tween the General Boa and the engineering pro the best system of draina supply of towns. On t the Metropolitan Mana having previously desig structed three hundre sewerage in London, he w by public competition Chief to the Metropolit Works, and in that c planned, and is now (1 carrying towards comple Main Drainage Works He first introduced subw ing the gas and wate telegraph wires under th politan thoroughfares w constructed, to prevent up of the pavements and up of the traffic. He de *now (1861) constructing embankment, on the nort*

river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, and a new street thence to the Mansion House, and an embankment on the south side of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall. He has recently laid down a new code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets, which are now incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills, and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area.

BAZLEY, THOMAS, was born at Gilon, near Bolton, in 1797, and was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. While still young, he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (previously the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). At the age of twenty-one he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread-spinning concern in the trade. He employed more than a thousand hands, and established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Bazley made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the most active of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life.

BEAL, THE REV. WILLIAM, LL.D., descended from the ancient famil Beale of Trehannick, and, materna from that of Jenyns, or Jenning Churchill, Somerset, was born in 18 and was educated at King's Coll London, and at Trinity College, C bridge, where he was elected a m ber of the foundation, and gradu B.A. in due course. He was prese by the Crown, in 1847, to the vica of Brooke, Norfolk, which he (1864) holds. He has taken an ac part in promoting the educatio the working classes, having been a time vice-president of the Peo College at Norwich, and correspon member of the Working Men's E cational Union. Having dev much attention to the improvem of the condition of the agricult labourer, he originated at Brooke 1854, the Parochial Harvest Ho an institution which is gradu becoming general, and has alre happily superseded, in many count the degrading scenes with which close of harvest was too often attend He is the author of an "Analysi Origines Liturgicæ," "The Nine Monuments and the Old Testamen "A Letter to the Earl of Albem on Harvest Homes," "A First-bo of Chronology," &c. He was a formerly editor of the *West of Engl Magazine*. Dr. Beal is also a F.S and a Fellow of the Genealogical Historical Society of Great Brit The degree of LL.D. was confe upon him by the University of A deen.

BEALE,* LIONEL, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology and Ge and Morbid Anatomy in King's lege, London, was born about year 1820, and graduated M.B. at University of London, in 1851. is an Hon. Fellow of King's Col a Fellow of the Society of &c., and the author of se works on chemistry, "The M scope, in its application to Pra Medicine," "How to Work the Microscope," "The Anato the Liver." He has also contrib to the Lancet, the *Medical Times*

, the *Medical and Chirurgical* , &c.

UREGARD,* PETER GUSTAVE INT, General in the service of federate States of America, was 1821. His family are of French ion, and were at one time in Canada, whence his father d to New Orleans. In 1834 Beauregard entered the Mili- academy at West Point, where uated in 1838. He received a commission in the United Artillery, but was transferred rds to the Engineers. He uished himself during the n campaign, in which he was wounded. He was highly of in General Scott's despatches gallantry during this contest. he was appointed, as Captain neers, to the duty of surveying ast fortifications, and later Superintendent of the Aca- at West Point. In 1861 he d his commission in the United army, and joined that of the erate States. He commenced il war by the bombardment of umter, April 12, 1861. He mmanded the Southern army Famous battle at Bull Run, in 861, where the Federals ex- ed so disastrous a reverse. s service he was made General. s second in command at the of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and successfully defended Charles- ainst the combined naval and y forces of the Federals, during which, for heroism and tena- purpose, must occupy a promi- ace in history. At the present 1864) he is vigorously co-ope- with General Robert Lee in ng the forces of Grant.

VEN, THE REV. JAMES, D.D., rn about the year 1800, and ed at St. Edmund's Hall, Ox- where he graduated B.A. in Having held a parochial charge diocese of Lincoln, the curacy gh, Staffordshire, and the vicar- Welford, Northamptonshire, in e was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Toronto. He is the author of "An Account of the Life and Writings of St. Irenæus" (1841), a small work on "Catechizing," and a treatise on "Intercourse between the Church of England and the Eastern Churches" (1842).

BECHER, ELIZABETH, LADY, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Neill and of his wife, *née* Featherstone, (both members of the theatrical profession), is a lady of Irish extraction, who for some years enjoyed the highest reputation on the English stage as a tragic actress. She was born about the year 1791, and made her *début* in London in October, 1814. The characters in which she achieved the greatest success were Juliet, Mrs. Haller, Belvidera, Jane Shore, and Mrs. Beverley. In December, 1819, she became the wife of W. Wrixon-Becher, Esq., M.P., of Ballygiblin Castle, co. Cork, created a baronet in 1831, and since deceased, by whom she is the mother of the present baronet and of other children.

BECQUEREL, ANTOINE CÉSAR, French physicist, and Member of the Institute, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret), March 7, 1788. He quitted the Polytechnic School in 1808 as officer of engineers, served in Spain under General Suchet. On his return in 1813 he was made inspector of the Polytechnic School. In 1814 he again served in the French army, and in 1815 quitted the military service, after having resigned his commission as *chef de bataillon* of the engineers. His first publications related to geology and mineralogy, but electricity soon absorbed his attention. In 1829 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and is at present Professor of Physics in the Museum of Natural History. M. Becquerel has been a voluminous writer on chemistry and electricity. His industry in the collection of facts is very remarkable. His principal works are, "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (Paris, 1834-40, 7 vols. 8vo.); "Traité d'Électro-Chimie" (8vo.); "Traité de Physique Appliquée à la Chimie et

aux Sciences Naturelles" (2 vols. 8vo.); and, in conjunction with his son Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel, "Éléments de Physique Terrestre et de Météorologie" (1847); "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (1855, 2 vols. 8vo.), &c.

BEDFORD,* PAUL, comedian, was born at Bath in 1798, and made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre on the 2nd Nov., 1824, as *Hawthorn* in the opera of *Love in a Village*, having been for some years previously a favourite on the Bath and Dublin stages. For many seasons Mr. Bedford confined himself to operas, and, during the performance of an English version of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," at the Princess's Theatre, he obtained considerable distinction by his performance of Lablache's great part in that opera. Of late years, however, Mr. Bedford has appeared only in the melodramas and broad farces for which the Adelphi Theatre has long been famous. In conjunction with the late Mr. Wright, and more recently with Mr. Toole, he has contributed greatly to the success of almost every piece produced on the Adelphi stage, having been a member of the company at that theatre for something like a quarter of a century, the public apparently never wearying of his forcible and grotesque humour. In 1861, Mr. Bedford appeared as an author, publishing a volume of autobiography and theatrical anecdote, entitled "Recollections and Wanderings."

BEECHER, CATHERINE ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born at East Hampton, Lower Illinois, in 1800, and was educated at Lichfield, U.S. After having left school she met with a severe calamity in the death of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed. The shock necessitating a life of activity, she opened a female seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, where she remained ten years, during which period she published a "Manual of Arithmetic," and a series of elementary books of instruction in Theo*logy and Mental* and Moral Philosophy. In 1832 she removed her father to Cincinnati, and fo years acted as principal of an tution devoted to female instru in that city. But failing health pelled her to resign this. She devised a plan for female Chr education, to be promoted thro national board, with normal s and competent teachers. The fecting of this scheme has bee object of her life, and it has c her to write extensively. Amon works to which it has given birt "Domestic Service;" "Duty of rican Women to their Coun "Housekeeper's Receipt-Book," York, 1845; "The True Remed the Wrongs of Women," B 1851; "Treatise on Domestic nomy;" "Truth stranger than tion;" "Letters to the Peopl Health and Happiness;" "Ph logy and Calisthenics," 1856; " mon Sense applied to Religion,"

BEECHER, THE REV. CHA is a son of the late Dr. Lyman Bee and pastor of a church at New New Jersey. He has published " Incarnation; or, Pictures of the V and her Son," with an introdu by his sister, Mrs. Beecher-St New York, 1849; "Review of Spiritual Manifestations," New Y 1853; and "Pen-Pictures of Bible," New York, 1855. When Beecher-Stowe visited England accompanied her, and is said to been subsequently a liberal co butor to "Sunny Memories."

BEECHER, THE REV. EDW D.D., an American author and di eldest son of the late Dr. Ly Beecher, was born in 1804, and dated at Yale College, where he duated in 1822. He studied div at Andover and New Haven, and appointed to a tutorship in Yale lege in 1825. He filled the offi Pastor at Park Street Chapel, Bo from 1826 to 1831; that of Pres of Illinois College, Jacksonville, 1831 to 1844; and that of Past Salem-street Church, Boston, 1846 to 1856. He is at present (

a church at Galesburg, Illi-
s literary productions are
: its Import and Modes;"
nflict of Ages;" and "Papal
y Exposed."

ER, THE REV. HENRY WARD,
3, at Lichfield, Connecticut,
tates, son of the late Dr.
eecher, and brother of Mrs.
Stowe, graduated at Amherst
1834, and studied theology
father at the Lane Semi-
e first settled as a Presby-
nister at Lawrenceburg, In-
1837. In 1839 he removed
polis, and became pastor of
outh Church at Brooklyn,
k, an organization calling
s "Orthodox Congregational
" in 1847. In 1850 he pub-
ectures to Young Men," and
y and Idleness." In 1855
to the world "The Star
a series of articles contri-
the *New York Independent*,
858 a second series of the
1858 appeared also his
oughts," 25,000 copies of
d soon after publication. As
r, he is said to have "the
niform congregation in the
tates," and is very popular
e lecturer. In the early part
e paid a visit to this country,
ered speeches in Liverpool,
er, and London, with the pro-
ect of impressing upon the
blic the righteousness of the
cause. He attracted a large
of hearers on each occasion.

CHARLES TILSTONE, PH.D.,
.R.G.S., &c., of an ancient
ong settled at Bekesburne,
nt, was born in London,
.0, 1800; he received a com-
education, and afterwards
aw in Lincoln's Inn; but
y resumed mercantile pur-
Saxony, in London, and in
ritius, where he resided
ears. He has throughout
ed much attention to ancient
geography, philology, and
phy. *The results of these
rst appeared in his work,* "Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History," vol. i., London, 1834, styled in the *Quarterly Review* "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology." His historical and geographical studies of the East led him to consider the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa; but his proposals to undertake an exploring journey were declined by the Government. Supported by private individuals, he proceeded to Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, which country he reached in the beginning of 1851, several months before the party under Major Harris. Shortly after the arrival of the latter, Dr. Beke quitted Shoa, and went alone westward into the interior, where he distinguished himself by the exploration of Godjam and the countries lying to the west and south, which were previously almost entirely unknown in Europe. The results of these researches appeared partly in several journals, and in "A Statement of Facts," &c. (1st edit., Lond., 1845; 2nd edit., 1846). Having returned to Europe, he excited the attention of geographers by his publications: "An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries," London, 1847; "On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon" (1848); "On the Sources of the Nile" (1849); and by his "Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Paez et Lobo," Paris, 1848. He became involved in a controversy with M. d'Abbadie; and in a "Letter to M. Daussy" (1849), and "An Inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa" (1850), he asserted this journey for the alleged discovery of the sources of the Nile (1843-44) to be a mere fiction. Besides many essays on ethnography and geography, Mr. Beke has published a treatise "On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia" (Edinburgh, 1849); and whilst in Mauritius he wrote "The Sources of the Nile, *with the History of Nilotic Discovery*" (*8vo., London*, 1860), in which work he has incorporated the results of his

previous labours on that particular subject. In 1835, after the appearance of "Origines Biblicæ," the author received from the University of Tübingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy, and on his return from his Abyssinian travels the Geographical Societies of London and Paris gave him their gold medals. From 1836 to 1838, being then resident at Leipsic, Dr. Beke was Acting British Consul in Saxony, and from 1849 to 1853, in London, acted as Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital.

BEKKER, Emmanuel, a German philologist, was born at Berlin in 1785. He finished his studies at Halle, under the celebrated Wolff, who regarded him as one of his most distinguished pupils. He obtained, in 1807, a chair of Greek literature at Berlin, which he quitted three years afterwards for Paris, to examine the manuscripts in the imperial library. On his return to Germany, in 1812, he began to publish his "Anecdota Græca" (Berlin, 1814–21, 3 vols.) and his large edition of Plato (1814–21, 10 vols.). Nominated a Member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, at the desire of that body he made a second journey to Paris to examine the papers of Fourmont, and thus to prepare a "Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum." He then went to Italy (1817) together with a colleague, and visited all the principal libraries of Rome, Florence, Venice, &c. The two savants deciphered at Verona a palimpsest of the "Institutes" of Gaius, discovered by Niebuhr. In England, Holland, and Northern Germany, Bekker had always the most welcome reception, and every facility granted to him to examine the wealth of their libraries. On his return from these journeys he resumed the chair in the University of Berlin, which had been conferred upon him in 1807. He has published excellent editions of "The Attic Orators," Oxford, 1823, 7 vols.; Berlin, 5 vols.; "Thucydides," Oxford, 1821, 3 vols.; Berlin, 1832, 3 vols.; "The Library of Photius," Berlin, 1824, 2 vols.; "Aristophanes," London, 1825, 3 vols.; "The Scholia to the Iliad," London, 1826-27, 3 vols.; "Sextus Empiricus," Berlin," 1842; also of several Greek poets. He has laboured in the "Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ," published at Bonn in 24 vols. A few years ago he was occupied with Provençal and Venetian philology, and has published in the learned reviews of Berlin the most remarkable facts in these two idioms by the best writers of the middle ages.

BELCHER, Sir Edward, C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., Rear-Admiral, is the son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, whose father had been governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. He was born in 1799, entered the navy in 1812, and was soon afterwards appointed midshipman. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as Assistant-Surveyor to Captain Beechey in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen; after which we find him, in 1830, in command of the *Ætna*, surveying vessel, on the coast of Africa; also on the river Douro, 1832–3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards commanded the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From November, 1836, to August, 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in the *Sulphur*, surveying vessel, of whose voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. In 1841 he performed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and ma

connoissance which contributed rtantly to the successes of Sir n (now Lord) Gough and Sir phrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On occasion he destroyed twenty- of their war vessels. In recog- n of these services he was pro- d to the rank of Captain, and in the honour of knighthood was rred upon him. He was after- s employed in the *Samarang*, on ying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an n with the pirates of Gilolo. He nanded the expedition in search ir John Franklin from 1852 to , and, in pursuance of his instruc- , withdrew the crews of the ice- d vessels, bringing them to Eng- in October, 1854. He attained rank in 1861.

ELGIANS, King of the, Leo- George Christian Frederick, e son of Duke Francis of Saxe- ung Saalfield, and was born at rg, December 16, 1790. An ex- ent scientific and literary educa- n acquired for him the reputation of ing one of the most accomplished nces in Europe. He entered the sian army in 1808, and was sent at the battles of Lutzen, autzen, Culm, Leipsic, Arcis-sur- abe, and La Fère Champenoise, as also at the capitulation of Paris in 1814. He then accompanied the Emperor Alexander to London, where he first saw the Princess Charlotte, only child of King George IV., whom he married on May 2, 1816, receiving at the time from the British Govern- ment an annual pension of £50,000. To the great grief of the nation, he became a widower in the following year. After this Prince Leopold lived in retirement until the proclamation of Greek independence called him from his retreat. In 1830 he was offered the crown of that country, which he at first accepted under certain con- ditions, but which the extensive intrigues then on foot throughout Europe, and in Greece itself, subse- quently induced him to decline. Ac- cording to some *opinions, he did so* from being aware that the more peaceful throne of Belgium was actually at his disposal. However that may be, he became king of the Belgians, and entered Brussels as such on July 21, 1831, and on August 9, 1832, married the Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French, by whom he has issue two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest, Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor, married to the archduchess Marie of Austria, daughter of the late archduke Joseph, palatine of Hungary, is heir-apparent to the throne. During his reign of more than thirty years, King Leopold has governed Belgium with mingled firmness and discretion. The war with Holland, which inaugurated it, added Antwerp to his dominions. He guided the state safely through the storm of revolution which swept over the continent in 1848, and he has contrived to balance the rivalries of political factions within his kingdom during the whole time, so as to insure to it the extension of its commerce, the development of its resources, and complete internal security. The king was engaged in 1862–3, two years ago, in negotiating the quarrel between the British Government and the Brazils. During this time he was suffering from a complaint which obliged him to undergo two most painful operations, but from which disorder, under the very skilful treatment of an English surgeon, Mr. Henry Thompson, he has perfectly recovered. His Majesty visited the Emperor Napoleon at Vichy, in 1864, for the purpose it is supposed of conferring with him on the then unsettled state of affairs in Europe.

BELGIOJOSO, Cristina Trivulzio, Princess of, is the daughter of Jerôme Isidore, marquis of Trivulzio, and was born in Milan the 28th June, 1808. She was married in 1824 to the Prince Emiglio di Barbian e Belgiojoso. Passionately fond of Italy and of liberty, she could not make up her mind to live at Milan under the *despotism of Austria, but* went to re- *side in Paris, where she* became a leader

of fashion, and a distinguished cultivator of literature and art. But the scene changed, and the lady emerged from a *lionne* into a heroine. Deeply sensible of the wrongs of her country, and sympathizing heartily in the efforts of her countrymen to free themselves from the yoke of their oppressors, she raised in 1847 a cavalry force of 200, and equipped them at her own expense. For this act her property was confiscated and she was banished. She retired to a farm in Asia Minor. Eventually, after residing on some ground granted her by the Sultan, the decree of banishment was revoked. The Princess has of late been a contributor to journals both in Paris and New York. More than once her fortune has been sacrificed to her devotion. Under Arago she studied mathematics, and she is said to be conversant with the Chinese language. It is understood that she proposes to favour the world with a volume of memoirs.

BELL, JOHN, Sculptor, born in 1812 in Norfolk, exhibited at the Royal Academy, so long ago as 1832, a religious group, followed by a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," and "John the Baptist." In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle Slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and re-exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the New Houses of Parliament was "Lord Falkland." Among Mr. Bell's other works may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood" an "Andromeda" (a bronze), which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851. "The Wounded Clorinda" (1841), "The Child's own Attitude" (1845), purchased by the Queen. "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall, is *also by him.* At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appear draughtsman with a cartoon, "The Angel of the Pillar," c series of "Compositions fr Liturgy," which have since b lished. He also executed the ' ton monument in Guildhall, city of London, with colossa of Peace and War; also the statue of Armed Science a wich. His latest public however, is the "Guards' rial" in Waterloo Place, Pa Mr. Bell is the author "Free-Hand Drawing-Book Use of Artisans, &c." He l devoted some attention to de art, having modelled many ob the drawing-room table, whi bine the practical with the orns including some utilities for tl brook-dale Company, which great request with the pu large.

BELL, ROBERT, F.R.S.L., of a gentleman who held a h tion in the Irish magistracy, at Cork, in 1800. He studie lin, where he early becam tributor to the *Dublin In* magazine which he was r strumental in founding, an two theatrical pieces, "T Disguise," and "Comic He also originated the Du rical Society, to supply t the old Historical Society been suppressed in Trin He came to London, whils to devote himself to liter For many years he edi newspaper, and during incurred an action for a brought by Lord Ly lord chancellor, upon w Mr. Bell defended him and obtained a verd published the "Life o ning;" he contributed Cyclopædia," the con of Sir James Mackin of England," and of S of the British Admira of the English Poet tory of Russia." He l

rside Pictures through France, m, and Germany," "Outlines m," "Hearts and Altars," "The r of Gold," and "Memorials of ivil War," founded on the in- "Correspondence of the Fair- family." In conjunction with dward Bulwer-Lytton and Dr. er, he assisted in establishing *Monthly Chronicle Magazine*, of he was afterwards editor, and dited a publication called the *eller*. In addition to other tic writings, he produced three act comedies: — "Marriage" ; "Mothers and Daughters" ; and "Temper" (1847). He so been a large and constant outor to periodical literature. s brought out, likewise, at in-, an "Annotated Edition of the Poets," of which twenty-nine es have appeared; and an ela- anthology of English poetry, d "Golden Leaves." It is un- od that he is editor of the *Home* he is also one of the acting ers of the Royal Literary Fund, ch he devotes much of his time tention.

LL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., orn October 11, 1792, at Poole, , where his father was a medical tioner. He entered at Guy's t. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, e a member of the Royal Col- of Surgeons in 1815, and an ary Fellow of that body in 1844. s elected a Fellow of the Lin- Society in 1815, and of the Society in 1828, and of the gical Society in 1817. He was President of the Ray Society its institution till 1859. He as Secretary of the Royal So- from 1848 till 1853, and was ent of the Linnean Society from atter date till 1861. He has he chair of Zoology at King's e, London, since 1832, and he ed at Guy's Hospital from 1816 0. Mr. Bell is a member of the ian Academy "Naturæ Curio- " under the *title of "Linnæus."* *also a corresponding member* of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum,—the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth" (8vo.); "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain" (4to.), "Natural History of British Mammalia" (8vo.), "Natural History of British Reptiles" (8vo.), "Natural History of British Crustacea" (8vo.), and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnean and Geological Society, and other publications. He is now (1864) engaged on a new edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," and on "A Monograph of the Testudinata," in folio, not yet completed.

BELLEW, THE REV. JOHN CHIPPENDALE MONTESQUIEU, S.C.L., is the only child of the late Captain Robert Higgin, of Lancaster; his mother was a member of the family of Lord Bellew, in Ireland. He was born in 1823, and assumed his mother's maiden name. He was educated at the Grammar School, Lancaster, and entered at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1842. Here he became a frequent speaker at the "Union" debating society, and in 1848 he was ordained as curate of St. Andrew's, Worcester. In 1850 he became curate of Prescot, whence he went out to the East Indies as a chaplain in the following year. He was attached to St. John's cathedral, Calcutta, from that date till 1855, when he returned to England, *and undertook* a temporary engage- *ment at St. Philip's*, Regent Street, *where he* gained great celebrity for

his oratorical powers. Having held some temporary clerical appointments he became, in 1862, incumbent of Bedford chapel, Bloomsbury. Mr. Bellew has gained much fame as a preacher and lecturer, and has contributed to several periodicals.

BELLOC, Madame Anne Swanton Louise, wife of the Director of the French Imperial School of Design, was born at La Rochelle, October 1, 1799, the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has popularized in France the works of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., and translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. But that which most distinguishes her is her zeal in the cause of female education in France. With her name must be associated that of Mdlle. Montgolfier (the daughter of the famous aëronaut), who has proved an unwearied partner in her schemes and exertions. She organized, in concert with her friend, a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure, those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies also combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, chiefly intended for the young, some of which received the honours of the Académie.

BELLOWS,* The Rev. Henry Whitney, D.D., an American divine, was born at Boston, U.S., June 10th, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and entered the University School of Cambridge, U.S., two years later. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. His oration known as the "Phi Beta Kappa" oration is highly esteemed in America for its eloquence and composition. In 1854 *he received the* degree of D.D. In *1857 he wrote* his "Defence of the Drama," which brought up host of assailants from the I school. In the same year he a series of lectures before t Institute, in Boston, on "T ment of Social Diseases," co at the same time articles to *tian Examiner* and the di views. Since the outbre civil war his stirring eloque pulpit against the South have induced many to ente tary profession in the ca North. It is noteworthy Bellows is still pastor of t to which he was first orda was made President of the Commission of the U.S. in

BELPER, Lord, The R Edward Strutt, is the o the late Mr. William Strut facturer, of St. Helen's Hou by Barbara, daughter o Evans, Esq., of the same p was born in 1801, and was at Trinity College, Cambrid he graduated in 1823. T which the father had ea maintained by the honest tegrity of the son, who w by his fellow-townsmen of 1830, to represent the boro Liberal interest. Returned ment, he gradually earned racter of a man of business, sense, and of sterling worth a member of the House of for nearly 16 years before offered him. In 1845 he w member of the Privy Coun was only in September, 184 accepted the post of Chie sioner of Railways, which h in March, 1848. He was Derby at every general ele 1830 until 1847, when, t turned to Parliament by a he was unseated on petitic mained out of Parliament 1851, when he was returne del in the place of the earl and Surrey, who had acc Chiltern Hundreds. At t election of 1852 he was r conjunction with Mr. John

M.P. for Nottingham. On the downfall of Lord Derby's ministry, in Dec. 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the Peerage in 1856.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, a celebrated German painter of the Dusseldorf school, was born in Berlin, December 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he entered as a student at the Dusseldorf Academy under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty, he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is now in the Cologne Museum. The following year the painter executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two young Girls at the Fountain," which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the Ruins of Jerusalem," which gained him the golden medal. This picture is now in the private gallery of the king of Prussia. Of this painting Weiss published a fine lithograph. "Harvest" followed, which was subsequently engraved by Richens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. But he soon returned to the grand style, especially after having been appointed professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden. He was charged with the entire decoration of the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. This enormous undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy, and its completion was retarded for many years. Bendemann also executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts," which he perfected in his own house in Berlin; a design for a mounment to Sebastian Bach, which was subsequently erected at Sandstein; also a portrait of the emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Dusseldorf.

BENEDEK, LOUIS, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian army as a cornet in 1852. Passing through the intermediate grades, he attained the rank of Colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Gallicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, thereby enabling General Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. In 1847 he was ordered at the head of the regiment Giulay to join the army in Italy. He took part in the memorable campaign of 1848 under Radetzky, distinguishing himself at the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. Subsequently to this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, General Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity. He especially distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical aspect of affairs in Italy, was appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country—an appointment which he still holds (1861).

BENEDETTI, Vincent, of Italian extraction, was born in France about the year 1815, and educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was summoned to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti declined to accept the office: but some months afterwards he was named director of political affairs to the Foreign Minister: a position associated with the successful career of De Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856. He received the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, and lastly, Grand Officer of the Order in June, 1860. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, immediately on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government.

BENEDICT, Jules, one of those eminent foreign musicians who have enriched by their productions the English operatic stage, was born at Stuttgart in 1805, and at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having begun his studies under Hummel at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him more as a son than a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the theatre of San Carlo and that of the Fondo, at Naples. In *1827 his first* dramatic work, an *opera in two* acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at Fondo. but, being essentially Ger in style and colour, it did not pleas Neapolitan public; nor was he successful with a grand opera a wards performed at the San C In 1830 he returned to his n city. where his opera, "I Portoq in Goa," which had been c received at Naples, found a congenial audience among his countrymen. After a visit to Paris a second residence of several y at Naples, Benedict came to Lo for the first time in 1835, chief the instance of his friend the Madame Malibran, since which he has resided almost entirely in country. In 1836 he undertook direction of the Opera Buffa at Lyceum, an entertainment carrie for two seasons by Mr. Mitchell. his operetta, "Un Anno ed un orno," originally produced at Na was performed with great suc Benedict now turned his attentio the English musical stage. His English opera, "The Gipsy's W ing," was produced in 1838 with markable success, and became pop throughout the kingdom. In a Ger version, this opera has been rece with great favour at several of principal theatres in his native co try. His subsequent operas, " Brides of Venice" and "The Cr ders," had also a large share of cess, each of them having had a l run at Drury Lane, of which the when under Mr. Bunn's managem he was the musical director. He also composed much music for pianoforte, of which instrument is a great master, as well as m orchestral and vocal pieces of siderable excellence. For many y he has had the direction of the tr nial musical festival at Norwich, of other great music meetings concerts, both in the metropolis the provinces. As a composer, B dict's permanent reputation will on his English operas, which, be their dramatic power and be have the merit of being more

English in style and character than the music of many of our recent native composers. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was very favourably received. At the Norwich Festival in September, 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 he produced his opera, "The Lily of Killarney," at Covent Garden, which had a most enthusiastic reception; it is considered his best dramatic work, and has since made the round of the principal theatres in Germany. This was followed by a cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival, 1863, and received with general approbation, a subsequent performance of the same work in London confirmed the favourable verdict of the Norwich audience. Benedict has just terminated an "Opera di Camera," in one act, "The Bride of Song," and is engaged on the composition of a romantic opera, "Esmeralda," and of an oratorio, "St. Peter," the latter for the next Norwich Festival to take place in 1866.

BENFEY,* THEODORE, a German oriental linguist, was born at Noerten, near Göttingen, January 28, 1809. He was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller, and Dissen. Having passed a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of Comparative Grammar. Among Professor Benfey's works we find "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836); a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839–42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connexion between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Hand-book of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852–54), an abridgment of which for the use of beginners appeared in 1855; also a powerful article headed "India," which will be found in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber. He has also announced for publication "A Sanscrit English Dictionary." Professor Benfey is a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

BENNETT, WILLIAM STERNDALE, Composer and Pianist, was born in 1816, at Sheffield, where his father, Robert Bennett, an excellent musician, was organist of the principal church. Having lost both his parents in his infancy, he was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years old, as a chorister in King's College. In this situation he remained two years, and was then placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He began his regular studies by taking the violin as his instrument; but he abandoned it for the pianoforte, and received instructions from Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he began to turn his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his pianoforte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor (two), and A minor, which, with the

exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. The intimate friendship which he had formed with Mendelssohn had so great an influence on the career of the young composer that he went, in 1836, by Mendelssohn's invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his works (particularly his overtures to the "Naiades" and the "Wood Nymphs," and his concertos in C minor and F minor, together with caprice for pianoforte and orchestra op. 22) were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts, under Mendelssohn's direction. During a sojourn of some length in Germany, where several of his principal works were published and received with great favour by the critics and the public, he fixed his residence in London, where he holds a most eminent position as a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. His published works are numerous, including his overtures, the "Naiades," the "Wood Nymph," "Parisina," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the pianoforte, and songs, duets, and other vocal pieces. Bennett is one of the few English composers who have gained a European reputation, and one of the performers who have most successfully maintained the honour of the English school. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge, succeeding Professor Walmsley. He succeeded Professor Wagner as conductor of the Philharmonic concerts in 1856. He also acted as conductor of the first Leeds Musical Festival in 1858, where his cantata, "The May Queen," was first produced. At the opening of the International Exhibition, 1862, Mr. Bennett was invited, in conjunction with Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi (each representing his own country), to compose a piece, when he set music to the ode of Tennyson, "Uplift a Thousand Voices," written expressly for the occasion. In the next month he composed the music *to the ode* by Professor Charles Kingsley, on the occasion c election of the Duke of Devor as Chancellor of the Univers Cambridge; and this was immec followed by the production fantasia-overture, "The Paradi the Peri," composed for the concert of the Philharmonic So

BENNETT,* James Gordon, the most successful journalists United States, was born at Ne Keith, Banffshire, about 1800 his fifteenth year he atten Roman Catholic seminary at deen, where he was educated priesthood, but did not cho follow out the intention of his p In April, 1819, a period of grea mercial depression, he left his land for America, where he atte to earn his living as a teache with very indifferent success 1822 he obtained a situation Charleston newspaper, and a short probation there he fou way to New York, where he became an active member c Fourth Estate. The first num the *New York Herald*, of which the founder, appeared on the May, 1835, and from that date d the present day Mr. Bennett ha the chief editor and proprieto journal which has long been brated, on both sides of the At as the most unscrupulous newsp the world. Mr. Bennett is s have amassed a large fortune "*smart*" style in which he ha ducted his journal; but this h been without considerable drawl as he has been horsewhipped s times for the freedom of his stri on certain parties.

BENNETT, The Rev. Wi James Early, M.A., was born the year 1805, and was educat Christ Church, Oxford, of whi was a Student, and where he grad B.A. in 1827. He held for some the incumbency of Portman C and that of St. Paul's, Knightsb but resigned the latter in 18 consequence of a popular outcry against his "Tractarian" tende

nost immediately afterwards sented to the vicarage of the s town of Frome. He is the of a large number of theolo- orks, of which the most im- are, "Principles of the Book mon Prayer," "The Eucharist: ory, Doctrines, and Practice," s of Romanism," "Lives of of the Church of the Fourth ," various sermons, pamphlets, e has also edited "The Theo- " "The Old Church Porch," d has contributed largely to is periodical literature.

NETT, WILLIAM COX, is the Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, enwich, where he was born in He was educated at a school native town, but his father's eased him to be removed at e of fourteen to assist his in her business. Whilst still oung, he took an active part in mation of a literary institution most popular basis, which now rs over 1,200 members, and in tion with which he has formed ry consisting of above 12,000 s. He has likewise assisted in ing his town with cheap baths ash-houses, a large proprietary and other popular institutions. hus working for the intellectual of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. t gradually became known as , having printed volumes of privately in 1843 and 1845; om the former date he has nted poems to the period- f the day, and published from time volumes of his poems. perhaps best known as a writer, though his volumes other forms of poetry:— s" (1850); "War Songs" ; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, er Poems" (1857); "Songs, by -Writer" (1859); "Baby May, er Poems on Infants" (1861, 1st d editions); "The Worn Wed- ing, &c." (1861). A collective of his Poems appeared in

SON, SIR JOHN, KNT., Civil Engineer, is the son of a gentleman in the county of Sligo, and was born in 1812. Having received an ordinary education, he entered on the practice of his profession in the south of Ireland. In 1846 we find him appointed county engineer to the East Riding of county Cork, and subsequently consulting engineer to the Commissioners of Cork Harbour, and to the Cork Waterworks, the Cork and Lanerack Railway, and the Cork and Macroom Railway. He was chosen by public competition as the architect of the Great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin in 1852, and received the honour of knighthood from the earl of St. Germans, then Lord-Lieutenant, upon the opening of the exhibition.

BERESFORD, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, only son of the late Marcus Beresford, Esq., and cousin of the marquis of Waterford, was born in 1798, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated from St. Mary's Hall in 1819 as a second class in classics. He served for some years in the army, in which he holds the rank of a major, retired, and entered Parliament in 1841, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Harwich. In 1847 he was chosen for North Essex, and has continued to represent that constituency to the present time (1861). He held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby's first short-lived administration in 1852, and is generally understood to be one of the most influential and active dispensers of the money subscribed at the Carlton Club in aid of Tory candidates at contested elections.

BERG,* FREDERICK WILLIAM RAMBERT, a Russian General, born about the year 1800. He went through the usual grades of the Russian military service, and was commander of the corps which fired on a British boat bearing a flag of truce, during the Crimean war of 1855. He was afterwards appointed Adlatus to the Viceroy of Poland, the Grand Duke *Constantine*, in which position his *terrible severity* towards the unfor- *tunate population* during the insur-

obtained (1821) a situation in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards he received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has had a prominent share in the progress which has been made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century. He has written extensively and usefully on a variety of geographical subjects; has published a number of useful maps; he also had a hand in the production of the "Physical Atlas," jointly with Dr. A. K. Johnston (whom see).

BERIOT, CHARLES-AUGUSTE DE, Composer and Violinist, was born at Louvain, in Belgium, the 20th of February, 1802; he studied music there until 1821, when he went to Paris, in order to enjoy the instruction of Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters. He made his first appearance before a Parisian audience at the same time with Paganini. In March, 1836, he was married to the celebrated Madame Malibran, who died suddenly [illegible] following at Manch[illegible]

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ls of "Berkeley Castle," and n Hall;" and also of the "Re- nces of a Huntsman;" "A in the Forests of France;" glish Sportsman in America;" "Love at the 'Lion,'" and ems: he has also been a fre- ntributor to periodical litera- ubjects more or less connected l sports.

ELEY, THE REV. MILES F.L.S., M.A., was born at n the parish of Oundle, 1803, educated at Rugby and at College, Cambridge, where nated in honours in 1825; ding the curacy of Margate, ppointed, in 1833, to the in- y of two small parishes near d, Northamptonshire, and n for a portion of the dean- Oundle and Weldon. He is a f the Linnean Society, a mem- he Academy of Sciences of and the Academia Naturæ um, Corresponding Member of cultural Societies of Paris and d of the Society de Biologie He is well known as a natu- ing the author of "Gleanings h Algæ" (1833), and of the ng volume of the "English 1836), as well as of articles Diseases of Plants," in the opædia of Agriculture;" a papers on Vegetable Patho- the *Gardener's Chronicle*; luction to "Cryptogamic Bo- Outlines of British Fungo- Handbook of British Mosses," amerous papers in the Trans- f the Linnean Society, "Zoo- Journal," "Hooker's Journal ny," "Hooker's Himalayan the "Antarctic and New Flora," &c.

IOZ, HECTOR, Musical Com- as born the 11th December, La Côte St. André, in France. nenced the study of medicine esire of his father, but, seized ssion for music, he abandoned es at the end of a year. Being d by his *father, he was to obtain a livelihood by* singing in the chorus at the Gymnasium, at fifty francs a month; and in the mean time he pursued his musical studies under Reicha and Lesueur, at the Conservatoire. In 1830 he made a journey to Italy, where he spent two years. After his return to Paris, he devoted much of his time to composition, and has produced many symphonies and operas, about the merits of which there has been much difference of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant in character, while Liszt was of opinion that they possessed high merit, and Paganini testified his sense of the composer's genius by presenting him with an order on his banker for 20,000 francs, declaring him equal to Beethoven! Berlioz was engaged during the season of 1855, as one of the conductors of the New Philharmonic Society's Concerts. His literary works include "Voyage Musicale en Allemagne et en Italie; Études sur Beethoven, Glück, et Weber," 2 vols. (1845); and "Soirées de l'Orchestre," second edition (1854), and a volume of miscellanies, in which will be found a complete list of the works of the author, and "Les Grotesques de la Musique" in 1859. He married Miss Smithson, an English actress, since deceased.

BERNARD, ARISTIDE MARTIN, called MARTIN BERNARD, formerly a representative of the people, and notable for the share he has taken in French revolutionary politics, was born at Montbrison (Loire), September 17, 1808. He fought at the barricades of July, and was member of various secret societies, and the associate of Barbès and Blanqui. For his share in the insurrection of May, 1839, he was condemned to deportation, and passed several years on Mont Saint-Michel. The revolution of Feb. 1848 restored him to liberty. He was named representative of the people in the republican assemblies which followed. He escaped the pursuit of justice for the share he *took in the tumult* of June, 1849, and *took refuge in* Switzerland. He re- *lates the vicissitudes* of his political

life in a work, "Dix Ans de Prison au Mont Saint-Michel et à la Citadelle de Doullens," Brussels, 1854, 12mo.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, a French physiologist, Member of the Institute, was born at St. Julien, near Villefranche (Rhone), July 12, 1813. He completed his medical studies in Paris, and was made Doctor in 1843. In 1855 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and the following year was appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in France, succeeding Magendie. By the important discoveries M. Bernard has made of recent years, a new direction has been given to experimental physiology. He has recalled the attention of the learned to a great number of fundamental questions which were regarded as already solved, and has shown how much there still remains to be done to explain the essential functions of animal organization. His views on this subject may be better learned in his work, "Leçons de Physiologie Expérimentale Appliqué à la Médecine" (8vo., 1855), and in the important "Mémoire sur la Chaleur Animale" (1856), &c.

BERNARD, WILLIAM BAYLE, Dramatist, is the son of a once popular English comedian, and was born 1808, at Boston, U.S. He prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and has been the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding-School," "Life's Trials," &c.

BERNERS, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY WILLIAM WILSON, eldest son of the 5th and late lord, was born in 1797, and educated at Eton and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He succeeded, in 1851, to the title, which, in 1832, had been called out of an abeyance of nearly a century in duration. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire, and a Magistrate for the counties of Rutland and Norfolk, *is well known* in the agricultural world as an extensive breeder c and farming stock, and one best and most scientific landl the kingdom. He was Presi the Royal Agricultural Soc England in 1859, and of the field Club in 1860 and 1861.

BERNHARD, KARL, a novelist, whose real name i Aubin, was born about the be of this century. He is little k this country; but most of his and he has written many, ha translated into German. T gracefully written, and are ma imagination and feeling. In published "The Chronicles Times of King Eric of Pom Leipsic, 1850. The political s he shows towards the Gern this work, drew down upon l wrath of the critics, who hast show the defects of his histo mances, the chief one being d An edition of his complete wo published at Leipsic, 1840–4 vols.; a second edition, 1849 15 vols.

BERNSTORFF,* ARTHUR, VON, Prussian Ambassador Court of Great Britain, wa February 21st, 1808. He w cated in his native city of and early adopted the dip profession. In the Confer London on the Dano-Germa tion, in 1864, he was conspic his vigorous advocacy of interests. Count Bernstorff h for some years, and still (1864 the office of Ambassador fr Court of Prussia to that of St. J

BERRYER, PIERRE ANT French advocate and politici born in Paris, January 4, 179 father, an advocate at the Pa confided him to the care of t *toriens* of Juilly, where he prov self a turbulent and indolent p the same time showing inte and piety such as to reconc to his teachers. It was his to become a priest; but yiel the wishes of his father, h sued the study of the law w

ı the royal volunteers who during the Hundred Days, the ancient dynasty and the mischief of a second At the Restoration, he mself energetically to mo- spirit of Bourbon rule, one of the defenders of Ney. He always pointed ngers of reaction. Even in the cause of the royalists, sed the maxims of a wise nd protested against every t corruption and vengeance. ings for Lamennais (1833), Puyraveau and Voyer d'Ar- 1834), and Prince Louis Na- 1840), breathe the same and liberalism. He entered nber of Deputies as Deputy department of the Haute 1830, and was the brilliant t not the passive instrument rty. After the fall of the he remained in France to wer the interests of the To prove his fidelity to his visited Charles X. at Göritz, and afterwards tendered his to the Count de Chambord, n. In the republican assem- ch followed the revolution of maintained his position as the first advocate at the French bar. The most recent displays of his forensic talents were in 1858, when he defended the Count de Montalembert (whom see); and in 1860–1, when he was engaged in the case of Patterson *v.* Bonaparte. In conjunction with M. Thiers and other members of the monarchical party he determined, in 1863, to offer himself as a candidate for the *Corps Législatif*, a step which necessitated his acknowledging the government of the emperor, and taking the oaths of allegiance. He was elected, and by his firm attitude in behalf of moderate progress, and some brilliant specimens of oratory, has, during the session just closed (1864), made his influence and that of his small though growing party sensibly felt at the Tuileries and throughout the nation.

BESSEMER, Henry, Engineer, was born in Hertfordshire, in the year 1813. His family is of Breton extraction. Being of an essentially inventive turn of mind, he has undertaken a variety of schemes more or less intimately connected with machinery; but his name is more particularly identified with scientific

the foreign office in the following year. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he occupied between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became, successively, Secretary of Legation at Berlin (1836), the same in Paris (1838), Chargé d'Affaires at Munich (1841), the same in London (1846), Ambassador to the Court of Berlin (1848), Minister for Foreign Affairs (February, 1849), receiving also the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent position in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in the following year became also Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, M. von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and notably by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, and has since been his Majesty's guest at Fontainebleau.

BIANCONI, Charles, inventor of the Irish car system, which bears his name, is a native of the duchy of Milan, and was born in Sept. 1786, but quitted his country at an early age and settled in Ireland, where he was apprenticed to a dealer in looking-glasses, barometers, and prints. About the year 1808 he set up as a printseller in a small town in the south of Ireland, and in 1809 entered in business in Clonmel, as a carver and gilder. Seeing that one of the great desiderata of Ireland was the want of internal communication, he started a stage car in 1815 between Clonmel and the neighbouring town of Cahir, and before many months were over had the satisfaction of finding that his speculation was so far successful that he extended his stage-cars to Waterford, Thurles, Cashel, &c. His system, acting as a great civilizing agent, has now spread over the whole of twenty-three Irish counties, and he has realized by it a handsome independence. He was naturalized about the year 1830, and subsequently filled the office of Mayor of Clonmel. It is said that he kept as many as 900 horses, which traversed 4,000 miles daily.

BIARD, François-Auguste, a French painter, was born at Lyons, June 27, 1800, and studied in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place. He then visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches, rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. He obtained great reputation in the exhibition of paintings at Paris, in 1833, by his magnificent picture of the "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert." This was soon followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." Biard was more successful, however, in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always caught from life, soon made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these pieces are "The Sequel of a Masquerade;" "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police;" "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends also to the delineation of grim subjects—witness his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and his fertile pencil produced a vast number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In his historical pieces Biard has been less successful. In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," which was well spoken of, as well as "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained the medals of the second class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first class in 1836, and the "order of merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BIARD, MADAME, wife of the above artist (separated from him since 1843), devotes herself to literature, writing under the name of Léonie d'Aunet. She has contributed to the *feuilletons* of the *Siècle* and the *Presse*. Her "Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg"—a relation of the journey which she took with her husband, mentioned above—has passed through two editions (1854 and 1856). She has since published "Un Mariage en Provence" (second edition, 1857), and "Une Vengeance" (second edition, 1858), "Etiennette," "Silvère," and "Le Secret" (1859).

BIBER, THE REV. GEORGE EDWARD, born in 1801, and educated in Germany, is Ph. D. of Tübingen, and LL.D. of Göttingen. In the earlier part of his career he was connected with the educational establishments of Pestalozzi's first disciples at Yverdun, in Switzerland, in one of which he was for some years a partner. Since 1826 he has resided in England, and in 1839 was naturalized by Act of Parliament, with a view to his admission into Holy Orders in the Church of England. Previously to his ordination he was the author of a variety of publications, chiefly on educational subjects, both abroad and in this country, the principal of which is a "Memoir of Henry Pestalozzi and his Plan of Education." In the year 1842 he was appointed by the late Archbishop Howley to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity, Roehampton. He is the author, since his ordination, of numerous works, chiefly theological, and many of them controversial, the principal of which are "The Standard of Catholicity;" "The Catholicity of the Anglican Church vindicated, and the alleged Catholicity of the Roman Church disproved;" "The Royal Supremacy over the Church considered as to its Constitutional Limits;" "History and Present State of the Education Question;" "Opinions of Sir F. Thesiger, Sir W. P. Wood, and Dr. R. Phillimore, respecting the Constitutional Powers of Convocation, and the Right of Suffragan Bishops to a Voice in the Question of Prorogation, edited for the Convocation Society;" "Bishop Blomfield and his Times;" and "A Plea for an Edition of the Authorized Version of Holy Scripture, with Explanatory and Emendatory Marginal Readings." He has published numerous sermons, many of them bearing on the theological and social questions of the day; of those published in volumes, the principal are "Saints' Day Sermons;" "The Seven Voices of the Spirit;" and "The Royalty of Christ." He is, likewise, a large contributor to periodical literature. He was one of the principal writers connected with the *English Review*, which took the place of the *British Critic* after the appearance of the "Oxford Tract," No. 90, and was for some years the editor of the *John Bull*. Dr. Biber has been connected with many of the Church movements of the day, and took a leading part in the establishment of the "Society for the Revival of Convocation," from which he subsequently withdrew, on finding the object of the Society accomplished by the resumption of the deliberative functions of convocation, and also for some years subsequently in the Church Union, from which he withdrew in 1864.

BIBESCO, GEORGE DEMETRIUS, Ex-Hospodar of Wallachia, was born in 1804, in the banat of Craïova, of a family originally from Little Wallachia. He was educated first at Bucharest, then at Paris, where he passed seven years to complete his studies (1817–1824). On his return to Wallachia, he was made Under-Secretary of State in the department of Justice, under the administration of General Kisseleff, then chief secretary of foreign affairs; but shortly after the accession of Alexander Ghika he resigned, and went to live in Vienna or Paris. In 1841 he returned to Wallachia, was elected Member, then Secretary of the General Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the opposition, which had for result the dismissal of Ghika, whom he succeeded as hospodar in 1843. The

liberal party founded various hopes on his elevation, but they saw in his first acts a tendency towards absolutism, and too great condescension towards Russia. A liberal opposition was organized against him. Bibesco obtained a firman from the Porte, and closed the Assembly. Subsequent assemblies were more tractable, and lent their aid to laws which led to great internal improvements in the country. Roads were constructed, bridges and quays built, barracks built, and "prisons of stone." The forced labours of the peasants was reduced, the slaves of the monasteries were enfranchised, and an attempt was made at national education. The fanariot party, however, were dissatisfied and in a pamphlet assailed him with all the scandals he had heaped upon his predecessors. The national Wallachian party, too, stirred by the revolution of 1848, hastened the explosion. After a pacific manifestation, intended to draw from the hospodar a national constitution, the insurrection broke out in Little Wallachia, and spread to Bucharest, and the constitution of June 21st was proclaimed. Abandoned by the people and the army, Prince Bibesco adhered to twenty-two articles of the constitution, and named at the same sitting a ministry composed of the chiefs of the movement; but two days after, before the remonstrances of the agents of Russia, he resigned the hospodariat and retired to Transylvania, and then to Vienna. After having for some years kept aloof from politics, he was elected, in 1857, a member of the Divan, *ad hoc*, convened to arrange the political reorganisation of Moldo-Wallachia. Bibesco, as well as his brother, Prince Stirbey (whom see), avowed themselves favourable to the union of the principalities with a foreign prince for their sovereign. By his first marriage with Mdlle. Brancoskno the Prince has three sons, all of whom have been educated in France, and have served with the *French army*. The second, Nicholas, was *aide-de-camp* to Marshal Randon, in Algeria, under whom he shar the campaign against the Kat He has also received the decor of the legion of honour.

BICKERSTETH,* The Edward, D.D., is the second of the late Rev. John Bickers M.A., and brother of the Bish Ripon; he was born in 1814, at A Suffolk. He entered at Tr College, Cambridge, in 1832, graduated B.A. in honours, at Si Sussex College, having previ obtained the Taylor's Mathems Exhibition. He afterwards ent as a Student in Theology at Dur University, where he gained the prize for a Theological Essay in 1 He was ordained Deacon at the of that year, and Priest in Janu 1839. He served as Curate to late Archdeacon Vickers, at Chet Shropshire, in 1838–9, when he appointed to the curacy with charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsb Having occupied this position nine years, he was presented by Earl Howe, in 1848, to the incumb of Penn Street, Buckingham He was appointed Rural Dea Amersham, by the Bishop of O the same year; Vicar of Ayle and Archdeacon of Buckingha 1853; Select Preacher before University of Cambridge, Deputy-Prolocutor of the Convoc of Canterbury, 1861–2. He elected Prolocutor of the Convoc of Canterbury upon the resign of the Dean of Bristol, and adm to the degree of D.D., *propter m* by a grace of the Senate o University of Cambridge in He has published "Questions trating the Thirty-nine Arti "Catechetical Exercises on the tles' Creed," "Prayers for the Pr Times;" Charges delivered a Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1861, and 1862; "God's Judgm in India, a Warning to England sermon on the Fast Day, October 1857; "Church Music"—a ser "The Convictions of Balaam" Oxford Lenten sermons; "A Catec

and so great were his direction that he exhibited in several places as the ıg Boy." He gained the ce and confidence of George ı, whom he materially as- getting several railway d through the Houses of . He was one of the of the Blackwall Railway, een extensively employed nstruction of other lines. r was one of the chief pro- the Electric Telegraph from its establishment to date; he was, moreover, of the Institution of Civil for 1860–61.

STHAL,* Dr. Johannes Hebrew Philologist, was e Duchy of Posen, about the of this century, of Jewish His early life was devoted ıdy of the various depart- he literature of his nation, which he became a great His profound knowledge mud impressed him early the conviction that Chris- st be the true faith. Young accordingly embraced that ıd consecrated his talents of. The favour which the Gospel met with induced Dr. Biesenthal to try his hand at some of the Epistles; he accordingly published his "Epistola Pauli ad Romanos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1853; and in 1857, his "Epistola Pauli ad Hebræos cum Rabbinico Commentario." Dr. Biesenthal was employed for some time by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, to assist the Rev. J. C. Reichardt in the revision of the Hebrew version of the New Testament. He now holds the post of Missionary to the Jews at Berlin—in which city he settled soon after he joined the Christian Church—under the auspices of the above-named society.

BIGSBY, Robert, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., the only son of the late Robert Bigsby, Esq., registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, was born at his father's residence in Castle Gate, Nottingham, in 1806. He was educated at Repton School, then under the Rev. W. B. Sleath, D.D. Disappointed in the legal prospects with which he had been brought up, he turned to the study of antiquities, and began to collect materials for a history of Repton, which he published

Hospital, and he has since presented other relics of Drake to the British Museum. He is LL.D. of Glasgow (the diploma having been conferred on him in recognition of his literary merit), and enjoys a literary pension on the Civil List of £100 a year. He is also an honorary and corresponding member of several foreign literary societies, and Secretary and Registrar of the English "Langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BILLING, Archibald, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., &c., is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1791. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and also subsequently at Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, and has passed through the offices of censor and member of council. He was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, where he had been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted clinical lectures) 7 until 1836, when

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Aberdeen the degree of LL.D., which, however, he seldom or never uses.

BIRCH, The Rev. Henry Mildred, eldest son of the Rev. Harry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, was born about the year 1820, and was educated on the foundation at Eton. He proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and several university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is also chaplain to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH,* Samuel, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, and grandson of Alderman Birch, was born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, and was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which

a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by His Royal Highness. In 1839, he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of that of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the French Institute; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862: besides which, he is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, the Society of Antiquaries and Oriental Society of France, and the Ethnological Society of America. He is also one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last memoirs of B

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and Philharmonic Concerts, he great musical festivals he cathedral towns of Glou- orcester, York, and Here- this early part of her career Anna Bishop chiefly sang the music of Handel, Haydn, nd Beethoven, having paid no attention to modern usic; and it was not until had achieved a distinguished s a concert singer, that, by of a celebrated musician, sly devoted herself to its adame Bishop subsequently ur of the chief capitals of here, as also in America alia, she was most enthu- received. She returned d in 1858, and at the close don season of the following ail for America, but subse- eturned to London. Ma- hop is a member of the nic Societies of Copen- orence, and Verona, and at musical societies of St. g, Moscow, and Palermo; te of the Society of Santa Rome, &c.

ARK-SCHÖNHAUSEN,* NT VON, a Prussian States- Government in the recent aggressive war with Denmark seems to have qualified this feeling.

BLAAUW, WILLIAM HENRY, F.S.A., only son of the late William Blaauw, Esq., was born in 1793, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1813. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, and has served as High Sheriff for that county. He is well known as an accomplished antiquary, and was one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society. He is the author of an interesting historical treatise, entitled "The Barons' War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham" (1844), and also of some smaller anonymous papers of an antiquarian character.

BLACK, ADAM, Publisher, M.P. for Edinburgh, was born in the year 1784, and educated at the High School and University of his native city. The son of a builder who had raised himself to circumstances of affluence, Mr. Black, after serving his apprenticeship, went into business as a bookseller; and, amongst other important works, brought out the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the recent editions of which he has contributed

Scott. When above seventy years of age, in 1856, Mr. Black was, on the retirement of Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Edinburgh. Although a member of the Independent body, Mr. Black advocates an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and the most complete toleration in religion.

BLACKBURN, SIR COLIN, is the second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies. He was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern Circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognised Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten

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everal works of a religious
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VELL, ELIZABETH, M.D., istol, Feb. 3, 1821, is the ıter of the late Mr. Samuel ıugar refiner, of that city. y commercial losses, her 32, removed to the United re he died in 1838, leaving and numerous family de- the exertions of the elder Experience having shown rability of a more extended employment for women, herself, from 1844 to 1847, r of music, at Charleston, cumulation of the funds o enable her to qualify the practice of medicine, dren, and published, in 1853, a work entitled "The Laws of Life considered in reference to the Physical Education of Girls." She also established a dispensary for indigent women and children, and opened, in 1857, an hospital for women, over which she presides. Her younger sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, also adopted the medical profession, and took her degree in 1854; and having completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, is associated with Dr. Elizabeth in the management of the hospital, and in a large private practice, confined exclusively to the treatment of women and children.

BLAIR,* MONTGOMERY, an American statesman, born about the year 1812, is the son of Francis B. Blair, who, in the days of President Jackson, was a man of high repute. Montgomery Blair was educated at Westpoint, in New York, where he passed a very honourable examination. He pursued his legal studies at St. Louis, and President Pierce made him a member of the Court of Claims, of which post, however, he was deprived by President Buchanan. Of late years he has resided at Montgomery Castle, near

[illegible] the battles of Albuera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, and in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814. He also formed part of the army of occupation under Wellington in Paris, and held the command of the forces in Ireland from 1832 to 1855. He succeeded the late General Sir Colin Halkett as Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1856, and became a Field Marshal in 1862. He is Colonel of the 1st Foot, and was sworn, in 1836, a Privy Councillor in Ireland, where he held for some years the command of the Forces.

BLAKESLEY, THE REV. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, B.D., is the son of a London merchant, who died in his son's childhood. He was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and Select Preacher before the university. In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware, which he still (1864) holds. Mr. Blakesley, who is identified by [illegible] public with the "Hertfordshire

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born at Madrid, the 28th October, 1813, and is of Corsican extraction, his mother *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, where he wrote in several daily journals; afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important republican papers of the department—the *Progrès du Pas-de-Calais*. In 1838 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." A memorable circumstance happened to him at this time. He was returning home one evening in October, 1839, when he was suddenly assailed from behind by some unknown dastard, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "Les Idées Napoléonniennes," was never discovered. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' celebrated "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy of two brothers. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. The subject of this sketch having resolved to devote his talents to the service of those to whom they might be of value, the humble employment of clerk in a notary's office was the first resource that offered itself to his acceptance. He subsequently found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that Louis Blanc performed in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been most absurdly and untruly represented that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organized the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of De Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it long obtained belief in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy; but it is now utterly discredited. It may be desirable in this place to add that M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishments for political offences; also, that when he was returned as one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for his permission to set foot again on the soil of France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstance that led to Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be thus briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made on the 15th May, 1848, in favour of Poland, by vast numbers of people invading the hall of the National Assembly. Louis Blanc used the most energetic efforts to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation, but though deaf to his entreaties, the working men then present showed him such marks of sympathy and respect that his enemies turned this against him, and made it a pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, that, amidst the excitement then prevailing, and when the minds of many

were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted, indeed, by the very men who had but a short time before loudly proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's literary undertakings was his "Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830–1840," which work passed through several editions, and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "History of the French Revolution," written during his residence in England, has recently been brought to completion, and consists of twelve volumes. An intermediate publication, entitled "Historical Revelations," was written to expose the misrepresentations contained in the late Lord Normanby's narrative of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government.

BLAND, The Rev. Miles, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in the year 1786, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, as Second Wrangler and Smith's Mathematical Prizeman. He subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and Moderator and Public Examiner in the university, and was appointed to the rectory of Lilley, Herts, in 1823, and to a prebendal stall at Wells in 1826. He took his D.D. degree in 1826. Dr. Bland is well known as a mathematical writer, having published an "Algebra" and "Geometry," and "the Elements of Hydrostatics," which were for many years text-books at Cambridge; and also "Mechanical and Philosophical Problems." He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Antiquarian, and the Astronomical Societies, and of the Royal Society of Literature.

BLAND,* William, Esq., of Hartlip Place, Kent, an active Magistrate for that county, comes of an old Yorkshire family, and was born January 21, 1788. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and the sity of Edinburgh. Whilst child he showed a strong practical mechanics, occup play-hours in building br brick over the water, in tl and rivers about Hartlip and bourne, and trying his h unsuccessfully at experim boat-building. These talents l to practical account in afte his publications: "Hints Principles which should Reg Form of Ships and Boats," p in 1852; and "Experiment on the Principles of Constr Arches, Piers, Buttresses, which a new edition was pub 1862. In order to do justi subject of this work, M visited and carefully stu details of every cathedral kingdom. He is also the "The Principles of Agricu work of high authority on the of which it treats, the first which was published in 1827 second in 1864.

BLIGH, The Hon. S Duncan, K.C.B., second so fourth earl of Darnley, was 1798, and educated at E Ch. Ch., Oxford, where duated B.A., and was elec Fellowship at All Souls. the diplomatic service, he attaché at Vienna, in 1820, a by successive stages, became Secretary of Legation, and d'Affaires at Florence, a transferred thence to the H Secretary of Embassy, in the year. Having discharged th of British Minister at the H St. Petersburg for three yea a half, he was sent in 1835 Extraordinary and Minister tentiary to Stockholm, an transferred to Hanover i Having held this high o eighteen years, he retired usual pension, and, retur England, was created a K.C division. He is also D.C.L. and a Deputy-Lieutenant for

burg. He was transferred same capacity to Berlin, discharged the duties of re with great judgment 1 August, 1860, when he ed Ambassador Extraor- Minister Plenipotentiary

CHRISTIAN ALBERT, a sman, was born at Copen- nber 27, 1794. In 1821, one of the Judges of the eal in that city, and from one of the ministers for Colonies, and later High borg. He was Director- ommerce in 1843, private the late king in 1848, the Interior in 1851, and the Council the following the close of the first olstein war, in 1853, M. me Minister for Foreign hile holding this office, d the policy of neutra- the Crimean War. He hed with his colleagues l elected Member of the tate before his acquittal. ctor of the Tolls of the 56. After the disastrous Danish struggle against

eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in October, 1846, and whose property in Alsace was confiscated on the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were perfected by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property had been confiscated during the war, he came to England to prosecute his claims, which he transmitted at his death to his son, who has prosecuted them with unremitting energy down to the present date. His mother was a Russian, but the present baron is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODE, THE REV. JOHN ERNEST, M.A., son of William Bode, Esq., late of the Foreign-office Department of the General Post-office, was born in 1816. He was educated at Eton, the Charter House, and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in

and suitable to a State of Probation." In 1847 he was appointed to the rectory of Westwell, Oxfordshire; and in 1861 was preferred by the governors of Charter House to the rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. He is known as the author of "Ballads from Herodotus," a volume of "Occasional Poems," "Hymns from the Gospels of the Day," &c.

BODICHON,* MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich. She was born April 8th, 1827, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855–56, she set on foot, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although they were unsuccessful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure which they hoped, still their exertions were largely instrumental in obtaining a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith also established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married Mons. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since that date resided in Algeria, on which country she has published an interesting and valuable work in conjunction with her husband. Of late years she has given great attention to landscape painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BOETTCHER, ADOLF, a German poet, was born at Leipsic, May 21, 1815. He received his first education there, and in 1836 entered its university, where he devoted himself to philological pursuits, particularly in the modern languages, and to the study of the German and English poets. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. Besides the works of Shakespere and Byron, he has translated the poems of Goldsmith (1843), of Pope (1842), of Milton (1846), and of Ossian (1847). Boettcher's own poetical productions are characterized for the most part by great beauty of form, with easy and flowing verse. Among the numerous poems of Boettcher, the most prominent are "Agnes Bernauer," a drama (1845); "Songs of Midsummer" (1847); "On the Watch Tower" (1847); "A Tale of Spring" (1849); "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850); and "The Pilgrimage of the Flower-Spirits" (1851). He has also published a collection of smaller lyrics. Some further lyric and epic poems, under the title of "Shadows," appeared in 1856.

BOETTIGER, KARL-WILHELM, Professor of Literature and History in the University of Erlangen, was born at Bautzen, August 15, 1790. He studied successively at Weimar, Gotha, and Leipsic, where he applied himself particularly to history. In order to attend Heeren's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, he resided a year (1815–16) in Göttingen, and in 1817 qualified himself for a professorship in the University of Leipsic, to which he was appointed in 1819. In 1821 he accepted a call to Erlangen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second place in the library of the university. His most important historical works are "Universal History" (1849); "German History" (1838); "History of Bavaria under its Old and New Constitution" (1837); "History of Germany and the Germans" (1845); and "Abridged History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" (1836). He has also written a "History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" for the "European History" of Heeren and Ukert; and subsequently "Universal History in Biography." A "Biographical Sketch" of his father, Karl-Augustus Boettiger, was followed by a work left by the latter in manuscript, entitled "My Literary Prospects and Contemporaries" (1828).

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, is the of the late Mr. Bohn, bookse

don, a gentleman of German ion. He was born about the 796, and at the usual age his father's business. He is own as one of the earliest pro- of the movement in favour of and good literature for the with which object in view he hed his Historical, Scientific, ted, Classical, Ecclesiastical, tiquarian Libraries, amounting nearly a thousand volumes. himself translated several of 's works; has edited the theca Parriana," "Addison's and a new and enlarged of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's ," and compiled a "Polyglot ign Proverbs," and a "Hand- Proverbs," an "Illustrated ok of Geography," &c. Mr. well known as an antiquary, a vice-president and an active of the Society of Arts. In e gained some notoriety as he almost only literary op- of the repeal of the duty on

APARTE, LOUIS-NAPOLEON. ENCH, EMPEROR OF THE.)

APARTE, PRINCE LOUIS- , was born in Worcestershire, 4, 1813. He is the second Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. ithful career was less agitated at of his brothers. He entered after the revolution of Feb., d was returned to the Consti- ssembly by the inhabitants of , but his election was annulled ix weeks afterwards (1849). onths after, he was one of the tes chosen by the Electoral nd was returned for the depart- the Seine. He supported the of the Élysée. The *coup d'état* nd of December did not bring ominently forwards; but, on ablishment of the empire, he ppointed senator (December, with the titles of Prince and ss. In 1855 he was made an of the Legion of Honour. For ears Prince Lucien has been d in procuring the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland. The "Parable of the Sower" he has had translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. But of such works, unfortunately, the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, and has written on chemical science, and is also the author of several minor works in the Basque language.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL, cousin to the Emperor Napoleon III., is the second son of Jérôme Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemburg, and was born on the 9th of September, 1822, at Trieste. The youth of Prince Napoleon was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, and in America. At a later period, the prince resided for a short time in Brussels; but he did not, until the last revolutionary period, take an active part in political affairs. On the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, Prince Napoleon was elected to the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. He has, however, adandoned this line of policy, and he now ably seconds, in every way open to him, the designs of his cousin the emperor, while loyally and cordially supporting his authority. In 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled, for having quitted his post without authority. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the allied English and French expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. His sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, gained him the *sobriquet* of *Plon-plon* among his countrymen. *Prince Napoleon* is reputed to have furnished the information upon which

ous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. In 1858 he espoused the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, now king of Italy, by whom he has a son, born in August, 1864. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but never was engaged in any of the great battles fought. As a senator he made the famous speech of 1861, which provoked a biting reply from the duke d'Aumale, for reflections made upon his family. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of the great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge made to him by the duke on that occasion. He was President of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. During the two following parliamentary sessions in Paris he made some speeches, one especially on the Mexican Expedition, which attracted much attention.

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and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subjects with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an ante-chamber, divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is undoubtedly owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that we owe such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the great attraction of the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of vast dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works generally a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which characteristically distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the benefit of the English public, whose appreciation of her extraordinary gifts is not inferior to that with which she is regarded in Paris. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls at Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She is understood to be now (1864) engaged on another large and elaborate picture.

BONNECHOSE,* François-Paul-Émile-Boisnormand De, a French writer of repute, was born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, August 18, 1801. He came to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer on staff; but in 1829 he quitted the army, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the entire reign of Louis-Philippe. From 1850 to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries, and among them of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among M. de Bonnechose's literary labours are, "Rosamond," a tragedy (1826), played with success at the Théâtre Français; "The Death of Bailly," which carried off the prize at the French Academy; "A History of France," in two volumes, which reached its tenth edition in 1855; "Christopher Sauval, or Society in France under the Restoration" (1836); "Sacred History" (1838); "Reformers before the Reformation" (1844); "History of England" (1858–59), &c. &c. M. de Bonnechose has also contributed to the Supplement of the "Dictionary of the Academy," as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*.

BONOMI,* Joseph, F.R.S.L. and F.R.A.S., is a son of the late Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. (an architect of Italian extraction, highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy), and was born in London in 1796. Originally intending to become a sculptor, he went through a course of anatomy under Sir Charles Bell, and at the same time studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained honours. In 1822, he went to Rome to pursue the study of art, and subsequently visited Syria and Egypt; in the latter country he remained for about fifteen years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as set up by Sesostris on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. Mr. Bonomi is the author of "Nineveh and its Palaces" (3rd ed. 1857), and of the "descriptions" in "Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 Photographs" (1862); the wood-engraving are also from his hand, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe contributed the notes. His last published work, on which he has been engaged for some years, has just (1864) appeared, "The Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., described by Samuel Sharpe;" being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir J. Soane's museum) of a Pharaoh

who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era. He is likewise the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he has also contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Royal Society of Literature.

BOOTH,* The Rev. James, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., eldest son of the late John Booth, Esq., of Lava, was born in 1814. He graduated in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was awarded a gold medal in classics, a scholarship, and several other prizes. In 1840, he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," a method which is the reciprocal of that invented by Descartes. He is also the inventor of a new system of parabolic trigonometry, which establishes between the arcs of a parabola relations analogous to those which circular trigonometry has long since made known with respect to the arcs of a circle. In 1846, Dr. Booth was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has been a member of its council. He is the author of two memoirs printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852 and 1853, "On the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals." He has also contributed many papers to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other mathematical journals, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. In 1846, Dr. Booth published a pamphlet under the title, "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination subsequently adopted by the Government and the universities in the civil service and middle-class examinations. In 1856, as chairman of the council of the Society of Arts, he gave a practical illustration of his views by establishing examinations which were held in London and at Huddersfield, and were organized for *Manchester*, Leeds, Birmingham, and *other populous* centres. He also advocated the general adop system by the delivery (some of which, as "How and "What to Learn," through several editions. by *special request*, Dr. Bootl to annotate and bring o the edition of the Princ "Speeches and Addresses, the Society of Arts' edition. impression of the "Speech dresses" obtained a very w tion among the working cl is the author of severa amongst which are three c ject of Biblical interpre 1859, the Royal Astronomi presented him, though r fellow, to the living of S Aylesbury, of which the p vested in the Council of th Dr. Booth is a magistra county of Bucks.

BOOTH, James C., a dis American chemist, born fessor of Applied Chemis Franklin Institute, is a r refiner in the United St Philadelphia. Published, i "Encyclopædia of Chemi tical and Theoretical, eml application to the Arts, M Geology, Medicine, and F Philadelphia, 1850. In thi Booth was assisted by Morfit, in conjunction wit also wrote a report to the S Institute on "Recent Imp in the Chemical Arts," W 1851.

BOPP, Franz, a celebrat philologist, was born at Sept. 14, 1791. His ea were conducted at Asc where he allied himself t Windischmann, who filled of philosophy and history i versity of that town. I inspirations of this learne profound Orientalist, the Schelling, Bopp resolved t himself entirely to Oriental In fact, having finished his studies, he set out in 181 himself acquainted with I

s, supported by a small pension d him by the king of Bavaria. ris he was encouraged by Sil- de Sacy and August Wilhelm gel, and completed his studies ndon and Göttingen. On his to Prussia he was appointed ssor of Sanscrit in the University rlin. In 1842 he was created alier of the Order of Merit, and 57 the Institute nominated him n associate. M. Bopp's philolo- labours have formed a new era guistic studies. His great work, "Comparative Grammar of the crit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, eut Slavic, Gothic, and German" gleichende Grammatik des San- , &c., Berlin, 1833–49, 4to.; 2nd ion, entirely revised, 1857), pre- s a complete analysis of the nmatical forms of the Indo-Ger- ic languages, and the general s he deduces from them are hly creditable to his perspicacity. writings, which are both numerous voluminous, have greatly facili- d the acquirement of the Sanscrit guage, and his translations of ious Indian classics have contri- ed largely to our knowledge of ental poetry, morals, and philo- hy, as exhibited in the ancient rature of India.

BORDEAUX, Duc de, Henri-arles-Ferdinand-Marie-Dieu-nné-d'Artois, head of the elder nch of the Bourbons, born in ris, Sept. 29, 1820, is son of Prince arles-Ferdinand d'Artois, duke Berri, who was assassinated in arch, 1820, and of the princess of e Two Sicilies, the famous duchess Berri. He was baptized with great mp in water brought from the rdan by Châteaubriand. "The ild of miracle," as he was called, ceived the title of count de Cham- rd from the château of that name, hich was bought for him by public bscription. Although Charles X. on after the outbreak of the volution of 1830, resolved to ab- cate the crown *in his favour*, d *attempted, in presence of the* troops assembled at Rambouillet, a semblance of proclamation under the title of Henry V., he was nevertheless obliged to follow the road to exile. His first residence was Holyrood; but afterwards he travelled much in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to perfect his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, pretending to the crown of France, and where he received, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, De Fitz-James, Berryer, &c. This prince has made no attempt to improve the various crises through which France has passed, for his restoration, beyond professing his desire to serve France whenever called to do so by the voice of the country. In 1853 a compact is said to have been made between the count de Chambord and the several princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger Bourbons were fused; but for some reason or the other, no party has yet come forward as a claimant for the crown. In 1846 the duke married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the duke of Modena, but has had no children by her, and it is now probable that the branch of his house will be extinguished in his person. He is reported to inherit the indolence which is characteristic of his race, seeming to care very little for the throne, which he has such slight chance of attaining.

BORLAND,* Dr. James, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, was born about the year 1776. His active life commenced in 1793, when he served in Flanders with the Duke of York. From 1794 to 1798 he fulfilled in St. Domingo as severe duties as ever fell to the lot of a medical officer. In 1799 he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Helder, where he attracted the notice of the Russian Government by his attention to the Russian *Auxiliary* Force, and was *tempted by the* offer of the highest *military medical* rank in their army.

Subsequently he was appointed to inspect the hospitals of Guernsey, where a malignant fever raged. In 1805 he was occupied in London arranging and establishing the existing system of regimental hospitals, which has proved equally beneficial to the army and economical to the public. He had now become Inspector-General, and he volunteered for the disastrous Walcheren Expedition. In 1810 Dr. Borland was appointed head of the Medical Department in the Mediterranean, where he performed, in addition to his own responsible duties, the gratuitous task of organizing the medical concerns of the Sicilian Contingent, in a manner highly commended by an official minute of August 30, 1816. This important post he filled for six years with great energy and success. Dr. Borland then went through varied service in Naples, at the expulsion of Murat, and at the blockade of Toulon. He had anxious duties in connection with the plague at Malta, as to which Lord Exmouth testified his sense of the extremely judicious manner in which they were performed. Dr. Borland has received foreign honours, and held the post of physician-extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

BORROW, George, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in the year 1803, is the son of an officer in the army, and of Cornish extraction. He was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar-schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but did not follow the legal profession long, being inclined to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. He also picked up from some gipsies, who encamped on a heath near Norwich, a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but his health failing, he lived for som a life of wandering and adv In 1833 he entered the servic British and Foreign Bible Soci being sent by them into Rus edited, at St. Petersburg, tl Testament in the Mandchu, or Tartar language; whilst there published a book called "Ta consisting of metrical tran from thirty languages. Subse he was twice sent as agent Bible Society into Spain, where twice imprisoned for endeav to circulate the Scriptures. in Spain he mixed much wit Caloré, or Zincali, called b Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, language he found to be muc same as that of the English Ro At Madrid he edited the New ment in Spanish, and transla Luke's Gospel into the langu the Zincali. Leaving the serv the Bible Society, he return England in 1839. In 1841 h lished the "Zincali," or an a of the gipsies in Spain, with bulary of their language, wh proved to be closely connecte the Sanscrit. This work obta wide celebrity on the Contine drew attention far and wide subject of the gipsies and their In 1842 he gave to the world Bible in Spain," a work which r a warm eulogium from the late Peel in the House of Common spent the year 1844 in war among the gipsies of Hungary lachia, and Turkey, gathering words of their respective dial the Romany, and making a co of their songs. In 1851 he pu "Lavengro," in which he give account of his early life and tures, and in 1857 "The R Rye," a sequel to the same latest publication in a separat is entitled, "Wild Wales." also been a contributor to pe literature, both in prose and in

BOSWORTH, The Rev. J D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a nat Derbyshire, was born about th

nurch in 1858. He was
leacon in 1814, and has held
ings in England. These he
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n and Rotterdam between
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, for the Society for Pro-
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as appointed to the rectory
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rth, who is a Member of
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nhagen, &c., is the author
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ns," "The Essentials of
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He has also published
red's Anglo-Saxon Version
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anslation (8vo., 1855), and

taking a deep interest in the enterprise. Flandin, an accomplished draughtsman, was sent to the place, to sketch the crumbling sculptures, and several competent scholars and members of the Academy were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervision of Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de Ninive découverts et décrits par Botta, mesurés et dessinés par Flandin" (1849–50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad" (1848), are a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and are now in the Louvre at Paris. In abundance of results he was far surpassed by our own countryman Layard, to whom he suggested the enterprise. Yet the reputation of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured,

"Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," and "The Vampire," are those best known to theatrical memories. His wife, formerly Miss Robertson, who united with her husband in the impersonation of Irish characters, is a popular and fascinating actress.

BOURQUENEY, FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE, BARON DE, who was Ambassador of France at the court of Austria, and Plenipotentiary at the Vienna Congress of March, 1855, was born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1800, and commenced his diplomatic career as third Secretary of Embassy at Rome when Châteaubriand was ambassador there. After the revolution of 1830 he returned to Paris, and was appointed a sous-chef in the section of La Direction Politique in the ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1834 he was sent to London with General Sebastiani as second Secretary, and subse-

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such subjects in the French
: journals, many of which
n brought together under the
Mémoires de Chimie Agricole
ysiologie" (8vo., Paris, 1854).
ublished besides an excellent
l'Économie Rurale" (2 vols.
ris, 1844), and "Annals of
nd Chemistry." M. Boussin-
s returned to the Constituent
, and was a member of the
of State until the 2nd of
r. Since then he has with-
m politics, and devotes him-
s favourite studies.

ERIE, THE RIGHT HON. ED-
EYDELL, second son of the
f Radnor, was born in 1818,
educated at Harrow and
ollege, Cambridge, where he
l M.A. in 1838. In 1844 he
'arliament as M.P. for Kil-
in the Liberal interest. He
r-Secretary of State for the
partment from 1850 to 1852,
high talents and business
ommended him for the ap-
t of Chairman of Committees

man in the north of Ireland, was born in that country in 1821, and was educated at the Charter House and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship of Brasenose College, of which he became tutor. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu. Whilst holding that position, he severely impugned the administration of Lord Seaton, then Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian islands, and published one or more pamphlets attacking the policy of his measures. He subsequently published "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c., whilst holding the office of Chief Secretary to the Governor of the Ionian islands between 1854 and his retirement in 1859. He is also understood to be the author of "Murray's Handbook of Greece." Sir George Bowen, who is an accomplished modern Greek scholar, and is married to an Ionian lady, was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia (a district lying considerably to the north of Sydney,

efficiency and economy. This publication in 1842 resulted in the establishment of Marlborough College, of which Dr. Bowers was the founder, conjointly with the late Rev. Charles Eaton Plater. He is chairman of the council of Rossall School, Fleetwood (similar in constitution with Marlborough College), visitor of the Manchester Free Grammar School, and one of the nominators to the Hulme Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was also the originator, in 1862, of Haileybury College (late East-India College) on the plan of the colleges of Marlborough and Rossall.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, and late Surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., and was born at Nantwich, in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he entered on his profession with much success

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rs the editor. He published after death of Bentham (of whom he s the executor) a collection of his rks, accompanied by a biography the great jurist, the whole consisting twenty-three volumes 8vo. He o distinguished himself by an ex- ordinary knowledge of European erature, and gave the public a mber of pleasant versions of poems, ngs, and other productions, from e Russian, Servian, Polish, Mag nish, Cheskian, German, Swed risian, Dutch, Esthonian, Span rtuguese, Icelandic, and several her languages, besides many vo- mes of hymns, original poems, and her works, amounting to more tan fty volumes. He also translated eter Schlemihl from the German. While in Madrid he published in Spanish a work on "African Slavery," and has translated into French the "Opinions of the Early Christians on War," written by Thomas Clarkson. His "Matins and Vespers" have gone through many editions, both in Eng- land and the United States. For his two volumes of "Russian Anthology" he received a diamond ring from Alexander the First, and for his works on Holland, some of which have been translated into Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. The University of Groningen, in Hol- land, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He early made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study, and at various times has been commercial commis- sioner from this country to France, Belgium, Italy, the States of the German Customs' Union, and the Levant; under Lord Melbourne's Government he was Secretary to the Commission for Examining and Reforming the Public Accounts, and was Chairman of the Parliamen- tary Committee on Colonial Accounts whose recommendations have led to the most important improvements. He carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the Ex- chequer—a principle which has be- come the groundwork of reform in our national accountancy. He sat in Parliament as member for the Clyde Boroughs from 1835 to 1837, and was member for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. He received a handsome service of plate from the Manxmen for the ser- vices he had rendered by obtaining an Act of Parliament for their eman- cipation from feudal tyranny, and from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the House of Commons. Aided by the powerful support of the late Prince Consort, he obtained, after a discus- sion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal system into our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton; and, in 1854, while on leave of absence in England, was promoted to be her Majesty's Pleni- potentiary in China (having previously held temporarily the post of Chief Superintendent of Trade) and Gover- nor of Hong-Kong, at the same time that he received the honour of knight- hood. He has also been nominated a Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold, and a Companion of the Order of Christ of Portugal. While in China he was nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is an honorary member of many of the literary societies of Europe. In the spring of 1855, Sir John Bowring proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of com- merce with the two kings of that country,—a task in which several previous negotiators had failed. He subsequently published his travels and experiences there, under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam." The war in China that has lately ter- minated had its origin in an insult offered to the British flag by the Chinese Government during his ad- ministration. He retired on a pension in 1859, on the close of his period of service. Since his return to England, he has published an account of the "Philippine Islands," and is still a

George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, was born in 1811. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, and was for some time Reader in Law in that Inn. He is also a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. He was for some years editor of the *Guardian* newspaper, and contributed very extensively to its columns. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When the pope distributed England into Roman Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established Church) came forward as the authorized apologist of the act of his Holiness, and published by authority a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which ran through several editions. Besides the pamphlet above mentioned, Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of

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Miss Mary Elizabeth, ist, is of a good old she is a daughter Braddon, solicitor, y one of the principal the old *Sporting* was born in Soho , in the year 1837, t an early age a eriodical literature; tal verses, political , &c., for the Poet's vincial newspapers. or of the "Loves of edietta produced at l Theatre in March, ribaldi," and other d January, 1861; 'The Captain of the Trail of the Serpent," Bailiff," and other ed from *Temple Bar*, *azine*, &c.; she is wever, as the author comic and exaggerated aspect; which was followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," &c. He has also contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and *Cruikshank's Magazines*, &c. He published in 1861, under the title of "Glencreggan," an illustrated work in 2 vols. on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula—the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy. In 1862 appeared "The Curate of Cranston, with other Prose and Verse;" in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Hand-book to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "Wild Cantire," another illustrated work, in 2 vols., on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland.

BRADLEY, The Rev. George Granville., M.A., is a younger son of the Rev. Charles Bradley, vicar of Glasbury, Brecon, and was born in 1821. He was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and was

Exchequer (Ireland), and further advanced to the Irish Chancellorship in 1846. He retired with the Liberal party in February, 1852, but was reappointed in the following year, and having been out of office during Lord Derby's second brief administration in 1858, was reappointed in June, 1859, to the same office. Mr. Brady is also Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland.

BRAGG,* BEAXTON, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in the year 1815. He was admitted into the academy at West Point in 1833, and graduating there in 1837, was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery. He served with distinction under General Taylor in the Mexican war, when he defended, with great skill and bravery, a little earthwork thrown up by that officer on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras (for which service he was breveted Captain), and was also distinguished at Buena Vista. In 1855 Captain Bragg was offered a

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eminent chemist, is the grandson of a physician to King George III., who came over with his son from Hanover to settle in this country, where the latter also became a medical attendant to that monarch. He was born in 1788, in Arlington Street, London. He was educated first at a private school at Kensington, and afterwards at Westminster, which he left in 1802. In 1803 he was sent to Hanover, but returning to England on Bonaparte's threatened invasion, he entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital, where he attended the medical lectures, and worked hard in the dissecting-room. He communicated occasional papers to *Nicholson's Journal*, and in 1805 he drew up a short account of some experiments on guaiacum, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1806. In 1808 he made a chemical examination of the calculi in the Hunterian Museum, and in the winter of the same year he delivered a course of lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry at Dr. Hooper's medical theatre in Cork Street. He afterwards joined the newly-established Medical School in Windmill Street, and thus became fairly embarked as a teacher and demonstrator of chemistry. In 1809 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1813 he received the Copley medal; three years afterwards, on the resignation of Dr. Wollaston, he was elected Senior Secretary of the Royal Society, an office which he held till 1826. In 1812 Sir H. Davy recommended him as his successor to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, to which office, after a probationary course, he was elected in June, 1813. The chemical classes of St. George's Hospital and of the Windmill-street Medical School were soon afterwards transferred to the Royal Institution, so that, in addition to the weekly lectures in the theatre of the Institution, Mr. Brande gave an extended course of lectures and demonstrations in the laboratory *of that establishment, Mr. Faraday being associated* with him from and after 1820. Mr. Brande now devoted himself entirely to lecturing and chemical pursuits. Having, in 1812, been requested to report upon the laboratories belonging to the Society of Apothecaries in London, he was shortly afterwards appointed Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica to that Corporation; and in 1851 he became Master of the Company. He edited, conjointly with Mr. Faraday, the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Arts* from its commencement in 1816 to 1836. In 1825 he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Die Department in the Royal Mint, and was also intrusted with the supervision of the machinery of that establishment. In 1836 he was named one of the original Fellows of the University of London, and a member of the Senate of that body; and in 1846 he became one of their Examiners, an office which he resigned in 1858. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of several other British and foreign societies, and was created an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford in 1853. He is the author of "Outlines of Geology," and of a "Dictionary of Pharmacy and Materia Medica;" and in 1842 he undertook the editorship of the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art." But the most important work he has published is his "Manual of Chemistry," which contains a faithful digest of the facts and discoveries of the science up to the date of publication, and an explicit exposition of its fundamental principles and laws. It has passed through several editions, and been translated into French, German, and Italian.

BRASSEY, Thomas, Civil Engineer, is the son of the late Mr. John Brassey, of Buerton, where he was born about the year 1805. He was educated at Chester. Among his various works we should mention the Grand Junction, Severn Valley, Lancaster and Carlisle, Caledonian, North Stafford, Buckinghamshire, South Western, Eastern Union, Western of France, and Mediterranean railways,

[illegible] was obliged [illegible] did not [illegible] [illegible] he were [illegible] [illegible] post [illegible] great devotion to the monarchy; but on the Progresistas coming into power he resigned it, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the department of Justice under Isturitz; the revolution of La Granja in August the same year threw him into the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of Maria-Christina (October, 1840), he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Espartero, took refuge in the Basque provinces, and from there passed into France, where he [illegible] fall of the dictator

BRAY, Mr[illegible] is the daugh[illegible] a gentleman [illegible] traction. A[illegible] all feminine [illegible] earnest and [illegible] fine arts, he [illegible] introducing [illegible] of the late [illegible] who directe[illegible] and to whos[illegible] Charles Sto[illegible] 1818. Soo[illegible] accompanie[illegible] he complete[illegible] the Bayeux [illegible] rian Society [illegible] cal draught [illegible] shared his f[illegible] out Normar[illegible] of letters a[illegible] to her m[illegible] were publi[illegible] numerous [illegible] cils of her [illegible] 1820 they [illegible]

from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance in 3 vols., illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century. This was succeeded, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel description of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In her next novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she departed from this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which owed its existence to a suggestion of Robert Southey. Mrs. Bray's fruitful pen next produced "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, and "Courtenay of Walreddon." A uniform edition of her works, in ten volumes, was published in 1844 by Messrs. Longman. To this list we must add her "Trials of Domestic Life," and a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," which issued from the press in 1851, and "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year. Mrs. Bray published in 1857 a sketch, entitled "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music." In the same year she was left a widow, and in 1859 she published, in 2 vols., Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, which she followed up in the next year with a selection from his sermons. It is understood that Mrs. Bray has in contemplation to reprint her "Trials of Domestic Life," and also that she is engaged upon another work designed to illustrate the scenery, legendary lore, and fairy superstitions of Cornwall.

BRAZIL, Emperor of, Dom Pedro II., de Alcantara, born the 2nd of December, 1825, is the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria. He is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg, and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father (April, 1831), at the age of five years and some months. The government was administered by a Council of Regency, and next by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the prince at heart, that during the critical period, from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters—Donna Januaria, married to the count of Aquila, brother of the king of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour their brother's varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II.—although he had not yet attained his majority—was declared by the Chambers to be of age, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his imperial majesty was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late king of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio he is constantly in public, and receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners; he is very courteous in his manners; and he writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally

[illegible] Mr [illegible] Cutting, [illegible] [illegible] Bargain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Europe. But the youthful years of our authoress, who had begun to write before this time, were not happy, owing to the severity of the paternal rule. In 1842 the English literary world was agreeably startled by the publication of "The Neighbours," a picture of domestic life in Sweden, which strongly recommended itself by its originality to the favour of its readers. Encouraged by the warm reception accorded to this work, its translator, Mary Howitt, introduced to our acquaintance, in an English dress, "The Home," "The Diary," "The H. Family," "The President's Daughter," "Nina," "Brothers and Sisters," "Life in Dalecarlia," and "The Midnight Sun." In 1849 Miss Bremer made a visit to America, and during the course of her wanderings addressed a large number of letters to her sister, which formed the nucleus of the work entitled "Homes of the New World," published in 1853 simultaneously in England, the United States, and Sweden, the MS. sheets having been submitted to the hands of Mary Howitt, her former translator. On her return from America in 1851, Miss Bremer stayed for some time in England, cementing old friendships and forming new ones. Two years after her return to Sweden, Miss Bremer lost her mother, after which she left the old family home at Arsta, and removed to Stockholm. In 1856 she wrote her romance of "Hertha," and two years later her "Father and Daughter," each in 1 vol., and translated into English by Mary Howitt. This last work was completed in Italy, Miss Bremer having left Sweden for Switzerland and Italy in 1857. The result of her sojourn in these countries has been given to the world in two volumes, entitled, "Two Years in Switzerland and Italy," published in 1860. From Italy Miss Bremer went to the Holy Land, returning by way of Turkey and Greece, in which latter country she occupied herself in preparing future volumes containing her experience and observations in those countries. Her old friend and translator, Mary Howitt, is again engaged in the translation of these works, some of which, relating to the Holy Land and Turkey, and the kingdom of Greece, have already been published.

BREWER, The Rev. James Sherren, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London, was born in 1810; he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics. He was appointed in 1841 to the Professorship which he still holds. He is the editor of "Field on the Church," and of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford.

BREWSTER, The Right Hon. Abraham, son of the late W. B. Brewster, Esq., a gentleman of the county of Wicklow, was born in 1796. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1819, and in 1835 obtained a silk gown. Having been for many years legal adviser to several lords-lieutenant in succession, he was Solicitor-General for Ireland from February to June, 1846, and appointed Attorney-General and sworn member of the Privy Council in 1853. He retired in 1855.

BREWSTER, Sir David, LL.D., K.H., was born at Jedburgh, December 11, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While studying there, Mr. Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robison, who then filled the chair of Natural Philosophy; of Playfair, Professor of Mathematics; and of Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," which was only finished in 1830. In 1807 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently the degree of A.M. from Cambridge and of D.C.L.

from Oxford and Durham. In 1808 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and afterwards filled the offices of Secretary and Vice-President. Between 1801 and 1812, Dr. Brewster devoted his attention chiefly to the study of optics, and the results were published in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," in 1813. In 1811, while writing the article "Burning Instruments," in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," he was led (from a proposal of Buffon) to suggest the construction of a lens out of zones of glass, each of which might be built up of several circular segments, and to propose its application to an apparatus consisting of lenses and mirrors, by which the whole light of the sun could be collected into a burning focus, or condensed into a parallel beam of light. This beautiful invention, now in use in every new lighthouse in Great Britain and the Colonies, was afterwards more fully developed by him in the "Edinburgh Transactions." In 1815 Dr. Brewster received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his discovery of the law of the polarization of light by reflexion, and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. In 1816, the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the prize of 3,000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; and in 1819 Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, the Royal gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polarization of light, and the Keith Prize twice for his discovery of two new fluids in minerals and his analysis of solar light. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, the patent right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit. He is the inventor also of the lenticular stereoscope, now in universal use. In 1819 he, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, established the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," and subsequently commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes appeared. In 1825 the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member; and he has received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, &c. In 1831 he proposed the scientific meeting at York which led to the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1831 Dr. Brewster received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1832 the honour of knighthood from William IV. In 1838 Sir David Brewster was nominated by the Crown Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, and in 1859 he was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh by a unanimous vote of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of the city. Sir David Brewster has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *North British Reviews*, the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, Transactions of the British Association, and other scientific societies. Among his more popular works are a "Treatise on the Kaleidoscope," a "Treatise on the Stereoscope," a "Treatise on Optics," "Letters on Natural Magic," "The Martyrs of Science," and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton." He has also recently published "More Worlds than One," in reply to Professor Whewell's "Plurality of Worlds." In January, 1849, Sir David was elected one of the eight foreign associate members of the Imperial Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist M. Berzelius. Sir David received from the Prussian Order of Merit, founded by Frederick the Great; and in 1 the Emperor of France conferred on him the decoration of an officer of Legion of Honour.

BRIGHT, Sir Charles Tilston

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investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the once celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. At Westminster, and still more in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he added his vote to those of the famous parliamentary coalition which attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary reorganization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the next general election. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters.

date his name has been mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He has also shown himself an uncompromising advocate of the North since the outbreak of civil war in America.

BRISTOW, HENRY WILLIAM, was born in 1817, of an old Wiltshire family, and was educated at King's College, London, where in 1840–41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of Civil Engineering and Science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, 1843, and promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c.,

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eputation as an orator. In 1828 he founded the *Revue Française*, to which he contributed several articles anonymously. That on the punishment of death is regarded as one of the best analyses of the complex question of the right to punish. The revolution of July made M. de Broglie a *doctrinaire* throughout the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe. He did not fear liberty, but he was afraid of the democratic tendencies which the revolution had encouraged. He acted for a few days as Minister of the Interior, and yielded his position to his friend Guizot, a bolder organ of his own ideas, contenting himself with the portfolio of Public Instruction in the first ministerial combination attempted by the new king. Both men were obliged to give way to a ministry that then better suited the temper of the times—the ministry of Lafitte. In 1832, however, he was able to form, with Guizot, Thiers, and Marshal Gérard, the ministry of the 11th October, one of the longest of the monarchy of July, and in which he had the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His principal act as minister at this time was the arrangement he made with England for the suppression of the slave-trade. He retired from the ministry (4th April, 1834), in consequence of the rejection of the law in the American indemnity, but was recalled by the king the month after to the same portfolio, and with the title of President of the Council. It was under his presidency that were voted the famous laws respecting the press, called the Laws of September (1835), so contrary to the principles he had maintained on this subject under the Restoration. In 1836 he retired finally from office, on account of an adverse vote of the Chamber, and brought about the dissolution of the ministry. M. de Broglie withstood every solicitation to take office again. With a natural regret he saw the destruction of the royalty he had assisted in founding in the revolution of February. For a time he was silent, but after the election of Louis Napoleon, he entered the Legislative Assembly, and proposed the law for a revisal of the constitution, in the thought, of reopening the door to a monarchy more in harmony with his choice. The *coup d'état* brought around an order of things he never expected, and for the present there was an end to his hopes and wishes. He has lived since then in retirement. In 1856 he was admitted into the French Academy. His election was viewed as a political triumph, as he had no literary claim to a fauteuil. M. de Broglie subsequently appeared before the public in June, 1861, when he appeared to prosecute the prefect of police for the illegal seizure of a work on which he had long been occupied: "Considerations on the Government of France," but which was not intended for publication. He succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the copies which had been seized at his printer's, who, in presence of M. de Persigny's harsh construction of the laws on the press, was not sorry to be rid of such perilous matter.

BROMLEY, Sir Richard Madox, K.C.B., son of the late Samuel Bromley, Esq., surgeon, R.N., was born in 1813. In 1829 he entered the civil service of the Admiralty, in which he speedily rose, through his energy, ability, and administrative capacity. In 1846 he was employed confidentially to examine minutely the system of administration of the various dockyards, and subsequently acted as accountant to the commission appointed under Sir John Burgoyne for the relief of the poor during the famine in Ireland. In 1848 he was appointed Secretary to the Audit Commissioners, and from that date till 1854, he was almost constantly employed on special committees and commissions for revising establishments, improving the mode of conducting business, and controlling the accounts of various departments of the public service. On leaving the Audit Board, he was made a Civil Companion of the Bath for his special services during the famine. In 1854

he was appointed Accountant-General of the Navy, and discharged that office with great judgment throughout the war with Russia, soon after the close of which he was created a K.C.B. (civil division). Since that time he has been engaged in the work of improving and simplifying the whole system of paying the navy, and re-organizing for Parliament the dockyard accounts. In 1863 he was nominated by her Majesty a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, for the purpose of revising the administration and organization of that institution.

BRODIE,* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, was born in 1817, and was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford.

BROOKE,* Gustavus Vaughan, was born on 25th April, 1818, at Hardwicke Place, Dublin. His father was a gentleman of property, but he died before Gustavus reached the age of seven. While a mere child he was sent to Edgeworth's town-school, then conducted by a brother of Miss Edgeworth, the novelist, and prepared for college, intending to go to the Irish Bar. His taste, however, was for the stage, and he made his appearance on Easter Tuesday, 1833, in the character of William Tell. An engagement was the result of this success, and he subsequently appeared as Virginius, Douglas, and Rolla. He next performed at Limerick; then at Londonderry; and after that he was engaged at Glasgow and at Edinburgh, where, after playing for one night as a trial, he was engaged for the rest of the season. By this time his fame had reached London, and the young tragedian was engaged to appear at the Victoria Theatre. In 1848 he appeared at the Olympic, and having refused several tempting offers *in London*, sailed in 1850 for New *York, where* he appeared as Othello, and achieved a great succ 1852 he turned manager, a large sum of money by ta Astor Place Opera House. turned to London in the year, and after a very succe in the provinces and in Ir again visited America, and his journey to California and A he now holds a high positi actor on both sides of the At

BROOKE, Sir James, K.C born of an ancient Some family, April 29th, 1803, educated at the Grammar Norwich. His father was in India Civil Service, and th the usual age obtained a co in the Indian army, and s active service in the Burm Returning to England on fur account of a wound he had in the lungs, he continued f time hovering between life a and was then prevented by dent from resuming service In a yacht of his own he sail Mediterranean, visited seve of Asia Minor, and devoted s to examining the Plains Having been delivered f irksome restraint of an military life, he sailed for 1830, and passing through the archipelago, became convin the island of Borneo, if h obtain possession of it for this might become a powerful and dependency of the British cr his return from China, he u an expedition at his own Borneo, where he assisted t ruler, Mudah Hassim, in sup an insurrection. Becomin quently Rajah of Sarawâk, h himself in the work of sup piracy, in facilitating Europ merce, and introducing ci among the Dyak tribes. W British Government took p of the island of Labuan, in D 1847, Mr. Brooke was a Governor and Commander- and was created an honora Oxford, and a K.C.B. (civil

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estate was purchased in Devonshire. In the autumn of 1861 he returned, accompanied by Mr. Spenser St. John, to Borneo, for the purpose of suppressing a dangerous rebellion which had broken out on the north-west coast. This having been effected, he once more came back to this country, but was again almost immediately called out to Borneo by fresh complications in the government of the raj. These having been happily settled, and the country in consequence becoming prosperous, the independence of Sarawâk was recognized by England—a consummation for which Sir James Brooke had been toiling for many years,—and a British consul having been accredited to Sir James Brooke's Government, his authority may now be said to be placed on an immovable basis.

BROOKS, Charles Shirley, Author, was born in 1816. Originally intended for the profession of the law, he went through the usual studies, and passed a distinguished examination before the Incorporated Law Society. But, preferring literature, he addressed himself to dramatic composition and journalism, and met with successes which decided his

journal, and a portion of them has been reprinted under the title of "The Ru[illegible] of the South." Mr. Brooks has also written several novels, the more important of which are "Aspen Court" and "The Gordian Knot," and is the author of a serial tale, "The Silver Cord," published in *Once a Week*, 1860–61. He has also acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, and is one of the oldest and most constant contributors to *Punch*.

BROUGHAM AND VAUX, LORD, HENRY BROUGHAM, F.R.S., &c., is the eldest son of the late Henry Brougham, Esq., of Scales Hall, Cumberland, and Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, by Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. James Syme, maternal niece of the historian Robertson, and was born in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, September 19th, 1779. He received the first seeds of his education at the High School, Edinburgh, under Mr. Luke Fraser, and afterwards under Dr. Adam, author of the celebrated treatise on "Roman Antiquities;" and from the High School he passed, in due course of time, to the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of

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ople. Mr. Brougham re-

fully against George IV. with something more than the zeal of a common advocate, and his eloquence had a wonderful effect in securing on her behalf, as a woman and a wife, the sympathy of the British people. In 1825 Mr. Brougham was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, as a mark of appreciation of his zeal in the cause of education, and of his foundation of mechanics' institutes in conjunction with the late Dr. Birkbeck. In 1827 he laid the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which he was also the first president. The first publication of this society was Mr. Brougham's discourse "On the Objects, Pleasures, and Advantages of Science." In the month of August, 1830, Mr. Brougham had the satisfaction of being chosen to represent the county of York, and in that capacity became the acknowledged champion of the cause of Parliamentary Reform. A day had been actually appointed for his motion on the subject, when the duke of Wellington sent in his resignation to the king, and Earl Grey was appointed premier in his place. Owing to a combina-

nd support of the Reform Upper House devolved ely on the hands of his o has thus summed up f measures carried into these few brief years: lition of slavery in all ; the opening of the ade, and the destruction ipany's monopoly; the of the criminal law; vast ts in the whole municipal e, both as regards law the settlement of the r; the total reform of municipal corporations; alteration of the poor- n ample commencement rming the Irish Church, tion of ten bishoprics." s in the House of Lords e eventful years form portion of the entire published in Hansard. r, 1834, Sir Robert Peel reins of government, and ham resigned office with es. The Whig Ministry ourne, however, returned the following April; but ham was not reappointed cellorship. The reason ion must be left for the apher and historian to hat time his lordship has hold an independent the Upper House, freely he political measures of Tory governments alike, constant and careful at- he legal business of the of the "law lords." In ship, who had previously estate at Cannes, in the rance, proposed to the ished French republic to ed as a citizen in that t, in reply to his applica- informed by M. Marrast could be carried out only g to be an English peer. period which has elapsed lease from the duties of and the forum, Lord as contributed largely to the list of modern publications. In 1838 he published the collected edition of his speeches, with notes and introductions, and a discourse on the eloquence of the ancients. He has also edited Paley's "Natural Theology," and written "Dissertations on subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology." In 1839 appeared the first of his "Historic Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the reign of George III.," a work which he completed in 1843, and two years later published his "Lives of Men of Art and Science" belonging to the same period. He also edited the speech of Demosthenes de Coronâ. A new and complete edition of Lord Brougham's works, including his "Political Philosophy," as yet incomplete, and other political and mathematical treatises, has recently been published under his own superintendence, by Messrs. Griffin & Co., of Glasgow. After the passing of the Reform Bill, and since his retirement from official life, Lord Brougham has exerted his energies in working out his favourite scheme of Law Amendment, and in the establishment of courts in which cheap justice might be dealt out to the middle and lower classes. So early, indeed, as in the month of June, 1830, he introduced into the House of Commons a measure, "the declared object of which," in the words of a contemporary memoir, "was to bring justice home to every man's door at all times of the year by the establishment of local courts. By this Bill the law of arbitration was to be extended, a general local jurisdiction established, and courts of reconcilement were to be introduced." This measure, somewhat modified, is now seen in full operation in the County Courts, established about twelve years since. A succession of other Bills for the reform of proceedings in bankruptcy were afterwards introduced by Lord Brougham, who, from his first entrance into the Upper House, "laboured for the improvement of the law with a zeal approaching to enthusiasm." In 1850 Lord Brougham

wton's Principia." He has to the world a paper on l Calculus, and has con- ther articles on Light to ctions of the Institute of which body he is a mem- efore whom he recently French on that subject. ord Brougham married , widow of John Spald- and eldest daughter of n, Esq., deputy-auditor of Hospital (brother of the uckland and Henley), by d an only daughter, who November 30, 1839. In ined a fresh patent of peer- emainder to his brother, Brougham, and his issue

TON, The Right Hon. B., F.R.S., better known er name of Sir John Cam Bart., is the eldest son of Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. rn near Bristol, in 1786, ducated at Westminster nity College, Cambridge, ook his degree in 1808. Cambridge he became ac- th Lord Byron, whom he d in some of his travels in the popularity which he gained by the publication of his "Letters to an Englishman," which were tinged with strong radical opinions, and caused him to be committed as a prisoner to Newgate. The public felt that he was unfairly treated, and, soon after his release, he was enthusiastically returned as M.P. for Westminster, as stated above. Lord Broughton married a daughter of the marquis of Tweeddale, but by her has no issue male to succeed him in his peerage. He has not taken an active part in public affairs since his elevation to the Upper House. His lordship (who is a sleeping partner in Messrs. Whitbread's brewery) has enriched the literature of the age with "Imitations and Translations from the Classics, with original Poems" (London, 1809), "Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey with Lord Byron" (1812), "Last Reign of Napoleon" (1816), "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold," together with several contributions to *Blackwood's* and *Fraser's Magazines*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals.

BROWN, Ford Madox, a painter of the Pre-Raphaelite School, was born

Mother." In 1850, his only exhibited work was an "historical portrait" of Shakspeare. At the Royal Academy in 1851 he produced his large picture of "Chaucer reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1850, and it appeared also in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet" (which, in 1856, gained the prize of the Liverpool Academy, and in 1857 was among the works of the British School at Manchester), and the rather peculiar little subject entitled "Pretty Baalambs," much ridiculed at the time by many who could not appreciate its elaborate and successful study of sunlight in the open fields. Next to these pictures came the "English Fireside," in 1853; since which year the painter has not exhibited publicly. The collection of Pre-Raphaelite works in Russell Place, in 1857, afforded, however, ample proofs that he had not been idle in the interval.

BROWN, GENERAL THE RIGHT HON

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ıd settled at Brooklyn, ıg many commissions for art, he perfected the onze, as a material better rposure than marble. To he credit of having pro- first bronze statue ever erica. Among his princi- marble are the statue of l the bas-reliefs of the ıd "Pleiades," and "The ," besides busts of Bryant, t, and other distinguished He has likewise produced colossal statue of De , "The Angel of Retribu-

JOHN, M.D., son of the own, D.D., of Edinburgh, Biggar, Lanarkshire, in 1810, and was educated School and University of He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.S.E., &c., and Asses- Rector of the University as published two volumes a professional and other itled "Horæ Subsecivæ," ontributor to the *North* ew, *Good Words*, and the the *Scotsman*. The favourite dog, entitled

continued until he reached the age of twenty-one, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. After his day's work at Wolverton was done, it was his custom to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving now to devote himself to the Christian ministry as a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College in his native town of Douglas, and remained there during the entire length of a three years' course of study. Doubts, however, came over his mind as to the truth of the doctrines enunciated in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately led him to the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and accordingly he became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he became minister of Myrtle-street Chapel, in that city, in January, 1848, and soon be-

whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been Tutor of his College, curate of St. Michael's, and Select Preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London, and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn; in 1843, chaplain to the bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, senior chaplain to the Forces in London; in 1845, a prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, examining chaplain to the bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, archdeacon of Bath and rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, canon of Wells. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," on account of which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR
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M.P. for the since-
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JOHN, F.S.A., born in
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on, was educated partly
mar School of Aberdeen
at private schools in
He was originally brought
v, but ceased to practise

been a contributor to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to various other periodical publications, including the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which he was for some time editor. He is now (1864) engaged in the publication of a Calendar of the State Papers of the reign of Charles I., of which several volumes have been published. Mr. Bruce has been Treasurer and a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries. He has also been Treasurer and is Director of the Camden Society. In April, 1861, he was elected by the Society of Antiquaries a Trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum, in the place of the late earl of Aberdeen.

BRUCE,* REV. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, LL.D., F.S.A., son of the late John Bruce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated first in his father's school, and afterwards at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He

Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated," in 4to., containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently Dr. Bruce has published "A Handbook to Newcastle" and a "Wallet Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall—works which have met with a large circulation.

BRUNNOW, Baron de, Ernest Philipp, is descended from an ancient family belonging to the Teutonic order of knighthood, who for several centuries have been established in Courland. His father held a commission as a staff-officer in the Life-Guards of the king of Saxony, and his son was born at Dresden, August 31st, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. In 1821 he was sent to London, as secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family were related. In 1823 he was appointed secretary to Count Woronzow, the governor-general at Odessa. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Wurtemburg, and accredited also to the Court of Darmstadt, when he was intrusted with the negotiation of the marriage to be concluded between the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present emperor) and the princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late grand duke. At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, the emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with her Majesty's government on this important question. With this view, Baron Brunnow, on his way to Germany, was sent, in 1839, on a special i England, which contributed many difficulties which ha between Great Britain an However, the shortness of h not allow him to bring the ne to a final conclusion. For th he was sent a second time t where he arrived in Decem The negotiations having sumed, led to the signatu Convention of the 15th of J which limited the power of Ali to Egypt, restored Syr Ottoman Porte, and thus re danger which threatened at to disturb the peace of th The valuable services ren Baron Brunnow in connec this important negotiation their well-deserved reward b pointment as Envoy Extr and Minister Plenipotentia Court of St. James's. He high position from 1840 u During this period his offic brought him in contact with ing men connected with the trations of Lord Melbourne, S Peel, Lord John Russell, th Derby, and the earl of A With the late duke of Well lived in close intimacy, and guest at Walmer only ten da the death of the duke. B above treaties, he signed, in J with Lord Palmerston and t sentatives of all the Great P "Traité des Dardanelles;" signed with the earl of Ab the suppression of the Afric trade; and another signed Malmesbury in 1852, to s integrity of Denmark; and signed the same year, to re succession to the crown o He withdrew from his po Court of St. James's on th tion of war between this and Russia in 1854, and for remained in St. Petersbur office. Nevertheless, his ow ment rendered justice to t ness of purpose with whic never ceased to uphold the p

policy. Upon this ground he
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Baron Brunnow was ap-
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WICK, DUKE OF, AUGUSTUS
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Charles Frederic Augustus
He assumed the reins of
nt April 25th, 1831, at the
f the Germanic Diet, upon
nlsory flight of his elder brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name has since become well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanac de Gotha," is a Field Marshal in the kingdom of Hanover, and a General of Cavalry in the Prussian service.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, a distinguished American poet, is the son of an eminent physician at Cummington, Massachusetts, in which place he was born, Nov. 3, 1797. His precocity in poetry was most marked. When only ten years old he published translations from Latin poets, and at the age of thirteen he wrote the "Embargo." His "The Spanish Revolution" also dates from this epoch in his career. From 1810 to 1812 he studied classics and philosophy at William's College. On leaving college he went to the bar, and commenced practice in Great Barrington. It was in this place that the poet married, and probably we owe his "Thanatopsis" to the aspirations of his early love. His chief poem, "The Ages," appeared in 1821, and was recited before a university society (the ΦBK) of Harvard College. His beautiful poems, "To a Water-fowl," and "An Inscription for an Entrance to a Wood," were written in his early days at Great Barrington. He abandoned forensic life for literary pursuits in 1825, and established the *New York Review* and *Athenæum Magazine*, in which appeared some of his sweetest verses. In 1826 he became editor of the *New York Evening Post*. In 1827, 1828, and 1829, he brought out, in conjunction with several of his friends, an Annual, entitled "The Talisman." In 1832 he published the first collective edition of his poetry, and a copy having been forwarded to Washington Irving, he caused it to be reprinted in this country. This book has since passed through several editions in both hemispheres. In the summer of 1834 Mr. Bryant visited England with his family, *with the intention* of devoting a *few years to literary* pursuits and the

England than his more elaborate works. A new edition of his works, arranged by the author and illustrated with 71 engravings, was, however, published in London in 1858.

BUCCLEUCH, DUKE OF, WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., D.C.L., &c., the eldest son of the fourth and late duke, was born in 1806, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. He succeeded to the title whilst still a minor, and consequently never held a seat in the Lower House of Parliament. His grace, whose wealth and high position and character give him almost unbounded influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter House, Lord-Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council under Sir Robert Peel's

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BUCHANAN, JAMES, Ex-President of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in honours in 1809. Devoting himself to the study of the law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1812. Four years later, in 1816–17, he defended, with Hopkinson, and unaided, a learned judge impeached before the State of Pennsylvania on articles of impeachment. His professional success after this was so decided that he found himself enabled to retire from it at the early age of forty. In the mean time he had been elected, in 1814, to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During the patriotic fervour which animated all classes at that time in the prosecution of the war with Great Britain, Mr. Buchanan marched as a private soldier among a body of volunteers sent from that state to the assistance of Baltimore. In 1820 his political career really began. He was returned to Congress in that year, and made his celebrated maiden speech there in defence of the then secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford, in 1822. This period of Mr. Buchanan's life, when measured by the events of his later career, is singularly interesting. On the tariff question, which occupied the attention of that Congress, he especially warned his hearers against sectarial jealousies and "inflammatory speeches within walls which ought to be sacred to union." The idea of the South or the East having a policy at variance with that of the North or the West seemed abominable to him. But what is most striking in his speeches of that day is the far-seeing sagacity which enabled him to distinguish the certain spread of American expansion towards the South. As early as 1824 he especially cautioned Congress against alliances with Mexico, which might entangle its action on future occasions, and he opposed most energetically the idea of allowing Cuba to fall into the hands of any power but those of Spain. There can be little doubt, when one compares with this policy the Ostend protocol made public a quarter of a century later, that the importance of Cuba to the United States has been the dream of Mr. Buchanan's life, and that his views upon Mexico at that time exhibit a political prescience fully demonstrated by subsequent events. In 1828 he was actively engaged in forwarding the return of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in the same session was one of the prosecuting counsel engaged on the trial by impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, a case that has become celebrated even among the *causes célèbres* of the United States. In 1831 Mr. Buchanan was nominated ambassador to St. Petersburg. On his return in 1833 he had to defend General Jackson against the bitter hostility of Henry Clay and of that faction which the disputes upon the United States Bank Charter had called into existence. In this year he was elected to the United States Senate. The slavery agitation in Europe of 1835 called forth from Mr. Buchanan an expression of his views, to which he has consistently adhered, but which must be scarcely intelligible on this side of the Atlantic. His object at that time was to prevent the question from becoming a subject of discussion in Congress, and so far, now that the separation of slave states from free-soil states has become a matter of fact, we can understand the wisdom of this policy; but the theory he advanced, that the amelioration of American slaves had been impeded by the action of the Abolitionists quite leaves out of sight the iniquity of slavery as a first principle. It is right, however, to say that Mr. Buchanan's opinions on this question have never warped the breadth of his political views on other subjects. During Mr. Van Buren's presidency, 1837–41, Mr. Buchanan was in opposition, and in no period of his life were his oratorical abilities brought into such play. Mr. Buchanan supported President Tyler, opposed the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton treaty—but only

the post, the question of the purchase of Cuba by the United States arose. Conferences on the subject between the American ambassadors at the courts of London, Madrid, and Paris were held at Ostend, and the memorandum then drawn up for the purpose of upholding the famous Monroe doctrine has become an historical document. On Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency in 1856, people in England fancied him pledged to a war of territorial aggression, and to the extension of American territory at any cost. The reverse proved the case. The main object of his administration was to break down every ground of antagonism between the North and South, unhappily without success, as the event has proved. He made no attempt on Cuba. He arrested the filibuster Walker when engaged in an attempt on Central America. He placed the San Juan de Fuça quarrel begun by the headstrong folly of General Harney, on an amicable footing. His policy with regard to secession, which commenced on the election of Mr. Lincoln, is not yet understood. Time

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STONE, JOHN BALDWIN,

encouragement he probably owed no small amount of his early success. In 1824 Mr. T. Dibdin resigned the management of the Surrey Theatre, and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs, engaged the services of Mr. Buckstone, who made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smirk, in "The Armistice." His success soon obtained for him other engagements of a like kind. Amongst others was one at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." Whilst performing at this theatre, he had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Terry a personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted as a powerful stimulus to his love of literature. Whilst at the Adelphi, Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian to that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837, Mr. Buckstone has devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of two or three occasions,—

[illegible] Queen," "Here's the Forsaken," "Lalolle, or Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." He subsequently produced there his three-act comedy of "Leap-Year, or the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing;" and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions, "The Green Bushes," and "Flowers of the Forest." In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touchstone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot; and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low-comedy characters of the English

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WER, The Right Hon. Sir Lytton Earle, G.C.B., was 1805, and is an elder brother . Bulwer-Lytton, Bart. (whom He entered the diplomatic ser- 1829, and was attached suc- y to the British embassies at Brussels, and the Hague. In was sent on a special mission els, to watch the course of the revolution. In the same year red Parliament as M.P. for He sat for Coventry in 1831 2, and for Marylebone from 1837. In 1835 he was made of legation and *chargé d'* Brussels. In 1837 he became of embassy at Constanti- d negotiated there the com- reaty between England and . He was appointed secre- e embassy in Paris in 1839, course of that and the fol- ar was thrice gazetted as ninister at the Court of uring the absence of the or. In 1843 he was made lenipotentiary at the Court , and was instrumental in about the peace between Morocco in the following uring the troubles of the apital in 1848, Mr. Bulwer ently the medium of the nces of his government rbitrary system followed by As his firmness and can- found exceedingly incon- he soldier-minister deter- n his removal; and, after rain sought to discredit him British cabinet, pretended to vered his complicity in plots st the Spanish government, his pretext suddenly ordered ave Madrid. The English at marked its sense of this by declining to name *his* and *for two years the* Court of Spain was without the presence of any British minister. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and her Majesty named him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard subsequently made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. Sir Henry Bulwer afterwards proceeded to Washington as British minister, and enjoyed considerable popularity in the United States, where he learned how to conciliate the temper of a sensitive people while maintaining the interests of his country. The famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty was in a great measure his work. He was sent, in 1852, to Tuscany as Envoy Extraordinary, and held that appointment until January, 1855. He has been, since 1857, ambassador at Constantinople, where he exercised considerable influence over the acts of the late sultan. Like his brother, he is an author as well as a politician. He has published "An Autumn in Greece," "France, Social and Literary," "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes," and a "Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of the poet's works. He married in 1848 the youngest daughter of the late Lord Cowley.

BUNSEN, Robert Wilhelm Eberard, a German Chemist, was born in Göttingen, where his father was Professor of Occidental Literature. He studied in the university of this town the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry in Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as Professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institute of Cassel. In 1838 he was called to Marburg as Assistant Professor in the University, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Bunsen has made himself *a great name in* chemistry, and his *lessons are* attended by students from

to White Arsenic and the Arsenic Acid.

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, KARL-FERDINAND, Count, diplomatist and German statesman, privy councillor and chamberlain of the emperor of Austria, was born in the Grisons, May 17, 1797. Under his father's direction, who held some important posts before the dissolution of the German empire, he commenced his diplomatic carreer. Count Buol represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the revival of the national feeling which led to the Italian war of 1848. His energetic conduct at this time was rewarded by entrusting to him the legation of St. Petersburg. In 1851 he was appointed ambassador at London. He had not long been ambassador at the Court of St. James's, when in April, 1852, he was summoned in haste to Vienna upon the sudden death of Prince Schwarzenberg, on the 5th of that month, and at once appointed to the office of Foreign Affairs, which he held up to 1859. Although Count Buol is not one of those new men by whom Prince

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LL.D., was born early in the present century. He was not educated at either of our English universities, but in 1850 he received orders from the Bishop of Manchester. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, and has been for some years editor of the Clerical Journal and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*. He is known to the learned and theological world as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," and also a translation of the "Festal Letters of St. Athanasius," a work long lost in the original Greek, but recently recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the Fathers," by the Rev. H. G. Williams. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is also Ph.D. of Göttingen, and a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

BURGESS, GEORGE, D.D., an American divine, was born October 1, 1809, at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., was educated at Brown University, whence he went to Europe, and studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Bonn. On his return to his native country he became rector of Christ Church Hartford, United States, a post which he filled until 1847, and in October of the latter year he was consecrated bishop of Maine, becoming at the same time rector of Christ Church, Gardener. He has published "The Book of Psalms in English Verse," "Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of England," &c.

BURGESS, THE REV. RICHARD, D.D., is a son of the late Paul Burgess, land agent, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, and was born in 1796. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was ordained by the late Archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as British chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was subsequently made a prebendary of St. Paul's and rural dean of Chelsea. Mr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, and is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, is an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archæological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses" (Murray, 1827); "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome" (2 vols. 8vo., Longman, 1831); "Greece and the Levant" (2 vols. 8vo., 1835); "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome" (1831); and various pamphlets on "Education," &c. In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200.

BURGON, THE REV. JOHN WILLIAM, is a son of a merchant of London, and was born about the year 1819. He entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, in 1848. Before he entered at Oxford he produced a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases" (1833), and "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office (2 vols. 1839). He has subsequently published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies," "Oxford Reformers" (1854), "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh" (1856), "Historical Notices of the College of Oxford" (4to, 1857), a

Memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman" (1861). Mr. Burgon has taken also an active part in the movement for supplying our rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls.

BURGOYNE, General Sir John Fox, G.C.B., Bart., is the son of the late Right Hon. John Burgoyne, M.P., and was born in 1782. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second-lieutenant in the year 1798, and served in the Mediterranean and Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade of Malta and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; served with the army in Sicily; and was also present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In 1809 he joined Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula; and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814 was present at all the sieges, two of which, those of Burgos and San Sebastian, he conducted, the latter after his superior officer had been killed in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns in Portugal and Spain Burgoyne was attached to the third division, so distinguished by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town, and at the taking of Fort Bowyer. He has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to Portugal, as commanding officer of engineers. In 1830 he was appointed Chairman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in 1845 Inspector-General of Fortifications. Shortly after assuming the latter office, he drew up a memoir exposing the defenceless
country, and received in
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BURKE, Sir John Be
LL.D., M.R.I.A., second
late John Burke, Esq., a
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Hall, county Tipperary, was born in London, in 1815. He was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years, in conjunction with his father, and after his death solely), the "Peerage" which bears his name—an invaluable work for the lawyer and the antiquary; to this he added "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," subsequently published under the title of "The Landed Gentry." He is also the author of a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," and "Vicissitudes of Families," 1st, 2nd, and 3rd series, published in 1859, 1860, and 1861. He also edited the *St. James's Magazine*, published in 1848–50, and has written or compiled many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir W. Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 received the honour of knighthood; and in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

BURKE,* PETER, Serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, was born about the year 1813, and was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English Bar in 1839 by the Society of the Inner Temple he joined the Northern Circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire Sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords; he was made a Q.C. of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a Serjeant-at-law in 1859. He is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; also of "The Romance of the Forum," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," and of a "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke."

BURMEISTER, HERMANN, a German naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, in 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to follow the study of zoology, and particularly that of entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History" (Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte. Halle, 1830). On the death of Nitzch, in 1842, he replaced him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. His earlier works were designed as introductions to the study of natural science, which they did much to popularize. Among others, his "Sketches of Natural History" have passed through many editions. On zoological subjects he has written numerous articles in the scientific journals of Germany, and has published several monographs in a distinct form, as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species" (1837). In entomology he has published a "Manual of Entomology." Burmeister has greatly occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works: "The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, 4th edition, 1851; and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (1851), both of which have been well received. At the time of the events of 1848, Burmeister was known for his liberalism, and the facility with which he expressed his political principles. He was in consequence sent by the city of Halle, as Deputy, to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Liegnitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the left, and remained until the end of the session; and then, his health being compromised by incessant activity, he was obliged to demand a leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils. In consequence of this voyage, he published "The Animals of the Brazils" (Uebersicht der Thiere Braziliens.

Young Burnet was [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] schoolmaster of Sir Walter Scott. But his passion for drawing, derived from his parents, at a very early period so entirely absorbed his thoughts and occupied every moment that he could steal from his studies, that his father placed him with Mr. Robert Scott, a landscape engraver of Edinburgh, from whom he learned the practical part of etching and engraving. Whilst under his tuition he also attended the Trustees' Academy under Mr. John Graham, where he acquired, along with Wilkie and Allan, who were his fellow-students, a knowledge of drawing from the study of the antique. During his service to Scott, to whom he had been apprenticed for seven years, he was chiefly engaged in engraving; and the hours of labour being from seven in the morning until eight in the evening, there was little time for the cultivation of the art of design beyond those hours during which he was engaged in the Trustees' Academy. Being more devoted to figure than landscape en-

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lucated first at Chester, ırds at Oldham Grammar laving aided his father ıs a medical practitioner, s assistant in a drapery-nt, he joined the Methodist tion. In 1826 he removed and soon afterwards com-career as a writer on reli-ts. His first two works, tian Sketch Book," and ıal Cabinet," published in 829, respectively gained ity. In the latter year emoved to Scotland, and 0 became minister of the istian Church at Perth, nained for five years, and advocated temperance While in Scotland he pub-me of religious anecdotes, ermon on "The Harmony of llection with the Univer-God to the World;" and ed a periodical devoted union. Dr. Burns com-ministerial duties in Lon-ear 1835, having accepted ı invitation to the pulpit ral Baptist Congregation in New Church-street rylebone. His congrega-

mons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room: a Book for the Afflicted," and "Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved." These works were followed by "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," "Missionary Enterprises," &c. In 1839 Dr. Jabez Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preachers' Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal church polity, and was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, and took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh. In 1847 he was appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists as one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists, held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. Dr. Burns, in addition to his own pulpit labours, has lectured in almost all the towns of the United

a Major General in the U. S. Army, was born May 23, 1824, at Liberty Union county, Indiana, from which state he was appointed a cadet to West Point Academy in 1843. On the 8th Sept., 1847, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery. In Dec., 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, but resigned his connection with the regular service on the 2nd of October, 1853. He was then engaged as treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, the same line of which M'Clellan was president and engineer-in-chief. This position he held at the breaking out of the civil war. The "call" of the President for troops to defend the capital brought Burnside from his private position, and at the head of the 1st Regt. of Rhode Island Volunteers, a corps of 1,800 men, he made his way to the capital on the 27th of April, 1861, within twelve days of the issuing of the proclamation. When the army of North-Eastern Virginia was organized under General M'Dowell, Colonel Burnside was appointed commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Divi-

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lished a treatise on the "Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York;" but his more famous work, "A Law Dictionary and Glossary," did not appear till 1850. This publication is recognised as a standard by all United States Jurists, and has received the formal approbation of the judicial bench in that country. In 1853, Mr. Burritt published his "Treatise on the Law and Practice of Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors," and in 1856 his "Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence."

BURRITT, Elihu, an American blacksmith, scholar, and journalist, was born in Connecticut in 1811, and received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having gained a fair knowledge of English literature during his apprenticeship, at the age of twenty-one he set to work to study mathematics. During spring and summer he spent a large portion of his time at the anvil, alternately forging and reading; and so earned enough to enable him to devote a good part of the winter to his studies. He was thus enabled successively to gain a considerable mastery of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew; he next studied French, Spanish, Italian and German, under native teachers, and afterwards followed them up by the Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welch, Gaelic, Celtic, and Russian. In June, 1846, Burritt left America for this country. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a Peace League, and has since laboured in England and upon the Continent, to induce, if possible, the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves." Both have been translated into several languages, and have had extensive circulation.

BURROWS, George, M.D., F.R.S., eldest son of George Mann Burrows, Esq., M.D., was born about 1802, and graduated in arts at Cambridge in 1825, obtaining a good place in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos (wranglers), and was immediately elected Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Caius College in that university. He graduated in medicine in 1829, became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1832, and held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian Lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he is now the president. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, and long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that Medical School. He is also Physician to Christ's Hospital, &c., &c. Dr. Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," &c., and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Medical Times*, and "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is also the author of a learned work on "The Disorders of the Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain."

BURTON, John Hill, Historian and Biographer, was born at Aberdeen, August 22nd, 1809. While in early youth Mr. Burton lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment; but his mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of A.M., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, however, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an Advocate at the Scot-

tish Bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833 downwards, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," 4 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," 8vo., London, 1847; "Political and Social Economy," 16mo., Edinburgh, 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" and a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1853. Mr. Burton is now occupied with the "History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of 1688." For several years he has contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad," (republished in 1864), and "The Book-hunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transference of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office.

BURTON, Richard Francis, a celebrated African traveller, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, was born in 1821. He entered the Indian army in 1842, and became a captain in 1857, after serving five years in Scinde, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier. In 1855 he served under General Beatson, as military secretary and chief of staff with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He has travelled much through Arabia and the greater part of the unknown regions of Eastern Africa and North America, and his services in the cause of geographical discovery, in some of which he was the companion of the late Captain Speke, were rewarded by the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies. He was appointed, in 1861, Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories lying on the western coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John. He is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," a book which has made his adventures known both in England and the East. In 1863, he published "Abeokuta, or an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains," and in 1864, a narrative of his mission to the King of Dahomey. It is said that he has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects, and is expert as a swordsman, huntsman, and shot; also, that he can mix with all tribes and nations without betraying himself, making his way through all difficulties by assuming the disguise of a priest, a native doctor, or bazaar-keeper.

BURTON, Sir William Westbrooke, Knt., son of the late E. Burton, Esq., of Churchill House, near Daventry, was born in 1794, and having served in the navy for some years was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland Circuit. In 1826 he became Recorder of Daventry, and was appointed one of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope in 1827. He was transferred to New South Wales in the same capacity in 1833, and to Madras in 1844. Resigning his legal preferment in 1855, he returned to Sydney, where he was appointed President of the "Council" or Upper House of Representatives. He is the author of an able "Treatise on the Laws affecting Insolvents in New South Wales," and also of work on the "State of Religion and Education in Australia," which is full of useful and well-arranged information, based on statistics.

BURY, Viscount, The Right Hon. William Coutts Keppel, son

minated Civil Secretary and
ntendent-General of Indian
for the Province of Canada.
ered Parliament in 1857, and
pointed Treasurer of the Royal
old on the return of Lord
ston to office in 1859; and first
Norwich, as a Liberal. On
office in 1859, his re-election
eclared void. In November,
he was elected for the Wick
t of Burghs. Lord Bury is
d to a daughter of Sir Allen
Nab, Bart., and is the author of
l political and historical papers
ser's Magazine, *Temple Bar*, and
periodicals. He has taken an
part in promoting the Volun-
movement, and is Lieut.-Col. of
ivil Service Volunteer Corps.
as sworn a Privy Councillor
59.

SK, HANS, ESQ., eldest son of
Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Rad-
ire, was born in 1815. He was
ted at King's College, London,
at Trinity College, Cambridge,
he graduated B.A. in 1841 and
in 1844; he was called to the
at the Middle Temple in 1841.
37 (while still an undergraduate
mbridge) he strongly urged upon

the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the extent of the war preparations making by France, and the growing increase of her fleet, he visited, at his own expense, each of her ports and naval arsenals, publishing, on his return, the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. Not long after he was solicited by an influential deputation from the University at Cambridge to address the undergraduates, with a view to the formation of a rifle corps, which he was subsequently requested to help in organizing. Such was the success consequent on the appeal then made, that from all parts of the country other invitations daily arrived from persons earnestly requesting him to aid practically a cause which, as the *Times* confessed, "he had been the first to originate," remarking that "he was unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate of the volunteer system when in its infancy." Captain Busk has continued lecturing and writing and counselling upon the subject up to the present hour. He is the author of the "Rifle, and how to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to Drill them;" "The Hand-book for

1794. He was admitted physician at Paris in 1832, and is now director of the *Ecole de Pharmacie.* He was called to the Academy of Medicine in 1824, and in 1850 was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of Francœur. Besides making many important discoveries, such as the means of liquefying sulphuric acid and many gases hitherto considered as fixed, M. Bussy has published several papers—a "Treatise on the Means of Recognizing Adulterations in Simple and Compound Drugs, and of Fixing their Degree of Purity" (1829); "Clinical Researches on the Soap-wort of Egypt" (1833); "Respecting Certain Preparations obtained by the action of Alkalies" (1834), in conjunction with MM. Orfila and Olliviers; and "Clinical Essays on Castor Oil" (1840). M. Bussy is also one of the regular contributors to the *Journal de Pharmacie.* He is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

BUSTAMENTE, Don Carlos-Maria de, a Mexican Archæologist, was born in Mexico towards the close of the last century. Well versed in the antiquities of his country, at an early age he made himself known by the publication of works relative to the conquest or to the history of the primitive inhabitants. His first work was a "Statistical Memoir on the Oaxaco Country" (1821), "with a Description of the Valley of the same name," which was followed by a dissertation "On the Republic of Tlaxcala." He next edited "Tezcoco in the Last Days of its Ancient Kings" (Mexico, 1826), taken from the unpublished manuscripts of Boturini; and the Mexican translation of the "Conquests of Fernando Cortez" (1826, 2 vols.). Having been put in possession of the dissertation of Don Antonio de Gama on the calendar of the Indians, and their manner of dividing time, he published two of them ("Descripcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos Piedras, &c.," Mexico, 1832, 4to.), to which he added an Historical Commentary. The two most important publications of M. Bustamente, however, are his editions of "Three Centuries of Spanish Domination in Mexico" (1836–42, 3 vols. 4to.), by Andros Cavo; and of "A Complete History of the Events which have taken place in New Spain," Mexico, 1839, in three vols. 4to.), by the Monk Bernardino de Sahagun. This edition was prepared from the manuscripts preserved in the library of Lord Kingsborough.

BUTLER,* Benjamin Franklin, a Major-General in the United States army, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5th, 1818. Having been educated at Lowell High School and Waterville College, he was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and became a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases. In 1853 he was elected member of the Massachusetts State Legislature by the Free-soil Democratic party. He opposed the "Know-Nothing" faction in 1855, and at the close of the disturbances to which it gave rise lost by his attitude his commission of Colonel in the State Militia. In 1857 he was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia. In the following year he was elected to the Senate by the Conservatives. Beaten as a candidate for the post of Governor of Massachusetts in 1859, he took up a position against slavery at the Charleston and Baltimore Presidential Conventions in 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he commanded the Federal force encamped at Annapolis, and showed great severity at this time towards the city of Baltimore. He became commander of the Virginia department in May, 1861. He was military commander at the capture of Fort Hatteras, in August of the same year; and organized the expedition against New Orleans, which city, having been rendered untenable by the destruction of the Confederate fleet by Farragut, surrendered the 28th April, 1862. Butler's conduct towards the citizens on occasion has been the subject of severe animadversion, both in Ame

this country, and his name is in consequence held in abhorrence by the South. In December, 1862, he was transferred to a separate command in the field. At this present moment, however (August, 1864), he is acting in conjunction with General Grant in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond.

BUTLER, The Rev. Henry Montagu, Head Master of Harrow School, is the youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., head master of Harrow, and afterwards dean of Peterborough, who died in 1853. He was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate career by graduating B.A. in 1855 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of his college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1860, he was elected to the head mastership of his old school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years.

BUTT, Isaac, Q.C., is the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, and was born in 1813. He is maternally related to the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, and also claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professorship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish Bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin in 1848. He was elected M.P. for Harwich in May, 1852, and has represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal-Conservative since the general election of that year down to the present date (1864). In his undergraduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historians Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of and contributor to the *Dublin University Magazine*. He is the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy. In 1837 he published a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature of Political Economy." In the year 1840 he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill. He was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in the year 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," in 2 vols., a work which was reviewed in favourable terms by the London press.

BUTTERFIELD, William, Architect, the son of William Butterfield, Esq., of Gordon Street, London, was born September 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has largely imparted variety by the use of coloured stone and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devon; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; and St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-inn Road, recently consecrated.

BUXTON, Charles, third son of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., was born in 1822, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated in honours in 1843. He sat as M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1859, when he was elected M.P. for Maidstone. He is the

precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute, among them one "On the Usury Laws," and another still more widely known, "On Bills of Exchange." He also wrote a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophism of Free Trade," which, however, had not the effect of crushing Mr. Cobden and his followers of the Manchester school. In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in the following year received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

BYSTRÖM, JOHAN-NIKLAS, an eminent Swedish Sculptor, was born at Philippstadt, in the province of Wermeland, December 18, 1783. He was designed for the mercantile profession, but the death of his parents left him free to follow his inclination for art. In his twentieth year he became a pupil of Sergell, at Stockholm; in

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e in France; whence he
London, and married a
glishwoman, *Miss Mari-*
anne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples, with the view of aiding the cause to which he has devoted himself. After the Liberal revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of Espartero and O'Donnell; but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle. The count of Morella no longer remembered the guerillero Cabrera. Since the year 1854 Cabrera has lived in retirement.

CADELL,* Francis, known as the explorer of the river Murray, a son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman in an East Indiaman. His vessel being subsequently chartered by Government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the ship-building yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, whose streams had previously served only for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he carried his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved the continued navigability of the *Murray, he* next succeeded in *crossing the* dangerous bar at its

colonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil. There cannot be a clearer proof of the importance of the results accruing from the opening of the Murray and its tributaries than that the countries on their banks are now demanding a separate legislature.

CAHEN, SAMUEL, a learned Hebraist, native of France, born at Metz, of Jewish parents, 4th August, 1796. He was destined for the office of a rabbi, and was sent to the Jewish College at Mayence, where, besides rabbinical and talmudical studies, he indulged secretly in the forbidden study of modern languages and literature. Renouncing the priesthood, he came to Paris in 1822, and some time after was made director of the Jewish school there; merited by his zeal several medals; was received as Bachelor of Arts, and published some educational works from the German.

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l history. In 1822 he re-
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ı to the "Description de
ublished by the Institute.
for his important scien-
eries, he was, in 1827,
Conservator of the Mu-
tural History at Nantes.
ime he has published the
s sur les Arts et Métiers,
de la Vie Civile et Do-
es Anciens Peuples de
la Nubie, et de l'Ethiopie,"
ires sur les Mollusques
The collection of plants
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are described by M.
elille in his "Centuries,"

GUSTE, Sculptor, was born
ı November, 1822. He
with a carpenter, then
studio of Reede. He
rst at Paris in the year
ade his groups of animals
He is the publisher of his

of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This was afterwards enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, which led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published a little volume recording a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi, which was likewise translated on the Continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855, Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. At the general election of 1852 he was invited to offer himself

born in 1818, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and, in 1844, was licensed as a preacher of his communion. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayre, and in the same year he was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by her Majesty's command.

CAIRNS, SIR HUGH MCCALMONT, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland, was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1859 he was

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demy, in 1858; "French Peasants ing their Stolen Child," and "Man h forth to his Labour" (1859); ver more" (1860); "Releasing ners on the Young Heir's Birth- " "La Demande en Mariage," "The Return from Moscow" 1); "Queen Katharine and her nen at work," "After the Battle," nothing it is which thou hast lost" 2); "The British Embassy in during the Massacre of St. Bar- mew," "Drink to me only with Eyes" (1863); "The Burial of pden," and "Women of Arles" 5).

ALDERON, Don Serafin-Este- Spanish poet, was born at Mala- out the beginning of the century. tudied at the University of Gre- , became professor of poetry and ric there, and attracted atten- by some poems which he pub- l. In 1833 appeared anony- ly "Poesias del Solitario," he followed by a second volume 40. About the same time he shed in the *Cartas Españolas*, ly literary journal of the period, es on the manners of Andalusia, f originality. As auditor-general e army of the north, he had dant leisure, and employed it in ecing an important critical work e "Cancioneros" and the "Ro- eros." Retiring into private life, eron wrote an ingenious novel, Christians and Moors" (1838), manner of Cervantes; an essay The Literature of the Moriscos," "Andalusian Scenes" (1847). llection of his works in verse prose will be found in Ochoa's brary of contemporaneous Span- uthors."

ALVERT, The Rev. William, L., F.S.A., was born in 1819, and ated at Pembroke College, Cam- dge, where he graduated B.A. in 1. In 1848 he was appointed a hor canon of St. Paul's, and in the lowing year rector of St. Antholin d St. John the Baptist, Walbrook, d in 1858 incumbent of Kentish own. He is the author of the "Wife's Manual, or Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life" (8vo., 1854); and of "Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, a Parable in Rhyme and Outline" (4to., 1856), &c.

CAMBRIDGE, Duke of, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Field Marshal, is the son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, and grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria. His Royal Highness was born at Hanover, 26th March, 1819, and succeeded his father 8th July, 1850. He became a colonel in the army 3rd November, 1837. In 1845 he was advanced to the rank of major-general; in 1854, to that of lieutenant-general, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and in 1856 he was promoted to the rank of general. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and on the 9th Nov., 1862, was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. He has, moreover, been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was again actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of his health having suffered, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air. After a considerable stay in Turkey his Royal Highness went to Malta, whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England, and subsequently gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted.

On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge, the duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief in which capacity his Royal Highness has proved himself disposed to the introduction of several useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the British soldier and the efficiency of the army.

CAMERON,* Lieut.-General Sir Duncan Alexander, K.C.B., comes of an ancient Highland clan, and was born about the year 1808. He entered the army in 1825, and became captain in 1833, major in 1838, colonel in 1854, and major-general in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854–5. In 1863 he was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand with the local rank of lieutenant-general. In that capacity he has highly distinguished himself, and in the commencement of the year 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories.

CAMERON, Simon, is a Pennsylvanian, and was born in Lancaster co. in 1792. Having lost his father at a very early age, he was obliged even in his boyhood, to depend on his own efforts for support. In 1816 he settled at Harrisburg, where he became an assistant in a printing-office kept by a Mr. Peacock. Here his frugality, industry, and regular habits of life gained him many friends, and, at a later period, he removed to Washington. He there obtained employment as a compositor in a newspaper-office. His endeavours to better his position gained for him, in 1832, the appointment of Visitor at Westpoint. Since 1831 he has employed himself in railway and banking business. In all his transactions he is admitted to have a very keen eye to his own interest. His political career commenced in 1845, when he became a Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln, but was *subsequently* superseded by Mr. Secretary Stanton, whom *see*.

CAMPBELL, The Rev. John, was born in Forfarshire, Oct. 5, and after completing his educati the parochial schools, and having engaged for a brief space in busi he entered the University of St. drew's, and finished his course a University of Glasgow. In that he entered the Divinity Hall of Independent denomination, of w he became an ordained minist 1829. After having held a pas charge in Ayrshire, he came to don, and became minister of Tabernacle, Moorfields, built by celebrated George Whitefield, with of the largest congregations in metropolis, where he laboured twenty years, when from fai health, he betook himself wholly literature. In 1844, at the req of the Congregational Union of E land and Wales, he established denominational magazine, the Chr ian Witness, and two years later Christian's Penny Magazine. At close of 1849 he complied with request of a body of gentleme start the *British Banner*, a first weekly newspaper, to be cond on "Christian principles;" having carried on that journ nine years, he established a p his own, the *British Standard* years afterwards, to meet the the people, he established t paper, the *British Ensign*. cess of each of these publicat immediate and complete. B commencement of his edi ragements, Dr. Campbell lished many works, among w "Maritime Discovery and Missions;" "Jethro," a essay on the employme agency in diffusing relig Martyr of Erromanga, or of Missions;" "Life of myth, Founder of City Mi a "Review of the Life, Cl quence, and Works of James." In 1839 he o troversy in the newspa Queen's printers on the monopoly, which, powe

writings on these subjects
en widely circulated. His
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s and Reviews."

PHAUSEN, WILHELM, Ger-
inter, born at Dusseldorf, Feb-
, 1810, manifested from his
years a love of drawing, and
mpleting his college studies
, as a pupil, the Academy of
ive town. He was fond of
g horses and battles, and for
ars joined a regiment of hussars
ly his subjects close at hand.
made long tours in Belgium,
l, Switzerland, Italy, and Ger-
"The Puritans watching the
" may be instanced among his
gs, as exhibiting knowledge of
able composition, and softness
r. It belongs to the Consul
of Berlin. Many of his sub-
s taken from English history;
e Transportation of Prisoners
g to Cromwell's Party," "Ca-
and Roundheads," "Charles
the Retreat from Worcester"
more and The Resurrection,
"Life in a Risen Saviour," "Scrip-
ture Characters," and also of an
"Examination of Mr. Maurice's The-
ological Essays." In 1861 he was ap-
pointed moderator of the Free Church
Assembly.

CANROBERT, FRANÇOIS-CERTAIN
DE, MARSHAL, for some time Com-
mander-in-Chief of the French Army
of the East, was born in 1809, of a
good family, in Brittany, where he
has a small patrimony. He entered
the military school at St. Cyr in
1826, and having distinguished himself
there, entered the army as a private
soldier, but was soon made sub-
lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the
line. He became lieutenant in 1832,
and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and
took part in the expedition to Mascara.
His services in the provinces of Oran
were rewarded with a captaincy. He
was in the breach at the attack on
Constantine, and was wounded in the
leg. The decoration of the Legion of
Honour was given to him about this
time. In 1846 he became lieutenant-
colonel, and commanded the 64th
regiment of the line, which was
charged to act against the formidable
Bou Muza. In 1847 he was made
Colonel of the 3rd regiment of Light

[illegible] and shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the coup d'état of the 2nd December, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects for the clemency of the President. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned his command six days after the first battle in the Crimea, when the command of the Army of the East was transferred to Canrobert. On the 5th of November, at Inkermann, Canrobert, although Commander-in-Chief, was again in the thickest of the fight, and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. General Canrobert, in May, 1855, finding that his shattered health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, resigned it to

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e Papacy the hope of
leading back the Revo-
Middle Ages by absorb-
e in the Church, and
ligion. As an author,
will rest upon his "Sto-
le," which has been
o English, French, and
has also written "His-
n Literature" (1851),
ıe Last Hundred Years"
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E, JEAN-BAPTISTE-HO-
), historian, was born
n 1801, and after study-
: he set out for Paris to
studies. Soon after his
'er, abandoning the law,
s attention to politics,
nself with the Legiti-
ınd became one of the
: *Quotidienne.* His con-
this journal, and his
l "Recueil des Opéra-
rmée Française en Es-
cted the attention of the
and he was appointed
ı the foreign department,
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that period he has de-
f *wholly to literature.*
interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of foreign affairs had afforded him opportunities for examining the original sources of French history, and collecting materials for historical works, which he soon turned to good account. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," and he has since produced, in rapid succession, a great number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal of these are the "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," 4 vols., 1827–29; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, et la Fronde," 4 vols., 1835; "Louis XIV.," 6 vols., 1837; "Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," 12 vols., 1839–41. These, however, form little more than a tenth part of his historical works. Through the favour of Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his historical researches, but the *Revue Rétrospective* gave to the world many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens" (2nd ed., 1845); "L'Europe depuis l'Avancement de Louis Philippe" (10 vols., 1845–46); "Le Congrès de Vienne" (1846); "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Eglise Chrétienne" (1850); "L'Eglise au Moyen Age" (2 vols., 1852); "Histoire de Grandes Opérations Financières" (4 vols., 1855–57); "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté" (1857); L'Eglise pendant les Quatre Derniers Siècles" (1858).

CARDEN, SIR ROBERT WALTER, BART., son of the late J. Carden, Esq., *of Bedford Square,* London, was born *in 1801. His mother* was a daughter *of the late Mr.* John Walter, M.P., of

disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was chosen for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, but was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition. He also unsuccessfully contested Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for London.

CARDIGAN, EARL OF, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, K.C.B., is the son of the 6th earl, by the daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park. He was born in 1797, and entered the army as Cornet in the 8th Hussars, 6th May, 1824. His promotion was rapid, and by the 3rd December, 1830, he had become lieutenant-colonel. While Lord Brudenell, he was a member of the House of Commons from 1832 to 1837, when he succeeded to the peerage. In March, 1832, he was promoted from the half-pay to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 11th Hussars, and applied himself at once to increase the efficiency of his corps. He was tried before the House of Lords in February, 1840, for wounding Captain Tuckett in a duel, but was acquitted. In 1848 he was highly complimented by the late duke of W-

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Y, ALICE, an American was born in 1822, at Iealthy, near Cincinnati, ough she received but an education at school, she early to fix the public at- y some sketches of rural buted to the *National Era* signature of "Patty Lee." n conjunction with her sister he brought out a volume of and in 1851 the romantic "Hualco," on her own sole

[illegible] periodical trade-sales; but they had long before been in operation in England. In 1836, Mr. Carey turned his attention to literary pursuits as an author on his own account, in a publication "On the Rate of Wages," expanded in the following year into a more important work with the title of "The Principles of Political Economy." He relinquished all active part in the publishing business in 1838; and in the same year commenced producing those works which have gained him the reputation of "a statistical writer" *par excellence.* His first work in this direction was "The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States," which was noticed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* In 1840 appeared "Answers to the Questions: What Constitutes Currency? What are the Causes of its Unsteadiness? and What is the Remedy?" In 1848 Mr. Carey varied his theme, and gave to the world "The Past, the Present, the Future," being an elaborate attack on the doctrine of Malthus and his school. In 1858 he produced vols. I. and II. of "Principles of Social Science," which, we believe, has since been com- [illegible]

Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lovers' Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John;" but this list by no means includes the whole of her novels, which are very numerous, and afford evidence of great fertility of imagination. She resides in Stockholm, dividing her attention between the superintendence of a quiet household and her literary labours.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, was born at Clogher, Tyrone, in 1798. His father was a peasant, but has been described as a man remarkable for his knowledge of the traditions of Ireland, and from him the future author appears to have early imbibed the characteristic prejudices, feelings, and superstitions of his country. Carleton displayed an early taste for reading, and became a tutor in a village school; but, wandering off to Dublin in search of fortune, he published, in 1830, two anonymous volumes, entitled "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." His productions include a second series of "Traits and Stories," "Far-

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this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he took up his residence alternately at Comley Bank and Craigenputtock, a little estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing his famous "Sartor Resartus" which first appeared in the latter year in *Fraser's Magazine*. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside, we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. Two years afterwards appeared his "Chartism," and about the same time five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications. In 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" was published in 1843. In 1850 appeared his "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he describes as "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw." His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which immediately gave him a *distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the earl of Ellesmere, in 1857,* Mr. Carlyle

of Ancient and Modern Israelites" (8vo., Metz, 1829). He was at this time private secretary to the Marquis Fortin d'Urban. Some time afterwards he went to reside in Belgium; and in 1834 was elected Grand Rabbi at Brussels, a post which he resigned in 1839, to devote himself exclusively to study. He has written a great number of works with the view of restoring Hebrew literature; and has furnished besides a number of articles and dissertations to French and German periodicals. He is the founder of the French periodical, *La France Israélite*.

CARNARVON, THE EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT, eldest son of the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), was born in 1831, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 as a first class in classics. He had already succeeded to the title during

R, MRS. MARGARET, bury, in 1793, is the he late Alexander R. of the 31st regiment. ung, Miss Geddes re- rs' instruction in figure- ainting from a resident sbury; and, during her ountry, had the advan- ng from the fine collec- es at Longford Castle, e earl of Radnor, who rm interest in her ad- At his recommendation, step which first made nown, and sent pictures of Arts for three suc- On each occasion she blic acknowledgment of d for a study of a boy's rds purchased by the afford, the largest gold warded. In 1814, Miss red to London, which er facilities in every for the pursuit of her certions, and three years Mr. W. H. Carpenter, During a considerable entury Mrs. Carpenter nstant exhibitor at the ay and British Institu-

brought out "Scientia Biblica," in 3 volumes, dedicated to the King, the proof sheets being read by Dr. Sumner, now Bishop of Winchester. This was followed by "Mneiophile, a Dictionary of Facts and Dates," "Scripture Natural History," "A Popular Introduction to the Scriptures," "The Christian Inheritance," "Guide to Reading the Bible," "Lectures on Biblical Criticism," "Old English and Hebrew Proverbs Explained and Illustrated," "Calendarium Palestinæ," "Critical Dissertation on Ezekiel's Temple," "Scripture Difficulties Explained," "Wesleyana," "Biblical Companion," "Life of Cobbett," "Life of Milton," "A Peerage for the People," "A Dictionary of English Synonymes," "The Animal Kingdom Described," "Small Debts, an Argument for County Courts." "The Corporation of London," "Machinery and the Working Classes," "The Condition of Children in Mines and Factories," and a variety of publications on Chancery Reform. He also completed the laborious task of editing "Calmet's History of the Bible," in 5 vols. 4to., and executed the abridgment of it in one large octavo volume. From 1821 down to 1860, Mr. Car-

born in 1813. He was educated in Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D., in 1839. He commenced the practice of his profession in Bristol; but subsequently deciding to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed, in 1856, to the Registrarship of the University of London; which office he still holds. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology," "A Manual of Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," and of some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," the Reports of the British Association, the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, the Philosophical Transactions, &c. In 1861 the Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to Physiological Science.

CARPENTER,* WILLIAM HOOKHAM, F.S.A., son of the late James Carpenter, publisher, of Old Bond-street, was born in 1792. For some years he was associated with his father in business, but shortly after his marriage with Miss Geddes he established himself in Brook-street, where he published an edition of Spence's Anecdotes, edited by the late Mr. Singer; the "Discourse of Sir William Jones," and the first portion of Burnet's "Practical Hints on Painting," containing "Composition." He subsequently rejoined his father, and, in 1844, produced "Pictorial Notices: consisting of a Memoir of Sir Anthony van Dyck, with a descriptive Catalogue of the Etchings executed by him, and a variety of interesting Particulars relating to other Artists employed by Charles I." Mr. Carpenter, who had made himself practically acquainted with the merits and value of drawings and engravings by old masters, was appointed in 1845 to the Keepership of that department in the British Museum. During the nineteen years in which he has occupied that post the collections have nearly doubled in number and interest. Moreover, many useful plans in connection with the department in question have been suggested and successfully carried out by him. Among the most valuable additions to the British Museum acquired by Mr. Carpenter are the Coningham Collection of early Italian engravings, obtained in 1845: this was followed by selections of Rembrandt's etchings from Lord Aylesford's and Baron Verstolk's collections, some valuable Dutch drawings from the latter in 1847, and some years afterwards many unique etchings and engravings from that of Mr. Hawkins. The series of engraved English portraits, formerly of very minor importance, has also been increased by the addition of several thousand rare prints of high historical interest; moreover, a large number of fine drawings by the old masters, many of which had belonged to Sir Thomas Lawrence, were secured at Messrs. Woodburn's sale; as well as a volume of very curious drawings by Jacopo Bellini, purchased in 1855 at Venice, to which place, in order to make a report upon it, Mr. Carpenter had been expressly sent in the previous year by the trustees; more recently, a few admirable drawings by Michael Angelo were obtained direct from the Buonaroti family. He was elected a Member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1847, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, and served on the Council of that body in 1857–8. Mr. Carpenter is also a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and was a Member of the Committee for managing the Department of British Engravings in the International Exhibition of 1862.

CARRERA, RAFAEL, President of the Republic of Guatemala,—

the city of that name, in 1814, of mixed Indian and negro blood. He passed his early life as a drummer-boy and cattle-driver, enjoying none of the advantages of education. A popular movement against the established government, which took place in one of the mountain districts of the state of Guatemala, in 1837, brought him into notice for the first time, and he soon became the leader of the malcontents. After a protracted struggle of two years, Carrera found himself at the head of a considerable army, and, in combination with the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, who were fighting for the destruction of the Federal Government, made himself master of the town and state of Guatemala in 1839. In 1840 he completed the triumph of the Disunionists and State-rights party, by the defeat of General Morasan. Since that period Carrera has been the most prominent man in the country, either as commander-in-chief or as president. Under his authority, Guatemala assumed the rank of an independent republic in 1847; and he was again elected President for four years in 1851. He is remarkable for his activity, energy, and perseverance; and, after having been connected with political advisers of all shades and parties, became the supporter of a mild and conservative policy. It is said that when first elected to the presidency, he did not know how to read, but that he has since repaired the deficiencies of his education.

CARUS, The Rev. William, M.A., was born in the year 1804, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was subsequently elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College, and a select preacher in the university in the years 1854 and 1859. In 1851 he was appointed a canon residentiary of Winchester, and vicar of [illegible] and rural dean. He is now incumbent of Christ Church, Winchester. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon," &c. A Greek Testament prize has been established in the University of Cambridge bearing the name of the Carus Prize, in kind remembrance of long services there.

CASABIANCA, Comte de, François-Xavier, French senator, son of a Corsican general, raised to the nobility by the emperor, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797. He studied in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, then studied law, and was called to the French Bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. His attachment to the Bonaparte family kept him aloof from office until the revolution of February, when he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted on the right, and after the election of December 10th, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was intrusted with the portfolio of agriculture and commerce, and a month afterwards with that of finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the ministry of state created by the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852. He quitted his various important offices to enter the senate in the July following, where he still remains a useful member of the empire. In 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CASHEL, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Robert Daly, D.D., son of the late D. Daly, Esq., and brother of Lord Dunsandle, was born in 1783, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high honours. He was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1842, and consecrated to the see of Cashel in 1843. He is a supporter of evangelical doctrines. His diocese includes the counties of Tipperary and Water-

ford. As bishop, he is patron of eighty-three livings, and the income of the see is £5,000 a year.

CASS, LEWIS, GENERAL, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, United States, Oct. 9th, 1782. His father bore a commission in the revolutionary army, and took part in the battles of Bunker's Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, &c. After study in the law he was admitted to the Bar in 1802, and practised with success during several years. In 1806 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. Being placed on the committee instituted to inquire into the movements of Colonel Burr, his hand drafted the law which enabled the local authorities to arrest the men and boats engaged in that enterprise on their passage down the Ohio. He also drew up the address of that State to Mr. Jefferson on the subject. In 1807 he was appointed Marshal of the State, a post which he filled until 1813. In the war of 1812 he volunteered to join the forces at Dayton under General Hull, and was named Colonel of the 3rd Ohio Volunteers. He commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, and drew up the proclamation addressed by the general to the inhabitants of that country on their arrival in it, and commanded also the detachment which dislodged the British forces posted at the bridge over the Canards. Shortly afterwards Colonel Cass was included in the capitulation which ensued on the signal defeat of the American army; and, after a short interval, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He took part in the military operations against General Proctor. At the close of the campaign he was left in command of Michigan, a command he exchanged for the post of Civil Governor over that state in October, 1813. In 1814 he was associated with Gen. Harrison in a commission to treat with the hostile Indians. In 1819 he established himself permanently with his family in Michigan. From 1819 to 1828 General Cass was the main instrument in the various treaties concluded between the Unit[illegible] States and different Indian tri[illegible] located along its entire frontier. [illegible] 1828 he was made President of [illegible] historical society in Michigan, and [illegible] 1829 delivered an inaugural addr[illegible] embodying the early history of [illegible] State. In 1830 he received the [illegible] gree of LL.D. from Hamilton Coll[illegible] New York. In 1831 he was [illegible] Secretary at War by President [illegible] Jackson. While holding this [illegible] the calamitous war of the Semi[illegible] Indians broke out, which was by [illegible] attributed to his want of judg[illegible] In 1836 he was appointed Minis[illegible] France, where he published a [illegible] entitled "France: its King, C[illegible] and Government." When Tyler [illegible] ceeded General Harrison as Presi[illegible] General Cass was, at his own req[illegible] recalled. Since his return to A[illegible] rica, many acts of his public life [illegible] be regarded as perplexing, not to [illegible] irreconcileable. He was after[illegible] elected to the Senate, of which [illegible] bly he became a prominent me[illegible] Being now in a position of influ[illegible] he commenced bidding for the P[illegible] dency, and at a public meeting [illegible] Kentucky, in 1843, was recomm[illegible] as a candidate for that high [illegible] He next espoused the annexatio[illegible] Texas, and the war with Mexico, [illegible] additional territory in order to [illegible] mote the extension and propag[illegible] of slavery. But in these, as in [illegible] former measures, he soon bec[illegible] perplexed. Wilmot of Pennsyl[illegible] nia introduced his celebrated pro[illegible] against the extension of slavery i[illegible] free territory. This was a democra[illegible] measure, popular in the Free st[illegible] and odious in the South. The co[illegible] pursued by Cass was to make a spe[illegible] for the proviso and to vote against [illegible] Then came the repeal of the prot[illegible] tive tariff of 1842, which he had [illegible] proved and recommended. This al[illegible] was a democratic measure: he de[illegible] with it after the same fashion. [illegible] made a speech in favour of the ta[illegible] and voted to repeal it. In spite, how[illegible] ever, of this, he was able to conte[illegible] the nomination to the Presidency

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CASTIGLIONE, COUNT CARLO OTTAVIO, Philologist, was born in 1795, at Milan. He early devoted himself to studies which have hitherto found few friends in Italy. He gave proof of his acquaintance with oriental languages and history as early as 1819, when he put forth his description of the Cufic coins in the Cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of oriental literature is the "Mémoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie, appellée Afrikiah par les Arabes," &c., published in 1826, in which he attempts, with the most thorough accuracy, to work out the origin and history of those cities of Barbary of which the names occur upon Arabic coins. Out of Italy, Castiglione is best known by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of portions of the Old and New Testament by Ulphilas, which Cardinal Mai had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambro-

traiture of modern manners by a certain kind of brutal energy aims at originality. The chief work of mark which he has produced is his "Histoire de la Seconde République Française" (1854–55); but perhaps he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, which he published in 1856–57 (in twenty-five 32mo. vols.), wherein he shows himself very little in favour of free institutions. In 1857 one of these small biographies brought down upon him an action for libel. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859 "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789–1850." He still continues to write in the French magazines and journals.

CASTRÉN,* MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, a distinguished Traveller and Philologist, was born in Finland, in 1813. He early took to scientific research, and for this travelled over Lapland and the extreme north of Russia between 1838 and 1844. Between 1845 and 1849 he devoted himself to a journey of inquiry through the districts of Siberia, and shortly after his return was appointed Professor of Finnish Literature at Helsingfors.

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Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, was born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821. He was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his college, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, since which time he has been in practice as a conveyancer. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, and an Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. He has contributed extensively on mathematical subjects to the Philosophical Transactions, to the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. In 1863 he was chosen a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, in the Astronomical Department.

CECIL, LORD ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE, is a younger son of the second marquis of Salisbury, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he duly graduated, and was subsequently elected a Fellow of All Souls College. His lordship is a

of Fenella in "Masaniello," and after having made the tour of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, danced with great success in London. She returned to the United States in 1834, where her representations were a long triumph. The Americans, in the excess of their enthusiasm, presented arms to her, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, General Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket, not as a dancer, but as an actress. In 1844 Madame Céleste accompanied Mr. Webster to the Adelphi, where she acted as directress. After some years, having dissolved partnership with Mr. Webster, she undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860–61. Madame Céleste has since appeared in some of the minor east-end theatres, and in 1861 acted in the provinces. In 1864 (the present year)

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ı Board in 1854, when
ınder political chiefs,
ed with the Govern-
lwick retired with a
ension. In 1848 he
ith a civil Companion-
and in 1854 was applied
ent for his assistance
sures for the improve-
ivil Service. He has
a paper on its reor-

and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system; as also the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools, and the great saving of time and expense and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper, read at Oxford, on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHAILLU, PAUL B. DU, an eminent African traveller, was born of French parents in America, about 1820. His father was for many years a trading settler at the mouth of the Gaboon river, which, taking its rise among the Sierra del Crystal mountains, empties its sluggish waters into the Atlantic, a few miles north of the equatorial line. Here, in 1842, the French made a settlement, and built a fort, under the protection of which both father and son traded with the natives, and there the latter laid in that stock of experience which enabled him, when thoroughly acclimatized, to traverse the interior of the desert for thousands of miles

[illegible] E. Gray. His collection of animals from Africa, however, was bought for the British Museum.

CHAIX, D'ESTANGE, VICTOR CHARLES, a celebrated French Advocate, was born at Rheims, April 11th, 1800. He is a self-made man. At the age of nineteen he was left an orphan, with a young sister to maintain, and for his whole fortune the sum of 600 francs (£24). But he went resolutely to work, and soon was able to distinguish himself at the Bar, pleading in criminal causes, and causes of literary property. He sustained the rights of the administration à propos of the suppression of Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s'amuse." In pleading he uses much gesticulation, and is a very fluent speaker. As a politician he has not greatly distinguished himself. He is bâtonnier, or chief of the Paris bar. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and shortly afterwards Counsellor of State. He is now Vice-President of the Council.

CHALLIS, REV. JAMES, M.A., [illegible] He was intended for [illegible] technic School; but, pref[illegible] follow his tastes as a pain[illegible] tended for some months th[illegible] Paul Delaroche, then that [illegible] and, under the latter, deve[illegible] talent in grotesque draw[illegible] first appeared in 1842, [illegible] transparent pseudonyme of [illegible] (the French spelling of Ha[illegible] the sons of Noah), and soo[illegible] popular. He has furnished [illegible] less caricatures to albums a[illegible] nacks, and especially to th[illegible] *vari*, most of which were br[illegible] gether in albums (1843–18[illegible] Among the productions of [illegible] pencil are "The Great Exh[illegible] London," and "Punch in Pa[illegible]

CHAMBERLAIN,* SIR [illegible] BOWLES, K.C.B., is the secc[illegible] the late Sir Henry Chamberl[illegible] (who was for some years [illegible] General and Chargé d'Af[illegible] Brazil), and was born at Rio [illegible] 18, 1820. He was appointe[illegible] Indian army in 1836, and [illegible] India in 1837. He served, [illegible] a subaltern, with much dist[illegible] Affghanistan and Scinde,

ward of his services in the
vas appointed an A.D.C. to
ity. He has recently gained
nction by his services against
ribes, and he is remarkable
g been wounded more fre-
han any other officer of his
l standing in the service.

IBERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT,
rs, were born at Peebles, re-
y in 1800 and 1802, of re-
e parentage, and received a
ucation at the schools of
tive town, Robert passing
a classical course, with a
entering the Church. Mis-
having overtaken their pa-
d led to the removal of the
o Edinburgh, the two boys
rown in a great measure on
n resources, and formed the
n to try, by industry, to
the ground which had been
l restore the family to com-
love of reading led them into
ness of bookselling, to which
served an apprenticeship,
14 to 1819. He then began
on his own account in a very
way, with no other capital
few shillings, saved from his
s an apprentice. About 1820
at the commencement of 1824,—a
book which has since passed through
many editions. In 1826 Robert fol-
lowed up this work by publishing the
"Popular Rhymes of Scotland." In
the following year he produced his
"Picture of Scotland," and shortly
afterwards, successively, five volumes
of histories of the "Scottish Rebel-
lions," two of a "Life of James I.,"
and three vols. of "Scottish Bal-
lads and Songs." His "Biographical
Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen,"
in four volumes, was completed in
1835. William meanwhile gave to
the world, in 1830, the "Book of
Scotland," comprising an account of
the distinctive usages, laws, social
and educational system, religious
and municipal institutions of that
part of the United Kingdom. In
1829 the brothers, for the first
time, united in the production of
a "Gazetteer of Scotland:" this was
published in 1832, having been writ-
ten in the brief intervals of retail
business. To this Robert added a
"History of Scotland for Juvenile
Readers." In 1832 the famous *Edin-
burgh Journal* was projected by the elder
brother, avowedly to "supply" intellec-
tual food of the best kind, and in such

"Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; this was followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works, "The People's Edition of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has also published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without any regular education in science, Robert has from early life had a tendency to its studies, and he has produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works has been the "Domestic Annals of Scotland" (3 vols. 8vo.); since the publication of which, he has written his "Book of Days," completed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1823. In 1849, William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he has latterly interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, embracing a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers' Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." At the present time, the brothers Chambers continue to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." Their establishment at Edinburgh employs nearly two hundred hands, and their premises in the High Street now form one of the sights of that capital.

CHAMBORD, Duc de, Henri-Charles-Ferdinand. (*See* Bordeaux, Duc de.)

CHAMIER, Captain Frederick, R.N., Novelist, is a son of the late John Chamier, Esq., Member of Council at Madras, and was born in London in 1796. He entered the Royal Navy in 1809, and served in the war of 1812 with the United States. In 1833 he left the navy, and for a time resided at Waltham Hill, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Essex, for both of which counties he is a magistrate. The success of Marryat's sea-novels induced him to enter on the same literary career, which he did with some success, although he displayed less invention and humour than his model. His best tales are, "The Life of a Sailor" (1834), "Ben Brace" (1835), and "The Arethusa" (1836). Among his other works are, "Jack Adams" (1838), "Tom Bowline" (1839), "Trevor Hastings" (1841), "Passion and Principle" (1843). He has also compiled the continuation of "James's Naval History" from the attack on Algiers down to 1828, including the details of the Burmese war and of the battle of Navarino. He married, in 1832, a grand-daughter of the late Sir John Soane. He was in Paris during the revolution of February, 1848, and published an account of the transactions of that period, under the title of "Review of the French Revolution of 1848," in which he depicts the principal personages who took part in those events, but not in a very impartial manner. Chamier's works are popular on the Continent. They have all appeared in German, some of them in two or three translations. Captain Chamier holds an official post abroad.

CHAMPNEYS, Rev. William Weldon, M.A., is the grandson of a former vicar of St. Pancras, and was born in Camden-town in 1807, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking second-class honours; and having held the curacies of Dorchester (Oxon) and St. Ebbe's, Oxford, was elected a Fellow of his college, by whom he was presented, in 1837, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, where he has greatly increased the educational resources and church accommodation of a very poor, populous, and neglected parish. He was one of the first advocates of "Ragged Schools," "Refuges," "Industrial Homes," &c., and was the originator of a local association for

motion of the Cleanliness, Health, omfort of the Industrial Classes," "The Church of England Young Society," the first association ng men for religious purposes mmal improvement, which was in Whitechapel. In 1851 he was ted to a canonry in St. Paul's, now Vicar of St. Pancras.

ANGARNIER, NICOLAS-AUNE-LE, GENERAL, a French Gene-as born at Autun (Saône-e) the 26th April, 1793. The ve of this officer's military is that of the operations of the army in Algiers, as he has won uccessive promotion on the eld. His political consideration um 1848, when he was made r-General of Algiers by the nal government, and imme-fterwards elected a member Constituent Assembly by the nt of the Loire. He held his ship but for a brief period, ng in the disquieted capital ield for a man of ability and He was at Paris during the ences of June, 1848, and took e suppression of the insur-hich led to Cavaignac's dic-

On the election of Louis-as President, Changarnier inted Commander of the ary Division, and, owing to erial apprehensions of in-the command of the entire e of Paris, civic as well as was concentrated in his ith these ample powers he nost completely the at-nsurrection of June, 1849, excellence of his arrange-mplished this object almost bodshed. On the disappear-nminent danger, his large l the prominence of his per-ence excited the jealousies sident and his ministry, till uis-Napoleon removed the abolishing his command, arnier became once more a presentative of the people. mprisoned after the *coup* *ecember 2, 1851. He spoke* occasionally from the tribune, and was several times put forward by the Conservative Paris press as a desirable candidate for the Presidential election of 1852. M. Changarnier is a man whose favourite idea is said to be, that he could win immortality by invading England and destroying London. Under the second presidency and empire of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, he has been an exile, although declared by the French government free to return.

CHANNELL, SIR WILLIAM FRY, son of the late P. Channell, Esq., was born in 1804, called to the Bar in 1827, and became a serjeant in 1840. He was a member of the Home Circuit, of which, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger (now Lord Chelmsford) from circuit practice and the elevation to the bench of Baron Platt, he was long the titular leader. As a junior counsel, the extent of his practice was very considerable, and, after his promotion to the coif, and for some years, he divided with the late Mr. Serjeant Talfourd the leading business of the Common Pleas. At *nisi prius*, however, and on circuit, he was distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more of those peculiar powers of the advocate which tell with a jury. When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large, his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was then evinced in a marked manner, by the frequency with which he was selected to act as a substitute for the judges when precluded from attending to their circuit duties. In this capacity he is understood to have given very general satisfaction; and on the decease of Baron Alderson, in 1857, he succeeded that eminent judge as one of the Barons of the Exchequer and was knighted.

CHANNING, WALTER, M.D., born, 1786, at Newport, Rhode Island, is *son of a distinguished lawyer, and brother of the well-known Dr. W. El-*

Cambridge, United States. His professional works are manifold. In 1843 he published an "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism;" in 1845 a very full and complete "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth," illustrated by 581 cases. In 1851 he published "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," and in 1856 "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe." Dr. Channing is also the author of many valuable tracts, essays, and discourses on medical subjects.

CHAPMAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Colombo, was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He subsequently became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated 1st bishop of Colombo, and was subsequently admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. He resigned his see in 1862 and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of Eton College.

CHARLESWORTH,* MISS MARIA

(1863), "
Nursery"
(1862).

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...ator of the State of Ohio, ...eld till 1860. At the com- ... of 1861 he was made ...o the Treasury by Presi- ...n, and is the originator of ...ry notes called "Green- ... of the "Postal Currency." ... civil war, his financial ...have been most gigantic, ...ing to English notions of ...re characterized by reck- ...n prudence and foresight; ...arge circle of his country- ...ave found favour. Their ...he monetary condition of ... remain to be seen. In ... present year (1864) Mr. ...ned his post.

...NET, WILLIAM, a distin- ...erican Astronomer, born ...ania, 1810, graduated at ...e about 1838. He is best ...is efforts in the establish- ... Naval College at Anna- ...and (in which he is Pro- ...Astronomy), and for his ... the preparation of the ...phemeris, and for his new ...the discovery of longitude ... He was appointed Profes- ...thematics in the United ...y, in 1841. He published ...n "Plane and Spherical ...ry" in 1853, and is a con- ...several scientific journals.

...visited Europe, and on his return he became pastor of the Allene-street Presbyterian Church, in New York. He then commenced lecturing, and crowded audiences testified to the success of his discourses on the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Hierarchical Despotism." He also lectured, in 1843, in defence of capital punishment. In 1846 he was installed pastor of the New Congregational Church of the Puritans in New York. He is distinguished for the energetic nature of his preaching on great social and political questions, having attacked in the pulpit such questions as the Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Dred Scott decision. Among his best-known works are "Common-place Books" for prose and poetry (1828–29); "Studies in Poetry" (1830); an edition of the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim" (1845–46); "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, reprinted from the original volume" (1848); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (1849); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper" (1856); "God against Slavery" (1857). Dr. Cheever has also at various times been a contributor to American religious periodicals. His brother, the Rev.

[illegible] The years 1827 and 1828 were employed by him in traversing the great battle-fields of Napoleon in France, Italy, and Germany. To this expedition succeeded a careful examination of the battle-fields of the East. In 1829 Captain Chesney sailed for Constantinople, with a view [illegible] Turkey in her struggle with [illegible] time he rea[illegible] Turkish position, the prelim[illegible] a hollow peace had been [illegible] After exami[illegible] forces and positions occ[illegible] the contending armies, Capt[illegible] an extension of [illegible] for the purpose o[illegible] Asia Minor, Greece, and Eg[illegible] the solution of the [illegible] a regular steam comm[illegible] India. After sailing [illegible] Cosseir, Captain [illegible] the practicability o[illegible] in twenty-one days [illegible] and Suez, and of [illegible] between Suez and Alexandri[illegible] were succeed[illegible] through Palestine [illegible] and across the Arabi[illegible] El Kaim, whence the gr[illegible] followed to Ana. The [illegible] expedition was a large [illegible] forwarded to Sir [illegible] from Shuster, in June, 1[illegible] about 800 miles of [illegible] Euphrates. In 1835–6 Capt[illegible] accomplished, though [illegible] encountering great difficul[illegible] his descent of the E[illegible] from its source to its outlet, [illegible] led an expedition [illegible] of Arabia from the M[illegible] to the Indian Ocean. [illegible] to England in 1837. [illegible] commanded the ar[illegible] China, as brigadier-general i[illegible] held the command of the [illegible] in the south of Ireland from [illegible] and was created an honorary [illegible] Oxford in 1851. The questi[illegible] practicability of the overland [illegible] India for the transport of m[illegible] merchandise has long bee[illegible] decided, and General Chesney [illegible] the honour not only of opening [illegible] route to India, but of intr[illegible] commerce and civilization into [illegible] which they have never befor[illegible] trated. In 1850 he publis[illegible] "Survey of the Euphrates and [illegible] in 2 vols. royal 8vo., contain[illegible] details of his expedition, of w[illegible]

ready contributed an abridged to the journal of the Geogra- society, where the reader will summary of his labours and sults. In 1852 he published bservations on the Past and State of Firearms, and on the Effects in War of the New " He attained the rank of neral in 1855.

STER, THE RIGHT REV. THE SHOP OF, JOHN GRAHAM, D.D., e late John Graham, Esq., of was born in 1794. He was at the Grammar School of e city, and at Christ's Col- ridge, where he graduated honours, both classical and tical, in 1816. He was sub- Fellow, Tutor, and Master lege, Prebendary of Lincoln, ain to H.R.H. the late Prince He was consecrated to the ster in 1848, on the trans- Dr. Sumner to Canterbury, ited Clerk of the Closet to in the following year. His diocese includes Cheshire ithern parts of Lancashire, ys the patronage of forty- s. The annual income of xed at £4,500.

LIER, MICHEL, an eminent economist, French Sena- ncillor of State, was born , January 13, 1806. At eighteen he was admitted Polytechnic School, from passed into the School of e days before the revolu- . He was first publicly s an engineer in the Dé- In Nord. About this time an ardent Saint-Simonian, ted the principles of the great eloquence and en- n the columns of the hich he was editor. He e schism of the Père En- one of the preachers at ant, and took part in edit- ivre Nouveau," the future the doctrines of the sect. are in these *proceedings condemned to a year's* imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. At the expiration of his sentence, which was commuted to half the term, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States, charged to study there the system of railway and water communications. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were afterwards published in a distinct form under the title of "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord" (1836, 2 vols. 8vo., 1838, 3rd edition). This brilliant work led to his being charged with a second mission, to England, in 1836, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London appeared his work, so often reprinted, "Des Intérêts Matériels en France" (1838, 4th edition, 1839), a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a strong *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time as a member of the Chamber of Deputies (1845–46). Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most fiery champions of free-trade, and tried in vain, along with Bastiat, to organize a league similar to that which agitated England. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and combated the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy and those of his former co-religionists in his "Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs" (1848). In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in *the College of* France, and pro- *moted to the* rank of engineer-in-chief.

In 1860 M. Chevalier was engaged, with Mr. Cobden, in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and acted as president of the conference of Social Science at Dublin. In 1861 he was created a senator. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. Besides those already quoted, may be noticed his principal work, "Cours d'Économie Politique" (1842–50, 8vo.); also, "Essais de Politique Industrielle" (1843), and "De la Baisse Probable de l'Or" (1859), which has been translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title, "On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold." Early in the present year (1864) he published a learned work on "Mexico, Ancient and Modern," which has been translated into English. Others of his works have been translated into English and German.

CHEVALIER, Sulpice-Paul. (*See* Gavarni.)

CHEVALLIER, The Rev. Temple, B.D., eldest son of the late Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M.A., rector of Badingham, Suffolk, was born in 1794. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and obtained one of the Bell's scholarships in 1814, and graduated in 1817, as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's College. He was Hulsean Lecturer in 1826 and 1827. In 1835 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham. He is also perpetual curate of Esh, near Durham, an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral, and a rural dean. Besides his "Hulsean Lectures," Professor Chevallier has published translations of the "Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp, and Ignatius," and of "The Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian," and a volume of sermons, preached by him while vicar of Great St. Andrew's, Cambridge.

CHEVREUL, Michel-Eugène, a French Chemist, was born at Angers, August 31, 1786. Having comp his studies in the Central Sch that place, at the age of nin he went to Paris, where he wa gaged in the chemical factory o celebrated Vauquelin, who soon covered in his young pupil such tude and sagacity, that he inta the whole direction of his labor to him. In 1810 he was prepa of the chemical course in the Mus of Natural History, and some y afterwards was appointed prof of the Lycée Charlemagne, offic the university, and director of dyeries and professor of special c mistry in the carpet manufactory the Gobelins. Here he had leisu follow his favourite pursuits into tail, one of which was his inve tion of animal oils, or grease. 1823 M. Chevreul published a w in relation to this subject, one wh opened up to organic chemistry, to several trades depending upo a route hitherto unknown. For work, the Society for the Encou ment of National Industry awa him the prize of 12,000 francs. more remarkable works of M. C reul have had for object, besides study of the unctuous parts of animal body, that of colours, t contrasts, their alliance and de of shade. His "Leçons de Chi appliquée à la Teinture" (1828- and "De la Loi du Contraste, d (1839), have made his name fam to the scientific dyers of this cou among his many other scientific searches we may notice "Théo des Effets Optiques que présen les Étoffes de Soie" (1848), "De Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule des Tables Tournantes" (1854). 1830 M. Chevreul succeeded his mer master Vauquelin in the ch of Chemistry at the Museum of N tural History, since which time has become Fellow of the Royal S ciety of London and President of Society of Agriculture. He was m Commander of the Legion of Hon in 1844.

CHICHESTER, The Right R

served the office of Vice-
of the University of Ox-
the late Duke of Welling-
-40. He was consecrated
f Chichester on the death
ttleworth in 1842. Has
ge of thirty benefices and
te presentation to four
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STER, THE RIGHT HON.
MAS PELHAM, EARL OF,
f the late earl, was born
educated at Westminster,
College, Cambridge. He
the commissioners ap-
Parliament to report on
n of the equalization of
point of pecuniary value,
rds one of the commis-
Pentonville Prison. He
ed, in 1850, First Commis-
Church Estates, with a
,200. His lordship is also
nant of Sussex; he takes
rt in the patronage and
t of many of the leading
l charitable societies con-
the Church of England.
MRS. LYDIA MARIA, whose
e was Francis, was born
setts, but spent the chief
r youth in Maine. In
he wrote "Hobomok, a

Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives," and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 Mrs. Child threw herself with enthusiasm into the cause of abolition, and wrote "An Appeal for that class of Americans called Africans," which engendered such bitter feeling against her, that the interests of her next work, "Philothea," a romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia, suffered in consequence. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston to New York, for the purpose of conducting the "National Anti-Slavery Standard;" and the latter, whilst assisting her husband in his editorial labours, commenced a series of letters, which were afterwards re-issued in two volumes, under the title of "Letters from New York." Her "Spring Flowers," and "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose tales, appeared in 1846. Mrs. Child's most important work, "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages," 3 vols. 12mo., came out in 1855.

CHINA,* EMPEROR OF, KI-TSIANG, born in 1855, son of the deceased emperor, Hieng-fung, whom he succeeded on the decease of the latter,

[illegible] Mother was expressed [illegible]
[illegible] of the body of her son [illegible]
[illegible] Alexander Chisholm, [illegible]
army, in her twentieth [illegible] removed her to a more extended [illegible] of usefulness. On her arrival [illegible] Mrs. Chisholm's attention was drawn to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Captain Chisholm's health having been found to require a temporary change of climate, he removed with his family to Australia. When established at Sydney, Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived there both friendless and penniless. When Captain Chisholm's duties recalled him to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and thenceforward his wife devoted [illegible] her spare time to the schemes of [illegible]lness which she had matured

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benevolent

the order was made which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government; and a similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the reavists' wives, who had been promised free transmission, in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854.

CHODZKO, JACOB LEONARD, a Polish Historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, November 5, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, as secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France. In 1826 he took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He then began to make collections for a history of Poland, from the time of Augustus III.; as a precursor to which he published, in 1829, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under General Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. At the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and upon the breaking out of the Polish revolution the general government clothed him with full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish Committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish refugees arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He has edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," the life of Poniatowsk title, "Poniatowski, E (1831). He has also pul Esquisse Chronologique de la Littérature Polon "Les Polonais en Itali new edition of Maltebru de la Pologne, Ancienne (1830), the "Biographi Kosciusko" (1839). H Mierolawski in his "Hi land" (1847–48), and b share in the preparatio logne Historique, Litté mentale, et Pittoresqu 1837–41), a work whic through many editions toire de Pologne" (1855 de Turquie" (1855). has also been a conside butor to the *Globe*, *Cour* the *Constitutionnel*, &c.

CHRISTISON, Ro Professor of Materia M University of Edinburg July 18th, 1797. He is late Alexander Christis of Humanity in the U Edinburgh, and twin-br Rev. Alexander Christiso Berwick, well known, Tweed, as a man of fi elegant scholarship. He the Scottish capital, and years attended the High 1811 he became a studen versity, and passed thro literary and the medical After graduating in 1819, to London and Paris, French capital, under t Orfila, gave himself up of toxicology, a departme science in which he is no famous. Soon after ret the continent, Dr. Chri menced the practice of h in Edinburgh, and in 1 pointed Professor of M prudence in the Univers held that position for t was promoted in 1832 to *Materia Medica*, and di duties as Professor with

ability. As a physician, Dr. Christison has the best consulting practice in Edinburgh; and as an author he is favourably known for his contributions on various subjects to medical journals, and by his separate works, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognized as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. When the trial of Palmer took place in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave evidence that was considered most valuable. Lord Campbell, on the occasion, paid him the highest compliments, and the ability he had displayed was universally recognized. Dr. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland.

CHRISTMAS, The Rev. Henry, M.A., F.R.S., &c., was born in London, in 1811; and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. He was ordained in 1837, and having served several curacies, held the librarianship and secretaryship of Sion College from 1841 to 1848. He edited the *Church of England Quarterly Review*, 1840–43; and again 1854–8; *The Churchman*, 1840–3; *The British Churchman*, 1845–8, and the *Literary Gazette*, 1859–60. He also edited "Parker and Bale's Remains" for the Parker Society, "Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language," &c. He is the author of "Universal Mythology," "Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," "Christian Politics," "Preachers and Preaching," "Echoes of the Universe" (seven editions, five in England, two in America), "Sin, its Causes and Consequences," &c., and has translated Lamartine's "Méditations Poétiques," Calmet's "Phantom World," "The Republic of Fools," by C. M. Von Wieland, and a portion of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. He was also Secretary of the Numismatic Society, 1814–7, and Professor of English History and Archæology in the Royal Society of Literature, 1854–9. Mr. Christmas is a Member of the Roy[illegible] Academy of History at Madri[illegible] and of La Société Impériale d[illegible] Antiquaires. He has always tak[illegible] a strong part in favour of abolis[illegible] ing capital punishment, and 26,0[illegible] copies of a pamphlet by him [illegible] this subject were sold. He was [illegible] commended to government for p[illegible] ferment in 1861, by a body of gen[illegible] men, including the Lord Mayor a[illegible] aldermen, all the metropolitan me[illegible] bers, and many of the chief merchan[illegible] and bankers in London.

CHURTON, The Ven. Edwa[illegible] Archdeacon of Cleveland, is the so[illegible] the late Ven. Ralph Churton, a[illegible] deacon of St. David's and rector [illegible] Middleton Cheney, county Northa[illegible] ton, and was born in 1800. He w[illegible] educated at the Charterhouse, a[illegible] Christ Church, Oxford, where [illegible] graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A., [illegible] 1824. He was appointed rector [illegible] Crayke in 1835, and archdeacon [illegible] Cleveland in 1846. He is the au[illegible] of the following works: — "E[illegible] English Church," 1840 (several l[illegible] editions); "Cleveland Psalter," 1[illegible] "Memoir of Bishop Pearson," [illegible] fixed to his "Minor Theolog[illegible] Works," 2 vols., Oxford, 1844; "[illegible] moir of Joshua Watson," 2 vols., 1[illegible] He was editor of "The English[illegible] Library," conjointly with the Rev. [illegible] Gresley, as also of Bishop Pea[illegible] "Minor Theological Works," Oxf[illegible] 1844, "Vindiciæ Ignatii," with [illegible] face adapted to the present stat[illegible] the controversy in refutation of C[illegible] valier Bunsen, Archdeacon Hare, a[illegible] Mr. Cureton, 2 vols., Oxford, 1[illegible] He is also the author of a "Letter [illegible] Joshua Watson," on a treatise fra[illegible] lently ascribed to Jeremy Tay[illegible] 1848; "Gongora," an essay w[illegible] translations from the Spanish poe[illegible] that name, 2 vols., 1862, and "L[illegible] of Faith and Loyalty," published [illegible] the "Juvenile Englishman's Libra[illegible]

CIALDINI, Enrico, was born [illegible] Modena in 1813, or early in the fol[illegible] ing year. He marched with Ge[illegible] Zucchi to aid the Romagna insu[illegible] tion at Bologna, in 1831, and a[illegible]

ustrian intervention in Central he was obliged to emigrate. father had been arrested, and poisoned by slow doses of bella- a in the dungeons of the duke of ma. Cialdini went to Paris, e he studied chemistry under Thénard, and was preparing to y medicine, when a proposal was e to him to go to Spain as a sol- . He went, and took part in the of succession, and the revolution 848 found him a lieutenant-colonel he Spanish service. Mazzini re- mended Cialdini to the Provisional ernment of Milan, which was in t of officers, and a letter from the tary of that government found out in Aragon. Cialdini obeyed call; but on arriving at Milan, found that Lombardy had given self up to Charles Albert, and ered herself in his name. It was the moment for hesitating; the had just been beaten, and Italy about to become a prey to Aus- . Cialdini enrolled himself in corps of General Durando; he ched on Vicenza, and there re- ed three dangerous wounds, and for a year reduced to a state elplessness. Cialdini was sent, in 5, to the Crimea by the Sardinian ernment with the rank of gene- and played a distinguished part the battle of the Tchernaya. the war in Italy, in 1859, dini was the first in the al- army who fired a shot on the ny, executing the passage of the a under the fire of the Austrians, m he drove from their position. *corps d'armée* then went into the ntains to act in the Tyrol. The e of Villafranca checked him in career. In 1860 he defeated the al army under Lamoricière at battle of Castelfidardo; and in he took Gaeta after a bom- ment of seventeen days. Fif- days after, Cialdini also took citadel of Messina. He had been e a major-general after the cam- n of the Umbria, and *after his* ure of *Messina the king nominated* him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully.

CLANRICARDE, The Most Noble Marquis of, Ulick John de Burgh, K.P., is the son of the late earl. He was born in 1802, and succeeded to his father's title at an early age, and married Harriett, the only daughter of the Right Hon. George Canning. He obtained a marquisate (a title anciently in the family) in 1825, and was created a British peer by the title of Baron Somerhill in 1826. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Canning, from 1825 to 1827, and ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1838–41. He was a member of Lord John Russell's Cabinet as Postmaster-General, and held the office of Privy Seal for a few months in 1857–8 under Lord Palmerston.

CLARENDON, Earl of, George William Frederick Villiers, K.G., was born January 26th, 1800. His father, the late Hon. George Villiers, was a brother of the second earl, and he himself succeeded to the title in 1838. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and was subsequently employed in the civil service of the Government, both in Ireland and abroad; but his first prominent public post was that of British Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, which he held from 1833 to 1839. In 1840 he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster under Lord Melbourne in 1840–1, and in 1846 was appointed President of the Board of Trade. The latter office he left (on the death of Lord Bessborough, in 1847) to assume the more dignified one of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held until 1852. He was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in February, 1853, when he found the *country committed* to a contest with *Russia respecting* the affairs of the

East. He subsequently directed the difficult negotiations with France, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey, rendered necessary by the persistence of Russia in her policy of aggression. When Lord Aberdeen's ministry fell in February, 1855, the earl of Derby, who was sent for by the Queen, expressed his desire to retain Lord Clarendon in the direction of foreign affairs; and when Lord Palmerston formed his adminstration, in 1855, Lord Clarendon took the seals of the Foreign Office, which he held till the retirement of his chief in 1858. In that capacity he signed the treaty of peace at Paris in the spring of 1856. In 1861 he rejoined Lord Palmerston's Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Clarendon is brother of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the well-known advocate of free trade. In 1849 he was created a K.G., and he is Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland. He is descended from the brother of Villiers the favourite of James I., and maternally from Lord Clarendon.

CLARK, Sir James, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., a Physician of eminence, is the son of a farmer in Banffshire, where he was born in 1788. On leaving King's College, Aberdeen, he completed his medical education at the Edinburgh University, when he took the degree of M.D.; after which he passed some years in the navy, and in 1820 settled as a physician in Rome. In 1826 he returned to England and settled in London; soon after this he was appointed physician to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, now king of the Belgians. On the death of Dr. Maton, he was appointed physician to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; and on the accession of the princess to the crown, her Majesty appointed Dr. Clark her first physician, and created him a baronet. He was also physician in ordinary to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort. Sir James is the author of works on climate and on consumption, and is a member of the *Senate of* the University of London.

CLARKE, *The Rev. John Erskine, M.A., was born about the year 1 and was educated at Wadham Col Oxford, where he graduated B. 1850, and proceeded M.A. in He was ordained in 1851 by the b of Ripon, and held for some the curacy of St. Mary's, Lich He was appointed vicar of St chael's, Derby, in 1856. He i editor of the *Parish Magazine*, an author of "Plain Papers on the S Economy of the People," "I Music: a Poetry Book for Wo People," "Hearty Staves: a Song for Workmen," &c.

CLARKE, Mrs. Mary Cowden the eldest daughter of Mr. Vin Novello, and sister of Madame C Novello. She was born in J 1809, and in 1828 was mar to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, friend of Lamb and Keats, of I litt and Leigh Hunt. A year a her marriage she commenced minute analysis of our immortal matist, the "Complete Concord to Shakspeare," which, after six years' assiduous labour, was brou to a successful termination, and lished in 1845. That this labour of has not, however, entirely absor her intellectual energies, was pro by the publication, in 1848, of " Adventures of Kit Bam, Marine in 1850, "The Girlhood of S speare's Heroines;" in 1854, of a n called the "Iron Cousin;" in 1 "World-noted Women;" in 1 "Many Happy Returns of the D a Birthday Book," and an editio "Shakspeare's Works, with a s pulous revision of the Text," as as of various magazine articles, ch relating to the great masterpiece dramatic literature.

CLAUGHTON, Bishop. (Colombo.)

CLAUGHTON, The Rev. Tho Legh, M.A., late Professor of Poe in the University of Oxford, is a of the late Thomas Claughton, E and was born about the year 1 He was educated at Rugby, and aft wards at Trinity College, Oxford which he was successively Scho

se sister he is married. He
of Poetry at Oxford
52 to 1857.

USEN, HENDRIK NICOLAS, a Theologian and Politician, was Maribo, on the isle of Laland, 22, 1793. The son of a cele- preacher, who died in 1840, an his studies under his father's ntendence, and continued them University of Copenhagen. In e published a dissertation of esearch, but hazarding some inions,—"Apologetæ Ecclesiæ anæ Antetheodosiani Platonis Philosophiæ Arbitri." In 1820 he visited Germany, nd France, and in Berlin made quaintance of Schleiermacher, eveloped his rationalistic ten- . On his return to his native , he was appointed Professor ology in the University of Co- en, and published, in 1825, a n the Constitution, Doctrine, tual of the Protestant and c Churches, which caused a olemical controversy in North- rope and also in Germany. vere attack to which the ap- e of this work exposed him, ed his peculiar talents and

lous opponent of negro slavery in the United States, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 2, 1810. He is the son of Green Clay, who commanded the Kentucky troops in the war against Great Britain in 1812. The subject of this notice graduated at Yale College, in 1832. In the year 1835–36, and again in 1840, he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature, during which period he was an earnest advocate of various internal ameliorations. Many of his reforms were carried. In 1839 he was the congressional candidate to the Whig National Convention, which nominated General Harrison. In 1844 he canvassed the free states for Henry Clay, in opposition to the annexation of Texas, and when, contrary to his hopes, President Polk was returned, he devoted his whole attention to the question of negro slavery. In June, 1845, he started a newspaper —*The True American*,—the first principle of which was the abolition of negro slavery in Kentucky; a bold step, which was not allowed to pass undisputed. During a fit of illness which confined Mr. Clay to his bed, the mob tore down his press, and shipped it off to Cincinnati, threaten-

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EV. WILLIAM KEAT-
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rorks. Having been
te Bishop of Ely, Dr.
to the vicarage of
Waterbeach, near Cambridge, he wrote, in 1859, a history of that parish; and in 1861 a history of the adjoining parish of Landbeach, both of which are among the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, at whose expense they were printed.

CLAY, SIR WILLIAM, BART., son of the late George Clay, Esq., merchant, of London, was born in 1797, and was for many years a partner in his father's house, under the name of "Clay and Sons." In 1832 he entered Parliament, in the Radical interest, as M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and whilst holding a seat in the House of Commons was one of the chief leaders of the Anti-Church-rate movement. He held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control for a short time under Lord Melbourne, who raised him to a baronetcy in 1841. He retired from Parliament, being defeated at the general election of 1857. He is the author of several works on Currency questions, Joint-Stock Banks, &c.

CLERK, SIR GEORGE RUSSELL, K.C.B., is the son of a gentleman of property in Scotland and in Gloucestershire, and was born in 1801. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made political agent on the Bengal frontier, and became in succession British Envoy at Lahore, Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was subsequently offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined, though he undertook the duties of a commissioner for settling the boundary question in dispute in that colony. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1858 was made Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nomi-

ering to the Conservative became successively a Lord miralty, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, to the Treasury, Master of , and Vice-President of the Trade. The latter posts he er Sir Robert Peel's second ration. He represented the burgh from 1818 to 1832, and the Parliament of 1835–7, for Stamford and Dover be- hat date and his retirement rliamentary life in 1852. Sir is an honorary D.C.L. of Ox- d was sworn a member of the Council on taking office under Peel.

VELAND, CHARLES DEXTER, the Rev. C. Cleveland, of Bos- as born at Salem, Massachu- December 3, 1802. He first ed himself to mercantile pur- which, however, he relinquished ning of age in 1823. He then ed Dartmouth College, and only a junior, published "The l Characters of Theophrastus, a Translation and Critical s." The result was so grati- to him, that, in 1827, before g his degree, he gave to the sons in Latin," and in 1836 an edition of Adam's "Latin Grammar, with Additions." In 1848, he published his most important work, "A Compendium of English Literature, from Sir John Mandeville to William Cowper," a book that has had a large Transatlantic circulation, and has been highly praised here in the *Athenæum*. He has since brought out a continuation of the work under the title of "The English Literature of the Nineteenth Century." Professor Cleveland has also published other valuable works, including an edition of "Milton's Poetical Works, with Life, Dissertation on each Poem, Notes, and Copious Indices."

CLINTON, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN FYNES-, third son of the late Rev. Charles Fynes-Clinton, LL.D., prebendary of Westminster, was born in 1799, and was educated at Westminster, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. Having held some previous parochial charges, he was appointed to the rectory of Cromwell, Notts, in 1828. He edited the late Mr. Fynes-Clinton's "Epitome of the Chronology of Rome and Constantinople," which was issued by the delegates of the Clarendon

representation, "A Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse, in which Swedenborg's Interpretations of the Apocalypse are confirmed by the Writings of the Fathers" (4 vols. 8vo.), a "Translation of Swedenborg's Principia et Œconomia Regni Animalis" (4 vols. 8vo.), "Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching," "Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, on the Present State of Theology in the Universities and Church of England, and the Causes of existing Scepticism and Infidelity."

CLIVE, MRS. CAROLINE, second daughter and coheir of Edmund M. Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, was born in the year 1801. In 1840 she married the Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire, who is the oldest surviving son of the late E. B. Clive, Esq., many years M.P. for the city of Hereford. She published, under the signature "V," some "Poems" which were highly praised by the *Quarterly Review*, September, 1840, and also a story which has attained great popularity, entitled "Paul Ferrol."

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:aius College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1820, and s preferred to the rectory of Suffolk. Besides being the several works of a religious and some poems, he has some popular works of fic- on facts, entitled "Margaret " (1845), "Mary Ann Wel- 1846), "Zenon, the Martyr" The Young Man's Home" :. His youngest son, Mr. acer Cobbold, M.D., F.L.S., 1 botany, zoology, and com- natomy at the Medical Col- lesex Hospital, and lecturer ative anatomy at the Me- School of Dental Science, rly Graduation Medallist at , and Curator of the Ana- luseum in that university. thor of "The Scope, Ten- nd Educational Value of listory Sciences" (lecture at Institution of Great Britain, 0); "Ruminantia," in the of Natural History (1860); tions on Entozoa," &c.

:N, RICHARD, is a native rd, near Midhurst, Sussex, was born on the 3rd of June, is father was the son of a al yeoman, who held the f chief official of the borough rst, and possessed a small operty, which he cultivated death. At a very early age was sent to London, and was las a boy in a warehouse in the y his intelligence, his atten- s duties, and his good conduct, himself gradually promoted. y accident than by regular nent, he was engaged as a through the north of Eng- the house in whose service when he discovered that Lan- offered great opportunities for ise and for success in business. g afterwards he joined with f his fellow-employés connected e London house to which we eferred, in founding a calico- g business in the neighbour- f Clitheroe. He settled in Man- chester, where he became prosperous, and now turned his attention to public wants and interests. Among the earlier objects to which he applied himself were the foundation of the Athenæum literary institution, and the overthrow of the local government of Manchester, then in the hands of the lord of the manor: and the charter by which the municipal government of that city was established, was conceded only after much opposition. Mr. Cobden next turned his attention to the subject of public education, which, however, was to some extent superseded by the paramount interest and importance of the Corn-Law question. In 1835 he paid a visit to the United States; and in 1836–7 he travelled in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey; having previously published two political pamphlets: the first entitled "England, Ireland, and America;" and the second, "Russia." In 1837 he made a journey to France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in 1838 travelled through Germany. On his arrival in England, after the last-named tour, he commenced an earnest and consistent agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. A vast number of petitions in favour of the movement were brought up to London in 1839 by about 200 delegates. Mr. Villiers made a motion for the repeal, which was rejected by the House of Commons by a very large majority, upon which the energies of the people were fairly roused. The National Anti-Corn-Law League, the most powerful political combination ever known in this country, sprang into existence, and was supported by a public subscription of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. Mr. Cobden was the chief actor in this memorable struggle. From 1838 or 1839 down to 1846, though he had belonging to him a business which, if he had given his personal attention to it during those years, would have yielded him a large fortune, Mr. Cobden devoted the whole of his time, day and night, to the repeal of the Corn Law. The late Sir Robert Peel having at length

man who, acting from pure and disinterested motives, had with untiring energy, and with appeals to reason, enforced his cause by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned—that of Richard Cobden. Having achieved the great object of his political career, Mr. Cobden visited successively France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Russia. Wherever he made himself known, he was received with public enthusiasm and other marks of sympathy and appreciation. In the mean time, his friends at home were preparing a gigantic testimonial for his acceptance. A subscription was set on foot, and in a short time the princely sum of £60,000 was raised and presented to him in acknowledgment of his great public services. He was first elected to Parliament in 1841, for the borough of Stockport. During his lengthened absence on the Continental tour just referred to, a general election took place, when he was rechosen at Stockport, and was also elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his choice in

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t Trinity Hall, Cambridge, graduated LL.B. in 1829, urn was called to the Bar ddle Temple, and went the ircuit. His talents at once im out as a man likely to profession. In 1841 he be-, and during the railway 1846 had the good fortune a large share of the Parlia-practice which arose out of s schemes then afloat. Mr. had long taken a keen in-olitics, and at the general f 1847 was returned for ton in the advanced Liberal His speeches in Parlia-not excite much interest, emorable defence of Lord n's foreign policy, on the uestion, in 1850, gave the Commons and the country Mr. Cockburn's energy, in-l eloquence. He was soon inted Solicitor-General, and post was promoted to be General in March, 1851, ued to hold the latter office solution of Lord John Rus-stry in the spring of 1852. ormation of the Coalition a resumed his post as At-

the promotion to the rank of major-general in 1854 left him unemployed just at the commencement of the war with Russia, and he went out to Turkey as an amateur; but the command of a brigade of the Light Division falling vacant, Lord Raglan appointed him to it, and he distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. When the assault was made on Sebastopol on September 8, 1855, he was appointed to conduct the attack on the Redan. On the resignation of General Simpson in the following year, he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in the Crimea, with the rank of lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was made a K.C.B,, and was elected M.P. for Greenwich, which he represented from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. In 1860 the Colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed on him; and he was promoted to the rank of General in 1863.

COHEN, Henri, Numismatist, is of Jewish extraction, and was born about the year 1810. He is the author of two of the most important works on the Roman coinage; viz., "Médailles Consulaires" (Paris, 4to., 1857), and "Médailles Impériales" (Paris, 8vo.,

of the House of Commons), and grandson of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, was born in 1798, and educated at Westminster school and the Royal Naval College. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811, and saw some active service at the siege of Cadiz, and on the North American and Mediterranean stations, and accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China in 1816; and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, became an admiral on the reserved list in 1864. He held the offices of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and, on the return of the Conservative party to power in 1858–9, that of Postmaster-General, though without a seat in the Cabinet. If his lordship's short tenure of the Postmaster-Generalship was not remarkable for any organic changes, that fact may be attributed to the industry of his predecessors, the duke of Argyll and Earl Canning. Still it is but fair to record that during that brief space several postal conventions with foreign nations were

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0 on the parliamentary vote. ember of the Society of Arts, helped to organize decennial tional Exhibitions of Art and y. He was appointed in 1860 neral superintendent of the Kensington Museum, which he cessfully organized, as well as y of the Science and Art ment under the Committee of on Education. He is on the of the Royal Horticultural with the special object of ing it.

EBROOKE, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B. and K.H., f an old artillery officer, the nel P. W. Colebrooke, was born He entered the Royal Artil- early age, and served with n for many years in Java, , and held some military and c appointments. He was a oner of Eastern Inquiry from 831, and subsequently held sion the command of the the Leeward Islands, New , British Guiana, Barbados, ndward Islands, and retired ic employ in 1856. He lieutenant-general in 1859. 30.—*See* NATAL, BISHOP OF.

DGE, THE REV. DERWENT, f St. Mark's College, Chel- n of Samuel Taylor Cole- oet, was born at Keswick, se then occupied by his afterwards by Robert n the 14th of September, ceived his early education, other, at a small private Ambleside. For about two as engaged as a private e expiration of which he John's College, Cambridge, ormed an intimacy with "choice spirits" of the *Knight's Quarterly Maga-* r the *nom de plume* of Cecil" he became a con- he last-mentioned periodi- the date of his departure he was chiefly engaged ss of tuition at Plymouth, , in Cornwall, and as principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864. He is now a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. As a writer, he is chiefly known by the touching memoir of his brother, prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains," edited by himself. He has been engaged in a similar labour of love (in which he succeeded his late accomplished sister and her husband)—the collection of the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. He is the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839, and has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father. He has also written a life of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, prefixed to his collected poetical works (1864).

COLERIDGE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TAYLOR, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, was born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790. His father was James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first-class in classics, 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize in 1813, and the Latin prize essay of the same year. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819 and went the Western circuit, where he was generally pitted against Sir Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro and Chancellor of England. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835, during the brief Tory administration of Sir R. Peel, he was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and honoured with knighthood. He was added to the Privy Council in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of

mouth and Q.C.; he contested Exeter in the Liberal interest in July, 1864.

COLES, Captain Cowper Phipps, R.N., third son of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants, was born in 1819, and entered the navy in 1831. He served with considerable ability on various stations, and took an active part in the assault on Sebastopol in October, 1854, on board the *Agamemnon*, and was highly praised in the despatches of Admiral Sir E. Lyons. He subsequently showed equal zeal and ability at Kertch, and in the operations in the Sea of Azof. In the following year a board was appointed by the commander-in-chief to report upon a plan devised by Captain Coles for the construction of shot-proof rafts, guns, and mortars; and so favourable was their report, that, in expectation of the continuance of the war, he was ordered to England, and put into communication with the surveyor of the navy and the dockyard

this object. In his edition
r's Old Plays," published
volumes, in the year 1825,
r added six dramas of
, not included in any pre-
on of the work; and in
entary volume he pub-
additional plays of the
akspeare, which had been
by former critics. His
f Dramatic Poetry" ex-
reputation as an historian
. The duke of Devonshire
Mr. Collier became libra-
hers opened their valuable
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he followed up in 1836 by
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y of our great dramatist.
o edited several works,

the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Transactions he has been a frequent and valuable contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557–70" (1848); and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakspeare" (1846). In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakspeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser. He has also taken a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes of an early folio Shakspeare.

COLLIER, Sir Robert Porrett, Q.C., son of the late John Collier, Esq., who was M.P. for Plymouth from the Reform Bill down to 1841, was born in 1817, and having been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and goes the Western Circuit, of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders. He held the recordership of Penzance for some

found at Plancy, a kind of "Société Phalanstérienne," which has since been transformed into the "Société de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1855, M. Collin de Plancy was Voltairian and anti-clerical; but in 1837 he made his peace with the pope. The titles of some of his works—we give them in English—will best illustrate the mood of the man at a former period: "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feudal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain* of the Fourteenth Century," and the "Devil, Painted by Himself." But since then he has written the following *good books*, issued specially by the "Society for the Propagation of Good Books;" viz., "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," "Legends of the Commandments of God," "Legends of the Seven Mortal Sins," &c. He has published in every possible form, and under a variety of *aliases;* as Paul Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-Peath, Baron Nileuse, le Neveu de mon Oncle, &c. &c.

COLLINS, Wilkie, eldest son of the late Mr. W. Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of rustic scenes, was born in London in 1824. His mother was a sister to Mrs. Carpenter,

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lenburg. He also held for
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appointed Chief Justice of
Islands, and received the
knighthood. He is the
n elaborate legal treatise,
Summary of the Roman
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arallels from the Mosaic,
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ns" (1849–60).

IA, THE RIGHT REV.
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was appointed, in 1848,
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Cathedral in 1850, and
of chaplain to the Union
Great Yarmouth, until
crated bishop of British
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, THE RIGHT HON. SIR
IAM, son of the late
ile, Esq., of Craigflower,
cated at Westminster School, and entered the army in 1791. He served with great distinction both in India under Wellesley and Cornwallis, at Bhurtpore and Mallavelly, and subsequently in the Peninsular campaigns, throughout which he ably co-operated with the duke of Wellington in command of the cavalry division, and was second in command at the battle of Salamanca. At the close of the war in 1814, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, taking his title from the venerable abbey of that name, which was granted to his ancestor by King Henry VIII. He subsequently held the chief command of the British forces in the East and West Indies, and the governorship of Barbados, and was raised to the viscountcy in 1826. His lordship, besides being a field-marshal in the army, is Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower of London, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and of St. Ferdinand of Spain, &c. He represents a family who were seated at Coton, in Shropshire, before the Norman Con-

class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. He published, in 1855, a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and in the same year brought out an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes. He subsequently resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late A. Comte, he embraced it as the true solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar," a pamphlet on Indian matters (in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as indefensible), and some sermons.

CONINGHAM, WILLIAM, Esq., son of the Rev. R. Coningham, of Londonderry, was born in 1815, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served for some years in the 1st Royal Dragoons. In 1857 he was elected M.P. in the advanced Liberal interest for Brighton, and was re-chosen at the general election of 1859, but retired in February, 1864. As a member of the Lower House, he took an active part in foreign and domestic politics, but was

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iversity of Edinburgh, uated M.D. in 1821. on, he devoted great cy in all its forms, and instrumental in im- nent of insane persons. ting Physician to the Asylum (over which l actively presided), diots, &c. He is also An Inquiry concern- is of Insanity," "The Government of Lu- &c., and has contri- on this class of sub- lopædia of Practical Transactions of the al and Surgical Asso- ie *Lancet* and *British cal Review*.

IMOTHY ABBOTT, an hologist and pa- in New Jersey, nown by his scientific which the following emarkable: "Fossil rtiary Formations of es" (1832), "Mono- ionidæ of the United Palæontology of the York," Ann. Rep., ontology of the Pa- rvey in California" ology of the Mexican " (1854).

N C E, HENDRICK, a , was born at Ant- 3, 1812. His father, ch origin, was a long the French marine, rn as a buyer and Young Hendrick, ar as he could, his ag, became a private thus engaged when lution of 1830 broke ntered the army, and as a volunteer. An ife had a wholesome mer dreamy disposi- ame the poet of the ch songs, full of pith speedily caught from He was discharged having attained the rank of sergeant-major, but through some misunderstanding he broke with his family, and resolved to earn the bread of independence. His lot was a hard one. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the eighteenth century. To this task he bent all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles" (1837) is less a romance than a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favour. The success of this work drew down upon him the resentment of his father, who abandoned him completely; but the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, obtained for him a small pension from Leopold, which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to bring forth another work, "Phantasia" (1837), a collection of Flemish poetry and legends. A truly original work, and one which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838, "Leeuw van Vlandern"—the Lion of Flanders. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of assistant-professor in the University of Ghent, where he had the care of the royal children, for their instruction in the Flemish language and literature. Hendrick Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners; as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," &c. In 1845 he published a "History of Belgium." We have, also, from his pen, "Quintin Metzys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Artevelde," and "Blind Rosa," and several other works, which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and even Italian. The following works of his also deserve mention: "Scenes

He was born on the 9th of September (or the 21st, according to the old style, which Russia still retains), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service; and when he was only five years old, had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian Navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, on his visit to England in 1847. In his character of admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship; for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. In 1848 the Grand Duke Constantine married the Princess Alexandria, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to his title of Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, colonel of the regiment of Hussars of

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ntly been reprinted m, and have passed s editions. A beauti- Christmas volume of also issued in 1860. of poetry from her w Echoes, and other lished in Oct., 1864. sale of her works, us is of that order only deserved, but In 1864 she ob- pension of £100 a

ED WILLIAM, R.A., of the eminent en- Cooke, was born in For a short time he re under the elder efforts were illustra- l works, "London's Loddiges' Botanical is first publication d Craft," for which ed fifty plates; then aved twelve large and New London d in one volume; k to painting. Mr. s were mainly coast ts, large rough sea —having visited Hol- es: in 1845–6, about the coast of Italy, to Pæstum, includ- e, &c. After visit- he commenced a to Venice, during a large number of lings and the lagune. eded by works on a enes in Spain and e work of the latter this year's (1864) e Royal Academy. an A.R.A. in 1850, 3, and in the same the Royal Society. o a Fellow of the phical, and Geologi- of the Alpine Club, Museum.

EORGE WINGROVE, Oxon, *Barrister-at- writer, the eldest* son of the late T. H. Cooke, Esq., of Bristol, was born in 1814. After studying under Mr. Amos at the London University, he was entered at Jesus College, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. His "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke" appeared, in 2 vols. 8vo., in 1835, soon after he had taken his B.A. degree and just before he was called to the Bar. Soon after leaving Oxford he undertook the political editorship of the *Atlas* newspaper. In 1837 Mr. Cooke published his "History of Party" (3 vols. 8vo.), a work which traces the history of the two great national factions down to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. This work was well received, and is long since out of print (1864). About the same time Mr. Cooke edited a life of the first Lord Shaftesbury from a memoir left by Dr. Kippis, and compiled from materials left by Stringer and Martyn. This work has been much quoted by Guizot and other historians. Mr. Cooke, having attached himself closely to his profession, produced several legal treatises; especially a "Treatise on the Law of Defamation." He was much employed by the newly-appointed Tithe Commutation Commission, to decide special legal difficulties impeding the business of commutation; until the Commission had effected its great work and had extinguished all the tithes of the kingdom. He next produced "A Treatise on the Law of Rights of Commons and Inclosures," "A Treatise on the Law of Copyhold Enfranchisement," "A Treatise on the Law of Agricultural Tenancies and Leases," and several law tracts. He was also much engaged in the work of consolidation of the statutes. In 1855 he visited Sebastopol, and returning through Italy, put forth a volume called "Inside Sebastopol." Next year he visited Algeria, and wrote thence some letters in the *Times*, which have since been reprinted in a volume called "Conquest *and Civilization* in Northern Africa." *These letters* led to his proceeding to

Copyhold, and Inclosure Commissioner.

COOKE, The Rev. Henry, D.D., LL.D., of Belfast, born about the year 1784, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained minister of Duncan, co. Antrim, in 1808. In 1811 he was installed minister of Donegore, co. Antrim, where he remained till 1818, when he accepted the charge of a congregation at Killyleagh, co. Down. Thence he removed, in 1829, to May-street Church, Belfast, where he still (1864) officiates. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College, United States, and that of LL.D. by the University of Dublin. Dr. Cooke is President of the Faculty in the Presbyterian Theological Institute, Belfast, and Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Catechetics. He is also a salaried agent of Government for the distribution of "Regium Donum."

COOKE,* William Fothergill, son of William Cooke, Esq., M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806. Having received his education at Durham School and the

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that town in 1836, and town-clerk in 1849. He is the author of "Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge," issued in parts, intended to be completed in 5 vols. 8vo.; only a portion of the last volume, however, has as yet appeared (1864). Also of "Memorials of Cambridge," now in course of publication, and of which two volumes have been completed (1864). The work with this title originally appeared under the names of Mr. T. Wright and the Rev. H. L. Jones, but it has been so extensively altered by Mr. Cooper that it may be considered as substantially re-written. Cooper is also author, jointly with eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, .A. (who, like his father, is a most ful and accurate antiquary), of an ortant biographical work, entitled henæ Cantabrigienses." Two mes have already appeared, and ird is announced.

OOPER, Susan Fennimore, eldest ghter of the celebrated American list J. F. Cooper, was born in the ty of New York, about the year . She has published several s, which have met with much ur, and which are chiefly descrip- of rural life. Her first publica- was "Rural Hours, by a Lady," York, 1850. Though at first pub- d anonymously, it met with an ediate success, and has reached rth edition. In 1852 Miss Cooper ed "Country Rambles; or, Jour- of a Naturalist in England," with s and additions, and in 1854 pro- d her "Rhyme and Reason of ntry Life," being a selection of riptive passages, both in prose verse, from different authors, il- ative of the incidents of country and connected together by ori- l notes, the whole being preceded n essay in the authoress's best . In 1858 she published, in aid e fund for the purchase of Mount non, a graceful little tribute to the ory of Washington, written for g people. She has also, we be- , since published "The *Shield:* rrative."

COOPER, Thomas, born at Leicester, March 20th, 1805. He was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held some posts on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841. He lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in August, 1842, and was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition; was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," which was published in September, 1845. In November of the same year appeared his "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," in 2 vols.,—a series of stories, also written in prison. In January, 1846, appeared his "Baron's Yule Feast,"—a short poem. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. In 1853 appeared his "Alderman Ralph," a novel; and in 1854, a second novel, "The Family Feud." Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, he began a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in September, 1856,

and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time to the present he has been incessantly travelling throughout England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity.

COOPER, Thomas Sidney, A.R.A., was born 26th September, 1803, at Canterbury. His parents were in humble circumstances, and wished to apprentice him to some trade; but having a strong desire to become an artist, he objected, and was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Canterbury Theatre, and for the next ten years he gained a moderate income,—at times scene-painting, and at times teaching drawing. He had for some time studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum and in the Angerstein Gallery, and subsequently at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from the French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having there settled, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal-painting) which subsequently secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 threw him and his family into difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first "exhibited" in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and obtained him a commission from Mr. Vernon, for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle "*Going* to Pasture," "Watering at *Evening*," or "Reposing" amid the serenity of a summer afternoon, tracted general notice on the w of the Academy. In 1845 he elected an Associate.

COPE, Charles West, R.A., eminent painter, born in Leeds, 18 is the son of an artist of consid able local reputation in that to whose career was cut short by untimely death. After a course study, first under Sass, and at at the Royal Academy, he attract in the outset of his career, consi able notice by a "Holy Fam which was purchased by the late Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of fortunate few whose progress to repute has been hastened by favourable decisions of the R Commission on the Fine Arts. first exhibited at the Royal Acad in 1831. His earlier pictures referable to two distinct cla —the historical and the domes the latter treated in a larger m ner than is now common. "H and Ishmael" (1836), alternated "The Cronies" (1837); "Paolo Francesca" (1837), with "Osteri Campagna, near Rome" (1838), the "Flemish Mother" (1839). visit to Italy and Flanders had ceded the latter. These pict were followed by—"Help thy ther in his Age" (1840); "Al giving," "Poor-Law Guardians," "Childhood" (1841). Subjects gested by the poets have alw been favourites with him:—" Schoolmaster," from Goldsm "Hope—'Her silent Watch anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmi delightful lines on "The Hawth Bush" (all in 1842); "The Cott Saturday Night" (1843). In summer of the latter year his carto the "First Trial by Jury" gained prize of £300 in the Westminst Hall competition. In the Fresco co petition of 1844, his "Meeting Jacob and Rachel" obtained for a commission to prepare a design one of the six frescoes destined adorn the new House of Lords. H election as Associate of the Academy

in the same year. In 1845 ıle cartoon, fresco, and co- ketch for "Edward the Black receiving the Order of the exhibited in Westminster re approved of. That subject ne time successfully executed. cceeded a private commission rince Albert, for the "Last Cardinal Wolsey." He was R.A. in 1848. Further com- s for the New Palace followed: iselda's First Trial," "Prince s Submission to the Law," hile these ably-executed works in progress, others in the tic class proceeded from his —the "Young Mother" (1846); at Prayer," and "Maiden Medi- " (1847); "L'Allegro and Il Pen- " (1848); "Fireside Musings," e "First-born" (1849); "Mil- Dream" (1850); "Creeping nail unwillingly to School," and ence Cope at Dinner-time"). Mr. Cope's love of children abit of looking towards his own ı for his best inspiration, are ested in his "Study of a s Head," "Baby's Turn" (1854), "The Friends," and a boy girl regaling on "Robinson e." The technical mastery and e powers are as legible in these the "Cardinal Wolsey," the g Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850), s compositions in fresco; a me- of which he has happily con- d the difficulties. The list of ubsequent works is as follows:— al Prisoners," death of the Prin- Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. 5); "Departure of the Pilgrim ers," painted in both oil and o (1856); "Burial of Charles I.," o (1857); "Upward Gazing" 8); "Cordelia receiving the news r Father's Ill-treatment," "Elder r," "Repose," "Parting of Lord Lady Russell," in fresco (1859); ening Prayer," "Rest" (1860); rting of Lord and Lady Russell" 1); "Convalescent," "Scholar's me" (1862).

COPLAND, JAMES, *M.D., F.R.S.*, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, is a native of the Orkney Isles, and was born in 1793. After studying seven years at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1815, he came to London, and soon afterwards travelled on the continent of Europe, and subsequently in Africa. On returning to England, he entered on the practice of his profession in London in 1821. After writing several papers and reviews of scientific and medical subjects, he became, in 1822, editor of the *London Medical Repository*, a monthly journal, which he edited for six years. He was successively a lecturer on pathology, and the practice of medicine at the Windmill School of Medicine, and the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, from 1824 to 1842. During that period he was physician to two medical institutions, and published and edited several medical works. He is, however, best known by his "Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," a most copious and laborious work of four volumes, printed closely in double columns, and an established book of reference with the profession in this country, in America (where it has been pirated), and on the continent of Europe. Dr. Copland is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and of several other foreign academies and societies. He was lately President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London.

COPPING,* EDWARD, Journalist and Author, was born in London in 1828, and became connected with the press whilst still very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of the following year, he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping gave to the world his

lish by birth, but had lived much abroad, and was well known among the scientific men of England and France as a statistician and mathematician. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published several works, among which, the "Dictionnaire des Arbitrages des Changes," and the "Doctrine of Compound Interest," were regarded as standard works of reference by financial and commercial men. Miss Corbaux gave early evidence of a talent for drawing. She was still very young when her father, while suffering under advanced age and broken health, lost a considerable competence. Under these circumstances, his daughter was obliged to turn her talents to account. Whilst struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of art, she received, in 1827, the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. The following year, an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the sil-

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, Bishop of, The Right Gregg, D.D., is a son of Richard Gregg, Esq., of . Clare, and was born in was elected Scholar of llege in 1822, and gradu- in 1825, but did not pro- till 1860, when he became, , M.A., B.D., and D.D. He ned in 1826; and, having inferior appointments, in ame Minister of Trinity ublin; and, in 1857, Arch- Kildare, which posts he is elevation to the Bench. eloquence is reputed to be der. He was consecrated Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in Gregg has published a ber of sermons to children, e met with much success, s other religious works.

ENIN, Louis-Marie de Viscount de, an eminent litical writer, was born in th January, 1788. At the enty-two he was called by o the Council of State. He a baron by Louis XVIII., ount by Charles X. He ber of the Chamber from 46, and in all these posi- guished himself as much dence of character as by ality of his views. Cor- y profession an advocate; he has constantly opposed y in turn which was e charge of self-seeking or administrative rapacity, and has proved the consistent friend of social and political progress. He has written the best treatise on administrative law yet published in France, and a host of political pamphlets under the pseudonym of "Timon." His work, "Études sur les Orateurs Parlementaires" (14th edition, 1843–44) is the delight of all philosophical Frenchmen. In 1855, an ordonnance of the Imperial government added M. Cormenin to the "Institut" as member of the administrative section added to the Academy of the Moral Sciences. In 1860, after a long silence in the literary world, he published "Le Droit de Tonnage en Algérie."

CORNELIUS, Peter Von, one of the most distinguished of the modern German artists, was born at Düsseldorf, September 27, 1787. He received his first instruction at the academy in his native town, under the direction of Lauger. But he soon became eager to study the works of the older masters. In his nineteenth year he executed, in the cupola of the old church of Neuss, a painting which still attracts notice. In 1810 he gave a striking proof of his creative imagination, in a series of designs for Goethe's "Faust," and the series of pictures from the "Nibelungen Lied," both of which have been engraved. The first visit of Cornelius to Rome, whither he went in 1811, had a decided influence upon his artistic training. Here he began to appreciate more clearly the lofty meaning of the great masters of Italy; while commissions for great works gave scope for the unfolding of his talents. After eight years of study he left the Eternal City in 1819 to begin the new works at Munich, and also assumed the direction of the Düsseldorf Academy, which he reorganized. He gathered about him a large circle of young artists, many of whom followed him in his annual journeyings between Munich and Düsseldorf, in order to perfect themselves in fresco-painting. In 1825 he was appointed

world, being 62 feet high by 38 feet wide. In 1841 Cornelius was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia. At Munich a considerable school was labouring, partly in his spirit, and partly developing itself in an independent manner. Cornelius was, by this invitation, placed in a position to give a direction to art, and to found a school in this third place. His masterpiece at Berlin is the decoration of the Campo Santo. The painter's acquaintance with Scripture, and his facility in treating religious subjects, enabled him to fill this work with a wonderful profusion of figures from the Old and New Testaments, and with hints from the antique myths. The whole work has been engraved in eleven sheets (1848), to which, as a supplementary sheet, is added the admirable cartoon of the "Four Horsemen," from the Apocalypse. Contemporaneously with this gigantic work, which the painter executed with all his early imagination and vigour, and of which some of the cartoons were drawn at Rome in 1845, Cornelius furnished the manifold designs for the "Shield of Faith"

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which he has continued to down to the present time. eld a post in the royal house-834–5, he was a Lord of the y, and afterwards Secretary dmiralty under the second ation of the late Sir R. Peel. ppointed to the same office ler Lord Derby, in 1858–9.

IN, THOMAS, an American n, born in Kentucky, July, When but four years old, , who had been a member hio legislature, removed to County, in that state. The an was reared on a farm, certain intervals for the of such instruction as the n that locality afforded, in this calling until he was ars of age. He seems, how-ng these years to have picked solid information, and to plied, by ingenuity and dili-e deficiencies of his school-coming of age, in 1815, he himself to higher aims, by ing to study law. He was the Bar in 1818, and very e to be considered the lead-of the courts in which he . He was elected to the House sentatives of Ohio in 1822, alized the event by a speech he revival of punishment by for small offences, then a f much debate. In 1830 he rned to Congress. He had y shown himself attached to an principles, having taken ent part in politics on be-Mr. Clay in 1824, and of ams in 1828. In conformity se principles, he supported ress the administrations of and of Van Buren, and very active part in can-for the election of General in 1840. He was elected to te in 1845, and in the follow-delivered the most remarkable f his career—that upon the war. He supported General for the Presidency in 1848, he decease of that statesman was elected Secretary to the Treasury by his successor, Mr. Fillmore. In 1853 he returned to his practice in Ohio, where he was again elected to the State Legislature in 1858. We have called Mr. Corwin Republican, but his views, especially on the question of slavery, are rather those of the Republicans of 1844 than of that party which claims the same title at the present day.

COSTA, MICHAEL, a distinguished Italian composer, was born in Naples in February, 1810. Early displaying a strong taste for music, he was placed by his parents under the tuition of an efficient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, and he ultimately became the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. Young Costa's first original composition was a cantata composed for the Academy, entitled "L'Immagine," which met with the most encouraging reception, and was followed by another, "Il Delitto punito," also successful. When his academical career was completed, he secured an engagement at one of the smaller Neapolitan theatres as composer and director of the orchestra. While holding this post, he produced his first opera with great success, which kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, also a hit, and a work which has been played at all the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England, and assisted at the Birmingham musical festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the *bâton* of conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre in place of Signor Bochsa, and in that and the two following years produced three ballets,—"Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon," all of which were very successful. In 1837 he produced his opera "Malek Adel," for the Italian opera at Paris. It was afterwards played with success in London. Under

Mr. Lumley's management he brought out his "Don Carlos" (in 1844), which has been considered his *chef d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Signor Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in the following year conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, with which establishment he has thoroughly identified himself. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," was produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, and being afterwards performed before royalty in London, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Subsequently Signor Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby De Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. Under Signor Costa's direction several new operas have been produced at the Italian opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled, among which those of Meyerbeer largely figure. He has just produced, with brilliant success, at the Birmingham festival (1864), a new oratorio entitled "Naaman."

COSTELLO, Dudley, Author and Journalist, is the only brother of Miss Louisa Stuart Costello (whom see), and the son of an English officer of the line. He was educated for the army, at Sandhurst, and obtaining a commission, served with his regiment and on the staff in North America and the West Indies. Having relinquished the army, he turned his attention to literature, pursued his studies on the Continent for some years, and, while in Paris (1829–31), was associated with the labours of the ichthyological department of the "Règne Animal," under Baron Cuvier. Returning to London in 1833, he became successively foreign editor of the *Morning Herald* (1838), and *Daily News* (1846). Besides a volume of travels—"A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse" (1845)—Mr. Costello has produced the following popular works of fiction:—"Stories from a Screen" (1855); "The Joint-stock Banker" (1856); "The Millionnaire" (1858); "Fain won Fair Lady" (1859) days with Hobgoblins' published from *Bentley* the *New Monthly Magazi hold Words*. He has al nected with the *Examin* since 1845, and for thir contributed to many of cals of the day. Mr. Co separate publication is the Alps to the Tiber," work in 2 vols.

COSTELLO, Miss Lo sister of the above, cor literary career at an the publication of a volu which attracted the Thomas Moore, to whom, dedicated her "Specimen Poetry of France," the w she first became gener Travel next engaged h and in 1840 appeared amongst the Bocages and descriptive of some of t teresting parts of Nor Brittany. This was s 1842, by "A Pilgrimage from Picardy to Le Velay third series of travels, ent and the Pyrenees," carri across the ancient provi to the country of the the Spanish frontier; a description of the south-western districts In the interim Miss C lished, in 1841, an histori called "The Queen's title subsequently chang "The Queen Mother," th minent character in it be known Catherine de' Med the end of 1844 appear moirs of celebrated Eng commencing with the Shrewsbury, and closing Mary Wortley Montagu. home excursion result Falls, Lakes, and Mounta Wales;" and the same ye the publication of "The of Persia," a work co translated specimens and

cal notices of the most remarkable amongst the Persian poets. In 1846 she published "A Tour to and from Venice, by the Vandois and the Tyrol;" in 1847 the biography of "Jacques Cœur, the French Argonaut," made its appearance; and in 1848 Miss Costello wrote another work of fiction, called "Clara Fane." In 1853 she published the "Memoirs of Mary the young Duchess of Burgundy." Miss Costello's next production was the biography of "Anne of Brittany" (1855); and in 1856 she published a poem called "The Lay of the Stork," founded upon a very curious incident which occurred in Syria. Since that date, Miss Costello has not exercised her pen, except in anonymous periodical literature. She is well known as a song-writer, and there are, perhaps, few ballads that have attained a wider circulation than "Queen of my Soul."

COTTA, Bernhard, Geologist, was born at Little-Gillbach, October 24, 1808. His father directed his attention at an early age towards the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first production, "The Dendroliths" (1832), gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. During this time he published "Geognostic Wanderings" (1836–8), the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology" (1838 and 1849), besides several minor essays. At the conclusion of the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1849 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps" (1850). In geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains" (1851), in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with the natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos" (1848–51), he extends into the organized kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical idea. He has written many treatises in addition to those above cited, with the design of popularizing, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

COTTON, Sir Arthur, Knt., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of Viscount Combermere, was born in 1803, and was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, and became Colonel of Engineers in 1854. He served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing faculties of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East.

COTTON, The Very Rev. Henry, D.C.L., Dean of Lismore and Archdeacon of Cashel, was born about the year 1790, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and subsequently proceeded to his other degrees. He is known as the author of "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," being an account of the succession of the prelates and members of cathedral bodies in Ireland, of which several parts have been published (1845–62). He is also the author of the "Typographical Gazetteer" (8vo., 2nd edition, corrected and much enlarged,

to Lord Combermere, was born in 1792. He entered the army in 1810. In command of a troop of the 22nd Light Dragoons, this officer served, in 1816, on the banks of the Toomboodra river, in the Madras Presidency, with a force in the field for the suppression of the Pindarees; and again in 1842 and 1843 under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, for which latter service he received batta, and also shared in the booty taken in the campaigns of that distinguished general. On two separate occasions Sir Sidney Cotton commanded, successfully, expeditions of four or five thousand men against the warlike tribes in the hills, beyond the Peshawar border, and against a Hindustanee colony of fanatics, who had taken up a position in those hills for the purpose of disturbing the British frontier. He also commanded the 22nd Regiment in an expedition in 1854 against the Affreedees in the Bori country. He became colonel in 1854, and served with the rank of major-general in India during the mutiny of 1857–8, and was nominated in 1858 a K.C.B., in recognition of his valuable ser-

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AMUEL, R.A., one of
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tween his widow and the duke of St. Alban's. The duchess, however, having no children of her own, justly determined that the fortune derived from her first husband should revert to his family, and therefore adopted as her heiress Miss Angela Burdett, who succeeded, in 1837, to this vast property, subject to the condition of assuming the additional name and arms of Coutts. The extensive power of benefiting society and her fellow-creatures, which devolved upon her with this bequest, has been fully recognized by its possessor, whose charities are known to have been most extensive. Amongst those of an important character have been the endowment of a bishopric in Adelaide, South Australia, and another at Victoria, in British Columbia, the foundation and endowment of a handsome church and schools in Westminster in 1847, and the erection of a church at Carlisle in 1864. Miss Burdett-Coutts has been also a large contributor to a variety of religious and charitable institutions in London, churches, schools, reformatories, peni-

diplomatic service at the usual age, became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship has held both under the Republic and under the Empire, and his influence is considered to be great with the French emperor. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when he signed the treaty of peace with Prussia on behalf of England jointly with the earl of Clarendon, and he was raised to the earldom for his diplomatic services in the following year.

COWPER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, second son of the fifth earl Cowper, was born in 1811, and was for some years in the army. He became private secretary to Lord Melbourne, and subsequently (having held some inferior posts) a Lord of the Admiralty, and Under-Secre-

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IE REV. WILLIAM HAY-
the son of a lieut.-colonel
y who served in the
vas born in 1803, and
Rugby and at Pem-
e, Oxford, where he gra-
in high honours in 1825:
ed to an open Fellowship
College in 1829. Having
y years Vice-Principal of
Hall, Oxford, under Dr.
nd rector of Carfax, in
nd having held several
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was appointed, in 1848,
Chaplain to the bishop of
r. Hampden), by whom
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l the Crown living of

and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, is a son of Edward Townsend Cox, of Birmingham, where he was born in the year 1802. He was educated at Webb Street, Guy's and St. Thomas's, London, and in Paris. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1824, and Honorary Fellow in 1843. Having held the post of dresser to the late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., and having received as a student marked consideration from Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Baron Larrey, Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Boyer, and Laennec, he settled in Birmingham in 1825, where he obtained an extensive consulting practice. In 1830 he founded the noble institution of Queen's College, and in 1841 the Queen's Hospital, towards which institutions the Rev. Dr. Samuel Warneford contributed upwards of £25,000, and which qualify, without residence elsewhere, for the degrees of B.A. and M.A., M.B. and M.D., LL.B. and LL.D. in the University of London; for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh; for the license of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Society of Apothecaries; for entrance into holy orders; for the examination of the Army,

de Chirurgie, Paris.

COXE, Rev. Arthur Cleveland, D.D., a divine of the American Episcopal Church, well known in this country for his "Christian Ballads," was born in Mendham, New Jersey, U.S., 1818, and graduated at the University of New York. He was for many years rector of St. John's, Hartford, Connecticut. He stands very high in the opinion of his countrymen for classical attainments and poetical talents. Dr. Coxe was in England in the year of the Great Exhibition in 1851, and preached in more than one of our London churches. His best-known works are, "Advent, a Mystery: a Dramatic Poem" (1837); "Athwold, a Romaunt" (1838); "Saul, a Mystery;" "Impressions of England" (1856); and the well-known "Christian Ballads" (London, 1853). Dr. Coxe is rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, U.S.

COXE, The Very Rev. Richard Charles, M.A., was born about the year 1799, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1821. He became successively Fellow of his

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ırly every theatre in lon. Among his pro- y enumerate "Helen e Merchant and his ueen of the Abruzzi," Valsha," "Presented Hope of the Family," eau," "The Secret an of Many Friends," iad," "My Wife's ery Body's Friend," t," "Black Sheep," ure Nothing Win," rterre," "Fraud and ngel or Devil," "The ," "The World of Mr. Coyne's popular Settle Accounts with ' originally produced t in 1847, was trans- and acted at one of atres, under the title dans ma Fontaine." e its appearance on e. In the long list of nas we find scarcely Irish character, the ing introduced in a Tipperary Legacy," e Adelphi in 1847. f years he was the f the *Sunday Times*, or to other London also is the author y and Antiquities of some minor works of he became Secretary c Authors' Society, till fills. Mr. Coyne h Mr. Mark Lemon Mayhew, one of the riginal proprietors of

is a native of Edin- born about the year an orphan, she was dmother, who was in circumstances. By cal contributions to *Scotsman*, she gained r. John Ritchie, the at journal, who em- literary department. lished, with *Messrs.* *ection of her poetry,* under the title of "Poems by Isa." She was also a poetical contributor, under the signature C., to the *National Magazine*. In 1857 her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association of Social Science, to which she acted as a literary assistant for some years. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors.

CRAIG,* The Right Hon. Sir William Gibson, Bart., is the eldest son of the late Sir James Gibson, Bart., of Riccarton, Midlothian. He was born in 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he was called as an Advocate to the Scottish bar in 1820; he is a magistrate for Midlothian, for which county he sat in Parliament from 1837 to 1841, when he was returned M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, which he represented till 1852. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1852, and was appointed one of the Board of Supervision for the Poor in Scotland in 1854, Lord Clerk of her Majesty's Rolls and Registers in Scotland 1862, and sworn a member of the Privy Council in the following year.

CRAIK, George Lillie, LL.D., is the son of a schoolmaster, and was born in Fife in 1799. He was educated for the Church of Scotland at the University of St. Andrew, but did not take a license as a preacher. After lecturing on poetry in Scotland, in 1824 he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. He was long employed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and Mr. Charles Knight. The work by which he was first favourably known,—the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," was written for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," and published anonymously; the "Pictorial History of England," and his other works, were produced under his own superintendence. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of History and *English Literature* in Queen's College, *Belfast*. He is the author, besides the

works mentioned, of "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth," 6 vols.; the "History of British Commerce from the Earliest Times," 3 vols.; "Spenser and His Poetry," 3 vols.; "Outlines of the History of the English Language," the "English of Shakespere," 1 vol.; and the "Romance of the Peerage," 4 vols.

CRAMPTON, Sir John Fiennes Twisleton, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart. (an eminent surgeon), was born in Dublin in 1807, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until, in 1852, he became minister at Washington. This post he was obliged to vacate in 1856, through an arbitrary demand of the United States government, who accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In the following year he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1858, and to Madrid at the close of 1860.

CRANWORTH, The Right Hon. Robert Monsey Rolfe, Lord, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, by a daughter of William Alexander, Esq., brother to the earl of Caledon, and was born in 1790. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Hillborough, married Alice Nelson, the aunt of the great Admiral Nelson. Of this lady Lord Cranworth's father was the eldest son. Lord Cranworth was educated, first at Bury St. Edmunds, afterwards at Winchester, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a Fellow of Downing College in the same year. In 1816 he was called to the Bar, where his perseverance and the soundness of his judgment soon secured for him considerable practice. He represented *Penryn* in the Liberal interest from 1832 till his elevation to the Bench. In 1832 he was appointed a K Counsel, and, in 1834, Soli General. Resigning in conseq of a change of ministers in that he was re-appointed in 1835, continued to hold that office 1839, when he was made one of Barons of the Exchequer. He one of the Commissioners for hol the Great Seal after the resign of Lord Cottenham; was appoi Vice-Chancellor in succession to Lancelot Shadwell in 1850; rais the Peerage by the title of B Cranworth in December of the year; and named one of the I Justices of the Court of Appe Chancery in 1851. In 1852 he appointed High Chancellor of land, by Lord Aberdeen. Unde chancellorship some useful re passed, the principal of which the Common Law Procedure 1854, which commenced that se and the Charitable Trusts A 1855. Since his retirement fro chancellorship in 1858, Lord worth has been constant in his at ance on the judicial business House of Lords, and has also attention to any measures of soc legal reform which have been posed. He has taken a part interest on behalf of the admiss Dissenters to the benefits of en schools, hitherto deemed to b exclusively to the Church of land.

CREASY, Sir Edward Shep M.A., is the son of the late M ward Hill Creasy, auctioneer of B ton, and founder and part propri the *Brighton Gazette*. He was b Bexley, in Kent, in 1812, and educated on the foundation at where he obtained, in 1831, the castle scholarship; and when was elected Scholar of King's Co Cambridge, in 1832, and Fellow same college in 1834. He was c to the Bar by the Honourable So of Lincoln's Inn in 1837, and wa several years a member of the E Circuit. He was appointed Prof of Modern and Ancient History i

of London in 1840, and st for several years. His rk, "The Fifteen Decisive e World," first published s gone through several is also the author of the Progress of the British first published in 1834, istory of the Ottoman ell as of a volume of of Eminent Etonians," torical and Critical Ac- Several Invasions of he "Fifteen Decisive World" is written in a ttractive style, and the lection throughout the ctioned by the authority lays it down that the ance of a battle must l from the number of l in it, but from its ulti- nces to mankind. In y was appointed to the nip of Ceylon, and re- our of knighthood.

U X, Isaac-Adolphe, rench lawyer and legis- at Nismes, of Jewish 30th of April, 1796. ears a member of the eputies before the Re- urned Louis-Philippe, ted with the Reform M. Guizot. He etic supporter of the aid functionaries (the pted) from the Cham- lvocated the most com- nciples of free trade. e-law, initiated in the 'cers, came on for dis- Chamber of Deputies, it his most vigorous , finding that the minis- red to carry it by means ity, he succeeded in uppression of the clause d crown lands from the he measure; the peers, tored the obnoxious When Duchâtel made declaration, that no e granted, and that the d resolved to put down the Reform banquets, Crémieux called out, "There is blood in this!" and he prophesied but too truly. It was he, also, who, encountering Louis-Philippe and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left." He then proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is an able jurisconsult, and is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the memorable *coup d'état*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas, since which time he has retired from political life, and devoted himself to his profession at the French Bar.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A., was born at Sheffield, in 1811. Having studied art at Birmingham, and afterwards in London, he commenced exhibiting at the Academy, in 1828, his first subjects being views in North Wales, in Derbyshire, and along the Wye. Mr. Creswick was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and a Royal Academician in 1851. He was subsequently commissioned by the Messrs. Grundy, of Manchester, to paint an extensive series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales, for publication in lithograph,—a companion series to the "Lake Scenery," executed by Pyne for the same house. His most popular paintings are "The Weald of Kent," "Home by the Sands," "Wind on Shore," and "The London Road a Century ago."

CROFTON,* Sir Walter Frederick, C.B., is a son of the late Capt. Walter Crofton, of the 54th Foot (who was killed at Waterloo); he was born in the year 1815, and was educated at Woolwich Academy. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, and became Captain in 1845. He held from 1854 to 1862 the superintendence of the Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management of them he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CROMPTON, Sir Charles, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, is a native of Derby. He is a son of Dr. Peter Crompton, of Eton House, near Liverpool, and was born in 1792, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won considerable distinction. Becoming a student of law in London, at the Inner Temple, he was, when about twenty-six, called to the Bar, and went the Northern circuit. While pursuing his professional avocations with success as a junior counsel and able pleader, he was, in 1836, appointed Assessor of the Court of Passage at Liverpool, and, in 1851, put on the commission nominated to inquire into the proceedings, practice, and jurisdiction of the Common Law Courts. In the following year, having previously been elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, he was invested with judicial functions as a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and honoured with the rank of knighthood, though he had not previously attained the rank of Queen's counsel.

CROSLAND, Mrs. Camilla, better known under her maiden name of Camilla Toulmin, was born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9th, 1812. She was the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and granddaughter of the eminent physician Dr. William Toulmin. A love of reading and quickness of intellect supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and when the death of her father, and subsequently of her brother, threw her entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin's first production was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She also edited for some years the *Ladies' Companion and Monthly Magazine*, and has published successively the following works:—"*Lays* and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Poems;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life;" "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Mildred, the Daughter." The theme chiefly selected by her are the trials of the poor and the political and moral progress of the people, a subject to which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who has contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1857, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in 1861 she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she published a successful novel in 3 volumes, entitled "Mrs. Blake."

CROSSLEY, Sir Francis, Bart., son of John Crossley, Esq., an enterprising carpet manufacturer of Halifax, was born in 1817, and at an early age entered his father's business, of which he became joint-partner along with his brothers, Messrs. John and Joseph Crossley. These gentlemen have been great benefactors to the town of Halifax; they employ over 4,000 workpeople, and have recently erected and partially endowed an Orphanage for the maintenance and education of 400 children, besides contributing munificently to other benevolent undertakings. Sir Francis Crossley presented to his native town, in 1857, a handsome park and pleasure-ground, and he has also built a row of almshouses for aged people, whose support is provided for by endowment. He represented Halifax, as an advanced Liberal, from 1852 to the general election of 1857, when he was returned by the tenant constituency of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in January was made a baronet.

popular one, and published
alled "Manorial Rights,"
succeeded by "The Ad-
of Susan Hopley." The
ession and variety of its
secured for this story im-
opularity, and offered con-
emptations to the dramatist,
ulted in its reproduction
f the minor theatres. In
Crowe produced a third
Lily Dawson;" she next
as the translator of "The
Prevorst," and of "The His-
ierman Clairvoyante;" and,
led by the contemplation of
ders to the examination of
hich found an answering
ier own mind, produced, in
ie Night Side of Nature," a
the supernatural, or rather
n of those incidents which
basis for a belief in it, linked
by many skilful and original
A series of tales, founded
is dark and tragical points
i experience, followed, under
of "Light and Darkness;
eries of Life." These, with
at little book for children,
Pippie's Warning, or Mind
mners," and two additional

sending up to Fuseli his figure of a plaster cast, the eccentric Professor of Painting returned the message—"He may come, but he will have to fight for a seat." Thus discouraged, the young artist never repeated his attempt to enter the Academy as a student, although he has appeared in it subsequently as an exhibitor. He next engaged on illustrating with caricatures a monthly periodical called *The Scourge*, and another, *The Meteor*, which he published conjointly with a literary man named Earle. From this date he supplied caricatures to nearly all the publishers of "pictorial" works, including the late Mr. Hone, whose political squibs he illustrated with a happy vein of humour which hit the public taste, and which works, in fact, principally emanated from himself. Among these, "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "The Man in the Moon," and "Non mi ricordo," are, perhaps, best remembered. His next occupation was the production of a series of plates to illustrate "Life in London," with the object of warning young men against the consequences of what is called "seeing life;" but the end and object of the artist was so completely mis-

followed by the "Points of Humour," so often alluded to in terms of praise in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Among the more celebrated of his ludicrous productions at this time were "Mornings at Bow Street," "Punch and Judy," "Tales of Irish Life," "John Gilpin," "Tom Thumb," "The Epping Hunt," and "Italian Stories," subsequently followed by his "Illustrations of Phrenology," "Scraps and Sketches," "My Sketch-Book," and the plates in "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London," "Windsor Castle," as well as illustrations to the "British Novelists," the "Waverley Novels," Sir W. Scott's "Letters on Demonology, &c.," the "Fairy Library," the "Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," and "The Life of Grimaldi." In 1842 appeared the first number of "Cruikshank's Omnibus;" the letterpress was edited by the late Laman Blanchard. The principal part of the matter and the illustrations, of course, came from the fertile brain of him whose name the publication carried. He was always happy in his pictures of "Jack Tars," as may be seen in his illustrations to "Greenwich Hospital," by the "Old Sailor." From the first he had shown a strong vein of virtuous reproof in his treatment of intoxication and its accompanying vices: instances of this tendency are to be found in his "Sunday in London," "The Gin Trap," "The Gin Juggernaut," and more especially in his series of eight prints entitled "The Bottle;" the latter of which productions has had eminent success, and was dramatized and performed at eight theatres in London at one time. It also brought the author into direct personal connection with the leaders of the temperance movement. As he has moreover become a convert himself to their doctrines, he is one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Of late years, Mr. Cruikshank has turned his attention to oil-painting, a branch of art in which he has so far educated himself as to make his pictures sought after by connoisseurs. Among the most important of his contributio exhibitions of the Royal Acad the British Institution, may merated his illustrations o O'Shanter," "Titania and "The Weaver," "Cinderella Runaway Knock," "Grimald by a Girl," "A New Si "Dressing for the Day," an turbing a Congregation," named of which was pai H.R.H. the Prince Consort. we must add his "Fairy Ring Merry Wives of Windsor," latest production in oil-pain large picture entitled "The of Bacchus," which he exhi the Queen at Windsor in 18 engraving of this picture is be published, in which all th will be outlined by the pain finished by Mr. H. Mottram. A this artist's employment thr has been sedentary, his rec have all been of an athletic ch He served in the ranks as a v rifleman before he was twen of age, and is now lieut.-co the Havelocks, or 48th M Rifle Volunteers. Mr. Cru possesses also no little dram lent, and has frequently tak in amateur performances at lic theatres for benevolent pu

CULLEN, THE RIGHT RE D.D., Roman Catholic archbi Dublin, was born in Ireland al year 1800, but left his native at an early age to reside in where he remained thirty yes ing a considerable portion of w was Director of the Irish dep of the Papal government. Th of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholi bishop of Armagh, which too in 1849, was followed by a di of opinion amongst the Irish gans as to the nomination of cessor. This want of harmo Pope Pius an opportunity of a ing one of his own friends in t of the elect of the National and Dr. Cullen was consecrated Catholic "Primate of all Irela 1850; he was transferred th

Dublin in the following year, on the death of Dr. Murray. He is strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the government schools and newly-founded colleges; but his co-religionists complain that he has failed to give adequate support to the Roman Catholic University established in Dublin.

CUMMING, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S.E., Minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, a voluminous and popular author of devotional and controversial works, a highly popular preacher. He was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, 10th November, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833, since which time he has been preaching to a very large congregation, including the leading Scotch families in London. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and untiring opposition to the errors of the Papacy. Dr. Cumming had the distinction of preaching before her Majesty at Balmoral, and the sermon was afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." His publications are too numerous to be separately mentioned in this place. Amongst the most popular are,—"Apocalyptic Sketches, Lectures on the Book of Revelation," "Daily Life," "Voices of the Night," "Voices of the Day," &c. More recently, Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and end of the world, which has reached a sale of 13,000; and a companion volume has been published in 1861, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh," which has already reached 7,000. He has since published "The Destiny of Nations," or the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843 and form a separate communion in that part of the island.

CUMMING, THE REV. JOSEPH GEORGE, M.A., F.G.S., was born at Matlock, Derbyshire, in 1812, and was educated at Oakham Grammar-school and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834. He was successively vice-principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, head-master of the Grammar-school at Lichfield, and warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, to which post he was appointed in 1858. He is the author of a work on the "History and Legends of the Isle of Man," "The Runic and other Remains of the Isle of Man," the "Story of Rushen Castle and Rushen Abbey," and of several memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Magazine*, the Reports of the British Association, the Journal of the Archæological Institute, the *Cambrian Archæological Journal*, &c.

CUMMING, ROUALEYN GORDON, "the lion-hunter," is the second son of the late Sir William G. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., M.P., of Altyre, Elginston, N.B., and was born March 15th, 1820. A taste for adventure was developed by him at an early age. Having passed at Addiscombe, he entered a cavalry regiment in the Madras army, in 1838, and served for some time in India; he afterwards held a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifles. Whilst stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, he penetrated far into the interior of South Africa, and published an interesting account of his daring adventures in hunting lions and other wild beasts in that part of the world, first in the shape of a book, and subsequently under the more acceptable form of a lecture, or rather an entertainment, which was very popular in London during several seasons.

CUNARD, SIR SAMUEL, BART., is the eldest son of the late Abraham Cunard, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in 1787. He early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and became eventually the head of the eminent firm of Cunard & Co., shipowners, whose line of Atlantic

steamers have obtained a world-wide celebrity. For reward of the energy, enterprise, and ability displayed by Mr. Cunard in devising and carrying out his system of Atlantic steamships, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1859. He is married to a lady of Nova Scotia, by whom he has a family.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, Author and Critic, third son of Allan Cunningham, the poet, was born in Pimlico, on the 7th of April, 1816, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He was appointed by the late Sir Robert Peel, as a mark of his esteem for the talents of his father, to a clerkship in the Audit Office in 1834, and in 1854 became Chief Clerk of that department of the public service, from which he retired about the year 1860. Mr. Cunningham is best known to the public by his valuable "Handbook of London;" but is the author or editor of several other works; of which the following is the order of publication:—"The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden," with large selections from his poetical works (1833); "Songs of England and Scotland" (2 vols., 1835); the single-volume editions of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," with additional lives and specimens (1841); "The Handbook of Westminster Abbey" (1842); "The Life of Inigo Jones," for the Shakspere Society (1848); "The Handbook of London" (2 vols., 1849; second edition in 1 vol., 1850); "Modern London" (1851); Prefatory Memoir of J. M. W. Turner to John Burnett's "Turner and his Works" (1852); "The Story of Nell Gwynn" (1852); "The Works of Oliver Goldsmith," for Murray's "Library of British Classics" (4 vols., 1854); and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," for the same work (3 vols., 1854); and the "Letters of Horace Walpole" (9 vols., 1857-9). He has subsequently been engaged on a new edition of Pope, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. J. W. Croker. Mr. Cunningham has also been a large contributor to periodical literature.

In 1842 Mr. Cunningham
Zenobia, second daughter
Martin, the distinguished pa
"Belshazzar's Feast," by w
has two children.

CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK,
third son of the late Mark
Esq., of Gatton, Surrey, was
1799, and was educated at th
terhouse and Haileybury.
tered the Bengal civil service
and having held several inter
posts, and amongst others
British Resident at Lahore,
made successively one of the
taries to the Government of
and a member of the Suprem
cil. His energy and admini
capacities were largely tested
the first Sikh war, which wa
nated by Lords Gough and H
in 1847, and he was raised
baronetcy soon after the battle
Sutlej. Returning to England
nominated by the Queen in
director of the East-India C
and appointed in 1858 Vice-P
of her Majesty's Indian Counc

CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR,
was born at Watertown, Ma
setts, in the year 1812, and gr
at Harvard College in 1832.
admitted to the Bar in 1836.
since practised at Boston.
published, during his legal
several valuable works on j
questions; among which are
and Duties of Merchant S
(1844); "Law of Copyright"
"Commentaries on the Jurisp
Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdi
the Courts of the United
(1854),—a work highly com
by the American judges;
"History of the Origin, For
and Adoption of the Constit
the United States" (1855
which last work he chiefly o
reputation. Mr. G. T. Curtis,
brother, Benjamin Robbins
also a lawyer noted for hi
attainments and logical acum
taken little part in politics.
he has also been a member
Lower Chamber of Massachus

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, an American author, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. In 1842 he joined, with his elder brother, the association for agriculture and education at West Roxburgh, Massachusetts, whence, after a year and a half, he removed to Concord, then enriched by the society of Emerson and Hawthorne, where he spent his time for another eighteen months as a practical farmer. In 1846, Mr. Curtis visited Europe, Egypt, and Syria, not returning until 1850, when he produced his first work, "Nile Notes of a Howadji." He soon after joined the *New York Tribune*, and certain articles contributed by him to this paper were published the following year in a collected form, under the title of "Lotus-eating." In 1852 the "Howadji in Syria" appeared, and, in the same year, *Putnam's Journal* was commenced, with which he continued to be connected, even after its proprietors failed. In 1853 Mr. Curtis appeared as a public lecturer, delivering with success a "Poem" at Rochester during that year, and an oration at Brown University in the year following. He embarked with great zeal in the presidential election of 1856 on the republican side. In 1858 he delivered a lecture on "Fair-play for women." He has been, also, for many years, a constant contributor to American periodical literature.

CURZON, THE HON. ROBERT, elder son of the Baroness de la Zouche, was born in 1810, and was educated at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Entering the diplomatic service, he became an Attaché to the Ottoman Porte, and acted as Commissioner on the part of Great Britain at the Conference of Vienna. Whilst at Constantinople he acted as Private Secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, through whose influence he obtained access to many of the religious houses of the Levant, many of whose literary treasures he brought to England. He published "Armenia, a Residence at Erzerum," and an interesting account of his travels in the East, under the title of "A Visit to the Monasteries of the Levant," in 1848.

CUSHING, CALEB, an American statesman, was born at Salisbury, Essex co., Massachusetts, in 1800. He graduated at Harvard in 1817, and devoted himself to the study of the law, though he continued for two years to act as college tutor. His preparation for the Bar was unusually long,—a circumstance which bore fruit in due season. In the year 1825 he commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts; at the same time supplying the *North American Review* with articles on historical and legal subjects. In the same year he was returned to the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the then Republican interest. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, some of the experiences of his visit, in two works, one being entitled "Reminiscences of Spain," and the other "Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the consequent Events in Europe." In 1835 he was returned by the State of Massachusetts to Congress,—a position which he retained for four consecutive terms. During this period he supported the policy of Adams, and, indeed, was a consistent Whig until the time of President Tyler. He then, in company with Mr. Wise, of Virginia, deserted the republican banner, and has ever since been an adherent of the democratic party. As a public man, his career has been remarkable for unwearied application. In the year 1843, President Tyler nominated him Secretary to the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon chosen to conduct the mission to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was elected to the Massachusetts Chamber a third time, where, in 1847, he met with a most determined opposition to his motion for arming a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, then just

breaking out. Nothing daunted, he equipped them out of his own private means, and, as their colonel, marched with them to the head-quarters of the army. He was made brigadier-general by General Taylor, and formed one of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges against Generals Scott, Pillow, and Worth. In 1860 he was again returned to the Massachusetts legislature, where he made himself conspicuous by his vehement opposition to the return of Mr. Charles Sumner to the Senate. In 1852 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, a position he filled with signal efficiency. In 1853 President Pierce made him his Attorney-General; in which office he astounded the British people by the hostility and bad taste of the instructions he issued to his subordinates in reference to the "enlistment" quarrel of 1855.

CUSHMAN, Miss Charlotte Saunders, the eldest of the five children of the late Mr. Cushman, of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, United States, about the year 1818. She first came out as a public singer, in the character of the Countess in the "Marriage of Figaro," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in April, 1835. Having earned the highest popularity in her native country, she came to England in 1845, between which year and her return to America in 1849, she gained an equal share of professional laurels at the Princess's and Haymarket theatres. Since that date she has rarely acted, but divides her residence between London and Rome, having secured an ample independence. Her sister, Miss Susan Cushman, who had also achieved a successful career on the stage both in America and in England, sharing her elder sister's popularity, especially as the representative of Juliet to her sister's Romeo, married Dr. S. Muspratt, of Liverpool (whom see).

CUST, The Hon. Sir Edward, K.C.H., a younger son of the first Lord Brownlow, was born in 1791. He is a Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and served under the duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was many years in Parliament, and was Commissioner for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, and for the selection of the Wellington monument. He also held an appointment in the suite of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and he was nominated master of the ceremonies to her Majesty in 1847. Sir Edward has earned literary distinction by his "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century," his "Noctes Dominicæ," and an able pamphlet on "Colonial and Colonial Government." Lady Cust, also, is known as the author of a very useful work called "The Invalid's Own Book," &c.

D.

DAHLGREN,* John A., American admiral and artillerist, was born in Pennsylvania, about the year 1810. He entered the navy in 1826, and served on the Brazil coast and in the Mediterranean during the two following years. On his return he went successfully through a course of naval study, and was engaged on the coast survey during 1835 and 1836. He had early entertained a passion for the fashioning and construction of ordnance, and was appointed to that department by the American government in 18[illegible] when he invented and perfected the well-known Dahlgren shell-gun, the most considered the most powerful kind of ordnance in existence. From 1858 to 1859 he was in command of the gunnery ship *Cumberland*, at Pensacola, United States, engaged in testing the velocity and power of artillery, &c. In the latter year he was removed to the navy yard at Washington, to the command of which he was appointed at the outbreak of the civil war. On the death of Admiral Foote in 1863, he succeeded to the command of the fleet before Charleston, when he co-operated with General Gilmore in laying siege

ients that he attracted
Kalkbrenner, whose
ne, and under whose
gained an acquaint-
classical works of the

He afterwards be-
the Académie Royale
he studied both music
o such good purpose
appointed maître de
t dancer at Covent-
e. But this pursuit
views, he abandoned
stablished himself as a
ic, and as a composer.
nich has attended his
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antity of dance-music
ed from his pen, each
a distinct individu-
e of the subject of
ng his many favourite
The Peri," "Faust,"
ries," "Queen of the
of the Valley," the
ka," "The Bridal,"
oquette," "Isabelle,"
," and "Soldier's"
speak of galops, such
ss," "Pelissier," &c.

Rev. Thomas, M.A., Paul's Cathedral, was

appointed Evening Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in 1828; and Minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark Hill, in 1830. In 1828 he accepted a Professorship of English Language and Literature at the London University, but resigned it in 1830; and from 1836 to 1839, held a like appointment in King's College, London. In 1835 he was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and in 1843 was advanced by the same patron to a canonry in St. Paul's, exchanging in 1846 the vicarage of St. Bride's for that of St. Pancras. Mr. Dale's poems, originally published in three successive volumes in 1819, 1820, and 1822, having passed through several editions in their original form, were collected in 1836 into a single volume. His other publications are—"A Translation of Sophocles," in 1824; "Sermons preached at St. Bride's, 1830;" "Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge as one of the Select Preachers, 1832–1835, 1836;" "The Sabbath Companion," 1844; "The Good Shepherd, a Commentary on the Twenty-third Psalm," 1845; "The Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain," 1846; "The Golden Psalm," 1847; together with

Scottish family of which the earl of Dalhousie is the head, and a descendant of that Sir Allan Ramsay celebrated in mediæval chronicles as "The Flower of Knighthood." Having been educated at the Charterhouse, Mr. Fox Maule entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders; served for several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, the late earl of Dalhousie, and retired in 1831, with the rank of captain. He commenced his political career in 1835, when he was returned in the liberal interest for Perthshire. On the formation of the Melbourne ministry in that year, he became Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and although ejected from the representation of Perthshire in 1837, he retained his office, and was, in 1838, restored to the House of Commons as member for the Elgin burghs. Elected a second time in 1841, as member for Perth, he was for a brief period Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and on the restoration of the Whigs to power in 1846, became Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet. In that post he continued till 1852, when the expiration of the East-India Company's Charter rendering it necessary to have a minister of influence to direct the affairs of India, he exchanged to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The dissolution of the Russell cabinet, however, prevented Mr. Fox Maule from trying his powers as an Indian reformer; and having succeeded his father in the peerage soon afterwards, he took his place in the House of Lords as Lord Panmure. When the Coalition Cabinet was constructed under the auspices of the earl of Aberdeen, Lord Panmure was not included; but on the formation of Lord Palmerston's administration in 1855, he appeared in the reconstructed cabinet as Minister of War. This post was no sinecure; and Lord Panmure during the Crimean war, discharged the duties devolving upon him with exemplary diligence. His lordship was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1853, and in 1857 a Grand Cross of the Bath. He the earldom of Dalhousie of his cousin, the late gov of India, in December lordship has linked hi the ecclesiastical affairs country, and he is now influential member of th of Scotland.

DALLAS, George American statesman, bo phia, on the 10th of July of a family prolific in His father, James Dall attorney of Pennsylvani son, and secretary of and secretary at war u His uncle, Robert C in his day one of th writers in the United elder brother became in the United States younger rose to the j In England the famil sented by Sir Rober chief justice of the C and by Sir George Dall tical writings extorted of William Pitt. The s intermarried with the and became the mother Lord Byron. Dallas h his early education at graduated with high Princeton College in 1 ing commenced the stu in his father's office, w called to the Bar. He ever, immediately beg but accompanied Mr. his private secretary burg in 1813, when t joined the commission negotiate peace with E the mediation of the C portunity enabled Mr. England, France, and c countries. Returning he commenced practisi where he soon attaine nence. In that year h his political principles b the democrats of Phila dication of the war of he published a "Vind

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Mr. Dallas was selected
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y his election. In the
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self by the famous Ostend circular. During his ambassadorial residence in this country, Mr. Dallas gained the respect of all classes by his general deportment, and the manner in which he exercised his official functions. On the election of President Lincoln, he resigned his post, and presented his letters of recall in May (1861). Since that time he has carefully abstained from mixing himself up with politics.

DALLAS, The Rev. Alexander Robert Charles, is the son of Robert C. Dallas, Esq., the friend and connection of Lord Byron, and himself an author of some note. He was born towards the close of the last century, and, entering the army at an early age, was present at Waterloo. He subsequently took orders, and has been, since 1844, the leader of Protestant missionary enterprise in the west of Ireland. He is the author of "Practical Sermons on the Lord's Prayer," "Lent Lectures on Christ's Temptation," "Prophecy upon the Mount," "Pastor's Assistant," "An Introduction to Prophetical Researches," "A Scriptural View of the Position of the Jews," &c.

D'ALTON,* John, Genealogist and Antiquary, son of the late William D'Alton, Esq., of Bessville, co. West-

histories of nearly every Irish family. He is known as the author of the "History of the County of Dublin," "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," "An Essay on the Social and Political State of Ireland from the First to the Twelfth Century" (a work which obtained the highest prize ever given by the Royal Irish Academy, and the Cunningham Gold Medal), "The History of Drogheda" (2 vols.), "Annals of Boyle" (2 vols.), "The History of Dundalk," and of "Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of the Army List of King James II." (2 vols.). He has also published "Dermid, or Erin in the Days of Boroimhe," a metrical romance, in twelve cantos (1814), and he was for many years a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to many Irish periodicals. His manuscript collections illustrate Irish localities, and upwards of 2,500 families of the empire, with notes of tours in England and Wales in 1826.

DALY, Sir Dominic, son of the late Dominic Daly, Esq., a gentleman of property in county Galway, and nephew of the first Lord Wallscourt, was born in 1798. He was early employed in the colonial administration, and having acted for nearly twenty-six years as Chief Secretary in Canada, during which time he was employed on several important missions by the local legislature, he was appointed, in 1852, Governor of the island of Tobago; whence, in 1856, he was promoted to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, when he received also the honour of knighthood. Having held this post until 1859, he succeeded Sir R. G. Macdonnell as Governor of South Australia in 1861.

DANA, Richard Henry, an American author, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 15, 1787, is the son of Francis Dana, minister of the United States at the court of Russia, and chief justice of Massachusetts. He studied, but did not graduate, at Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar of Ba[illegible] more in 1811. In the following y[illegible] he removed to Cambridge; but [illegible] tastes being chiefly literary, he [illegible] came connected in 1814 with [illegible] *North American Review*, then just [illegible] on foot; his earliest writings, [illegible] Essay on Old Times," and an [illegible] on the Poems of Washington Al[illegible] first appearing in that periodic[illegible] which he became part editor, in [illegible] junction with Professor Chann[illegible] 1818. With some assistance [illegible] Bryant, the poet, he published [illegible] Idle Man" in 1821, which had [illegible] qualified success. In 1835 the [illegible] *York Review* opened its columns t[illegible] Dana's first poetical effusions, [illegible] Dying Raven" and "The Hus[illegible] and Wife's Grave." In 1827 [illegible] Buccaneer" appeared, and was [illegible] commended, both in America an[illegible] *Blackwood's Magazine* in Eng[illegible] He has since published several [illegible] tached pieces. He delivered, [illegible] 1839–40, in Boston, New York, [illegible] Philadelphia, a course of ten lec[illegible] on Shakspeare, which have, perh[illegible] as much contributed to his repu[illegible] in America as anything that [illegible] proceeded from his own pen.

DANA, Richard Henry, j[illegible] son of the above, born at Cambr[illegible] Massachusetts, August 1, 1815. [illegible] entered Harvard College in 1[illegible] but an affection of the eyes c[illegible] pelled him to suspend his c[illegible] of study in 1834. As a re[illegible] for this weakness, he unde[illegible] the voyage which he so graph[illegible] described in his "Two Years b[illegible] the Mast." He returned after [illegible] to his studies, graduated in 1837, [illegible] studied law from that year until [illegible] under Judge Story and Pro[illegible] Greenleaf, when he was adm[illegible] the Boston bar. He almost imme[illegible] leaped into Admiralty practice, [illegible] early predilection for the sea hav[illegible] him to pay especial attention [illegible] time law. For the same r[illegible] was induced, as early as 184[illegible] lish a treatise on Seamen [illegible] titled "The Seaman's Friend" [illegible] known in England as "The [illegible]

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UISA-CHRISTINA-RAS-
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ANTOINE-LAURENT, a
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where he carried off
ı 1826, and the grand

was the bust of Pope Pius VIII., which was followed, in 1829, by that of Boïeldieu. Whilst in Italy he began to produce statuettes, in which any comic peculiarity in physiognomy or form was exaggerated; not to such a degree as to destroy the likeness, but rather to make it more striking. These caricature statuettes, styled *charges*, brought him great notoriety in France upon his return in 1830. But he by no means neglected ideal and serious sculpture. He produced small busts in plaster of almost all the notabilities of France, besides the large bust of Jean Bart for the Museum of the Marine; that of Louis-Philippe for the Museum at Versailles; and a second one of Boïeldieu for the city of Rouen. Among his numerous *charges*, those of Talleyrand, Wellington, O'Connell, Brougham, D'Orsay, Rossini, Horace Vernet, Descamps, Victor Hugo, Soulié, Roger, Costa, and Liszt, are best known.

DARBOY,* MGR., THE VERY REV. GEORGE, D.D., Archbishop of Paris, was born in the year 1813, at Fayl-Billot (Haute-Marne), being a fellow-countryman of Mgr. Morlot. He was at first Professor of Philosophy and Dogmatic Theology at the Ecclesiastical Semi-

panied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He is known as the author of "Les Femmes de la Bible" and "l'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jésus Christ." He was named by the Emperor to the episcopal see of Nancy in 1859, and in January, 1863, he was promoted to the archiepiscopate.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, Capitalist and Railway Contractor, is a native of Ireland, born at the beginning of the present century. His father was what is called a gentleman farmer, and occupied an extensive tract of land in the county of Carlow. Young Dargan received a good education, and after leaving school was placed in a surveyor's office. His first employment was under Telford, who was then engaged in constructing the Holyhead Road. When this was completed, Dargan returned to Ireland, and embarked in several minor undertakings, in which he was fortunate enough to gain sufficient to form the nucleus of a princely fortune. Advancing step by step from smaller to more important undertakings, he at length obtained the contract for the Howth Road; and on the projection of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway —the first in Ireland—he became the contractor. Since then scarcely a public work in Ireland has been undertaken with which Mr. Dargan has not been connected. He is also an extensive holder of railway stock, a steamboat proprietor, flax-grower, and farmer. After the highly successful result of the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Dargan, with the view of developing the industrial resources of his native country, resolved on founding an Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, and placed £30,000 in the hands of a committee, consisting of the leading citizens, and empowered them to erect a building, and to defray all the necessary expenses connected with the undertaking. He undertook, moreover, to advance whatever additional sums might be required to carry the enterprise to a successful issue. In fact, before the Exhibi[illegible] opened (May 12, 1853), Mr. Darg[illegible] advances are said not to have [illegible] far short of £100,000. It was [illegible] ranged that if, at the close of [illegible] Exhibition, the profits were suffi[illegible] Mr. Dargan was to be repaid his [illegible] vances, with five per cent. interest [illegible] insufficient, the loss was to be ent[illegible] his own. The result was, we re[illegible] to add, that Mr. Dargan came [illegible] with the loss of some £20,000. [illegible] the close of the Exhibition he [illegible] offered, but declined, the hon[illegible] knighthood.

DARLEY, FELIX O. C., a di[illegible] guished American artist, born in [illegible] delphia, June 23, 1822. His pa[illegible] placed him, in boyhood, in a mer[illegible] establishment, in spite of his [illegible] predilection for drawing. This ci[illegible] stance did not, however, preve[illegible] from pursuing at every ava[illegible] opportunity his darling study [illegible] some sketches by his pencil, of [illegible] and characters met with in early [illegible] having been greedily purchase[illegible] the *Saturday Museum*, he soon fo[illegible] a connection, and acquired a re[illegible] tion for the vigour and humour [illegible] designs. In 1848 he removed to [illegible] York, and became attached to [illegible] *Sketch-Book*, *Knickerbocker's Ne*[illegible] and other publications. His dra[illegible] in outline from Judd's novel of "[illegible] garet" induced the committee [illegible] American Art-Union to empl[illegible] in the illustration of "Rip [illegible] Winkle." Next followed the [illegible] the "Legend of Sleepy Hol[illegible] which have been greatly adm[illegible] He has since been employed in [illegible] paring vignettes for bank-note[illegible] the illustration of Fenimore Coo[illegible] novels, and in the drawing of pa[illegible] in revolutionary history. In 18[illegible] published a photographic illust[illegible] of the wedding procession in Lo[illegible] low's "Miles Standish."

DARWIN, CHARLES R., bo[illegible] Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809, [illegible] son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F.R.[illegible] the same place, and grandson o[illegible] Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., auth[illegible] the "Botanic Garden," "Zoono[illegible]

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DASENT, George Webbe, D.C.L., was born about the year 1818, and educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. He translated "The Prose or Younger Edda," from the Norse (1842); "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages" (1845); "The Norseman in Ireland" (1855); "Popular Tales from the Norse, with an Introductory Essay" (1859); "The Saga of Burnt Nial," &c., and has translated much from the German, the Norse, and Icelandic languages. He is understood to have acted for some years as one of the working editors of the *Times*, and is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane. He is also frequently employed as an Examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments.

DAUBENY, Charles Giles Bridle, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Munich,

subjects. Amongst his other publications may be enumerated a Description of active and extinct Volcanoes, a second edition of which was published in 1848; an Introduction to the Atomic Theory, second edition, published in 1850; Lectures on Roman Agriculture, 1857; Lectures on Climate, 1862.

D'AUBIGNÉ. (*See* MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.)

D'AUMALE, HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, DUC, prince of the family of Orleans, was born in Paris, January 16, 1822, and is the fourth son of the late King Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie. He was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the duc d'Orléans, to Algeria, and took part in the campaign which followed. He returned to France the following year, and completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of

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François-Louis-Marie-
léans, duc de Guise, bo

DAVID, FÉLIC
Composer, was born a
the department of Va

ion of his professor, and which was ented on the following Sunday in cathedral. His talent now con- ed to develop itself, until at th his friends urged him to go to s to complete his studies, and he at once admitted by Cherubini, director of the Conservatoire, to he classes of that institution; he ed, besides, harmony and com- ion under Réber. After the first nonths, left to his own resources, ed by giving music lessons until formation of the St. Simonian of which he became one of the enthusiastic members. When St. Simonians retired to Ménil- ant, they assigned to Félicien l the function of musical direc- and it was he who composed usic of the choruses sung by ntire fraternity. When that was dissolved, David and other members determined ake a voyage to the East. Félicien remained three years, g notes of his musical impres- now on the banks of the Nile, neath the shadow of the Pyra- and at another time in the itself. In 1835 he returned to and published his "Mélodies ales." It was not until some fter David's return to Paris that mposed the "Désert" in its ete state. The whole of it was n between December, 1843, and 1844; and no sooner had it been sed, than the composer at once work copying out the whole of arts himself,—about two thou- sages of music. After meeting a variety of obstacles, Félicien succeeded in getting his work ed at the Conservatoire in De- r, 1844, when its success was so that soon afterwards it was in every capital in Europe. gland his name is known by the "Désert," which was ed at her Majesty's Theatre fter its production in Paris; a few romances, of which the own as "Les Hirondelles" is ost popular. In Paris, the "Désert" was followed by "Moïse," which had but a partial success. Abandoning sacred subjects, he soon afterwards produced "Christophe Colomb," which was more successful than "Moïse," but which did not possess the freshness and charm of the "Désert." "Christophe Colomb" was played at the Tuileries before Louis-Philippe, who called the composer to his box, and decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The "Garden of Eden" ("L'Éden") was brought out during the crisis of 1848, and attracted very little attention. In November, 1851, appeared his opéra-comique, in three acts, "La Perle du Brésil." His opera of "Herculaneum" was produced at the Académie in March, 1859.

DAVIS, Charles Henry, a naval officer and mathematician, born in Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1807, is the son of the late Hon. Daniel Davis, for many years United States solicitor-general for Massachusetts. He entered the U.S. navy in 1823. From 1844 to 1849 he was employed as assistant to Professor Bache in the United States coast survey, in the course of which he discovered several dangerous shoals directly in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Boston. In 1849 he was removed to the charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," to the deep chagrin of that professor, who had a high opinion of his services, and testified in his reports to his loss. Mr. Davis has, at various times, been appointed on commissions to examine the state of the harbours of Boston, New York, Charleston, &c. He has also deeply investigated the laws which govern tides, and has contributed some valuable papers on the subject to the American Academy and the Smithsonian Institute. He continued at the head of the "Ephemeris" until 1856, when he was appointed to the rank of Commander, and stationed in the Pacific. He has published a translation of Gauss's

"Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium" (1856).

DAVIS, Edwin Hamilton, M.D., an American archæologist, born in Ross county, Ohio, January 22, 1811. His attention was early directed to the study of American antiquities. From 1829 to 1833, while a student at Kenyon College, he conducted a series of excavations in that neighbourhood, the results of which were subsequently embodied in a lecture. Stimulated by the encouragement of the late Daniel Webster, Dr. Davis pursued his researches, which he never intermitted for a period of fifteen years. In 1837 he graduated M.D. at Cincinnati, and practised his profession at Chillicothe until 1850, when he was called to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the New York Medical College. Dr. Davis has published "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," forming vol. i. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and has contributed to some of the medical and scientific journals of the day. He has also delivered a course of lectures on archæology before the Lowell Institute of Boston.

DAVIS, Jefferson, President of the Confederacy of the Southern States of North America, was born June 3, 1808, in Kentucky. While yet a child, his father removed into the state of Mississippi. His early education was at Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1824. He graduated there four years afterwards, and was placed on the list of second lieutenants. The first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Nevertheless, he resigned his commission in 1835, and returned to Mississippi, when he married the daughter of General Taylor. He now became a cotton planter, an occupation he pursued until 1843. In this latter year he first began to evince an interest in politics as a Democrat, and took a promin part in the return of Messrs. Pol and Dallas. He was returned by his State to Congress in 1845, and during the time he occupied a seat therein he took an active part in all debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican war." Upon the breaking out this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and with it proceeded to join the army of General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterey and was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the capitulation of that city. He also greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, on which occasion he was complimented in the official despatches. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. In his refusal of this offer we note the traces of the line of action which has since rendered his name famous in the history of secession. He declined it on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual states only, and not to the Federal executive. In 1847 he was elected senator for Mississippi. In 1853 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. While his career was marked by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1857 he resigned his seat in the Senate to undertake a personal canvass for Franklin Pierce, then candidate for the presidentship. The latter being elected, nominated Mr. Davis to Secretary at War, in which office he introduced important reforms into the War department, and the military service generally. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan he quitted office, was re-elected to the Senate, and in ordinary course would have remained a member

ents, bear evidence to the those who fixed upon him der. Since the outbreak war every account bears o his tenacity of purpose, ed activity, his great ad- capacity, and his keen n the selection of able d ministers; while his nct, personal bearing, and lness as a public man, liv- ry limited income, have the greatest confidence, d respect of all classes in a Confederacy.

SIR JOHN F., BART., he eldest son of S. Davis, ly a director of the East- any, and was born in 1795. e public service at an he became attached to st's embassy to Pekin in n 1834 was associated as ssioner with the late Lord the purpose of arranging and other matters with om 1843 to 1848 he was nipotentiary and Chief lent of British Trade in Governor and Commander- the colony of Hong-Kong. warded for his services in

Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Eijareed;" a work illustrative of the habits of the Arab tribes of the African Sahara. In 1856 he was sent, under the auspices of the earl of Clarendon, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make investigations into the numerous ruins existing on the site of ancient Carthage: and the result of this mission is the now well-known volume, "Carthage and her Remains," which appeared in 1861.

DAVISON, MRS. (*See* under GODDARD, ARABELLA.)

DAWSON, GEORGE, a popular lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and after the usual study, took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the ministry of the Baptist Nonconformists, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, when he became the minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congrega-

for truth, and a life of obedience to God and charity to man, the great tests of a Christian spirit. He is, however, more widely known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained high popularity. He has written little, but is the reputed author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Press*, a newspaper of which he was the principal proprietor, but which has now ceased to exist.

DAY, George Edward, F.R.S., Physician, son of the late George Day, Esq., of Manorabon, Carmarthenshire, was born in 1815, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1840, and Licentiate in Medicine in 1842. He is a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Giessen, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1849 he was appointed Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrew's, an office which, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, he resigned in 1863. He now resides at Torquay, but has altogether retired from the duties of his profession. Dr. Day is the author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Advanced Life" (1849), "Chemistry in its Relations to Physiology and Medicine" (1860), and of various papers on chemistry and physiology; and he has translated and edited Simon's "Animal Chemistry" for the Sydenham Society, Lehmann's "Physiological Chemistry" for the Cavendish Society, and Vogel's "Pathological Anatomy."

DAYTON, William Lewis, an American statesman, born at Baskinridge, New Jersey, United States, 17th February, 1807, his father, John Dayton, being a farmer in that locality. He graduated at the college of New Jersey in the year 1825, and was called to the bar in 1830. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and Chairman of the Justiciary Committee, and in the year following one of the Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1
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s countrymen to avoid all ecipitate steps; and he is many as the only man un- Hungary can hope to regain ition and her rights from ive tyranny of Austria.

Sir Thomas, the son of t in the county of Cork, at Cork in 1792. He has y employed as an architect rivate individuals, by the authorities, and by the it in most of the improve- ch have been made in the ood of Cork. Amongst s with which his name is as- e the Old and New Savings Bank of Ireland, and the al Buildings and Court- Cork; he was also the of the City Gaol and the Bridge in that city, and the rt of the Naval and Ord- ots on Haulbowline Isle, in of Cork, are erected from s. He received the honour hood from the Lord Lieu- Ireland in 1830, in recog- his public services and pro- distinction.

, The Right Hon. Rick- on of a gentleman of county he graduated in 1843. He was called to the Charleston bar in 1844, but troubling himself little with forensic occupations, became the same year chief editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*. In 1845 he removed to New Orleans, where he established *De Bow's Commercial Review*. In 1848 Mr. De Bow was elected Professor of Political Economy and Commercial Statistics in the University of Louisiana. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief of the Census Office of Louisiana, a post he filled for three years, during which he published most valuable statistics relating to the commerce, produce, and population of that state. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Superintendent of the United States Census; this office he held till 1855, since which time he has devoted himself to lecturing before literary, agricultural, and similar societies, and to literary pursuits. He has been a member and sometimes President of every Southern Commercial Convocation since 1845, and himself founded the Historical Society of Louisiana. Among his compilations are "Statistical View of the United States," being a digest of the seventh census,

he completed his legal studies, and started in life as an advocate. In 1805 he went to Paris to push his fortune, and his marriage with the daughter of Count Muraire, president of the Court of Cassation, was his first introduction to the magistracy. In 1806 he went to Holland by invitation of King Louis, became his intimate counsellor, advised his abdication, and incurred, in consequence, the displeasure of Bonaparte. M. Decazes cast in his fortunes with the Bourbons on the first restoration; was faithful to their interests during the Hundred Days; and lost, in consequence, when Bonaparte returned from Elba, his title of Counsellor, and was, besides, exiled from Paris. After the battle of Waterloo, he took, upon his own authority, in the name of the king, the post of Prefect of Police, and, in the absence of troops, maintained the peace of the city with the aid of the National Guard alone. M. Decazes has been greatly blamed for the part he took in the condemnation of Marshal Ney and other victims of the Restoration. In 1818 he succeeded the duc de Richelieu as Minister of the Interior, and it was in this office where he signalized himself in re-establishing the quinquennial exhibition of national industry. The encouragement he extended to agriculture also, and the reforms in prison discipline which took place under his ministry, entitle his name to be remembered. In all the politics of the Restoration the name of the Duke Decazes is intimately associated. He was absent from Paris when the revolution of 1830 happened, but he did not hesitate to proclaim publicly his sympathy with the fallen Bourbons. As a politician he has been the object of the most contradictory attacks; but now that he is retired into private life, and removed himself from the influence of faction, he is held in esteem as a patriotic Frenchman. In marrying, in 1818, Mademoiselle Saint Aulaire, granddaughter by her mother of the last reigning prince of Nassau Sarrebruck, he obtained from the king of Denmark, Frederick VI title of Duke of Glücksberg.

DE CHARMS, RICHARD, an rican divine, of the Swedenb persuasion, born October 17, 17 descended from Huguenot anc who took refuge in America. father dying before his birth family were left for many ye great penury. The subject o memoir entered a printing-offi fourteen years of age, and supp his mother and himself by this pation, until compelled, by ill-h to relinquish it. Assisted by a fi friend, he contrived to enter College, where he graduated in He had intended to follow the m profession, but, owing to the pe sion of the same friend, he proc to England to qualify himself fo Swedenborgian ministry. Whil dying in London, he supported self by his labour as a journey printer. On his return to Ame he became pastor of the Sweder gian church in Cincinnati for years, then of that in Philadel for five years, and then of that in timore for five years. He has lished several sermons and lect on the tenets of the sect to whic belongs. He established the *Jerusalem Magazine* in Boston, pr ing the first three numbers with own hand, and has been editor of *Precursor* and the *New Church* His chief work, however, is the "P Churchman Extra," a volume of a 800 pages on Church history in Eur and America.

DE GREY AND RIPON, E. GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROB SON, was born in London in 1 about the time when his father, late Earl of Ripon, was Prime Mini of England. In 1852, Lord Godei (for such was his courtesy title) returned for Kingston-on-Hull, the Liberal interest, but was sho afterwards unseated on petition April, 1853, he was returned as L for Huddersfield. That town he c tinued to represent till the diss tion of 1857, when he was elected

ı death in January, 1859, of De Grey on his uncle's the following November. ıe was appointed Under- of State for the War De- and was transferred to the e as Under-Secretary of consequence of Lord Her- ɔval to the House of Lords, ·, 1861; but a few months ı he returned to his former ; lordship was appointed of State for War on the the Right Hon. Sir G. C. rt., M.P., and sworn a mem- e Privy Council in April,

ɴE, JOHN THADDEUS, editor ɴes newspaper, is the son of William F. A. Delane, Esq., financial manager of the ho died in 1858. He was October, 1817, and educated alen Hall, Oxford, where he d B.A. in 1839. He was the bar at the Middle Tem- 47. In 1839 he first became d with the *Times* as assistant nder the late Mr. R. Barnes, e death, in 1841, he succeeded hief post of responsibility as what has been justly called

inventions, and he has taken out several patents for others; among which we may recall, as of the most general interest, the improvements in playing-cards, and the fixing of iridescent thin films on paper. He is also well known as an accumulator of articles of vertu, and as the possessor of the most rare collection of Wedgwood wares: indeed, he may be stated to have been the first who stimulated the collection of this beautiful, but long-neglected ware, by his early appreciation of its merits.

DE LA RUE, WARREN, Ph.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, son of Mr. Thomas De La Rue, was born about the year 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, and on reaching manhood entered his father's business as a card manufacturer and wholesale stationer. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery

ing a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun on July 18th. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture read at the Royal Society, in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions.

DEMETZ, FRÉDÉRIC-AUGUSTE, Philanthropist, born May 12, 1796, studied law at Paris, and has filled various magisterial functions in that city. In 1832 he was appointed Court Counsel. In 1836 he went to the United States, after De Tocqueville and Beaumont, to study the penitentiary system there. In 1840 he resigned his appointments, to devote himself entirely to the philanthropic measures with which his name is associated. In 1840 he founded, with the co-operation of his former school-fellow, M. de Bretignières de Courteilles, the agricultural colony and penitentiary of Mettray, near Tours. The object of this institution, supported by the parent society, was to [illegible] by a special education

Bristol, and other place much attention. The Mettray are published a those who are interested ject will find much infor pamphlet edited by the la ger Symons, barrister, Collection of Papers, &c., tories," London, 1855.

DE MORGAN, AUGUST at Madura, in Southern I He was educated at Tri Cambridge, and took his in 1827 as fourth wr leaving Cambridge, he Lincoln's-Inn, and com studies for the bar, bu them on obtaining, in 1 fessorship of Mathema newly-founded Universit now University Colleg Morgan resigned his p but returned to it in 1 death of his successor. volumnious writer on th and history of mathema points connected with th of an actuary, which he h for many years, although to any office. He has pub

rnilosophical Society, the
l Magazine, the *Cambridge*
Journal, *Notes and Queries*,
De Morgan was a large
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e years on the Committee
iety for the Diffusion of
wledge; and it is not un-
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ck and Mr. Drinkwater-
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nomical Society, and of
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he Astronomical Society,
teen of which he was
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written in favour of the
cimal coinage, which was
d by a Committee of the
mmons. Mr. De Morgan,
has advocated large ex-
ogic, and has propounded
which the most condensed
found in his "Syllabus,"
1860. His controversy
ct with the late Sir Wil-
on, so far as it was per-

political world, and where he graduated B.A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and in 1824, in company with the present earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharncliffe, he made a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, the Roman Catholic Emancipation question being the pivot upon which the political world was balanced. Mr. Denison took an active part in the discussion, and uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, never subsequently held office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskis-

DENISON, THE VEN. GEORGE ANTHONY, ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; and was appointed in 1838 vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset. He became also Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who subsequently advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time dis-

Lower House of Convocatio
an active part, in 1864, in
the condemnation of Bishop
published writings.

DENMARK, CHRISTIAN I
OF, belongs to the house of S
Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücks
was born on the 8th of Ap
Before his accession to the
was Inspector-General a
mander-in-Chief of the Da
valry, and in 1842 married
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children, and among them
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ceeded to the throne, on the
the late king, in Novemb
On his accession, the conditi
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s for peace with Prussia
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nber, 1864) still pending.

EDWARD GEOFFREY STANLEY, K.G., &c., was born
Knowsley Park, Lanca-
ing been educated at Eton
st Church, Oxford, where
the Chancellor's prize for
, Mr. Stanley, in 1821,
member of the House of
as M.P. for Stockbridge.
s maiden speech, though
r of mere local interest,
igh eulogium from Sir J.
; and in the course of the
n, his second oratorical
he subject of the Irish
bited a readiness, aptitude,
worthy of an experienced
n 1826 he became M.P.
During the brief Can-
Goderich administrations,
entered on official life as
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ation of Lord Grey's Go-
he was nominated to the
s post of Chief Secretary
; but, on seeking re-elec-
hands of his constituency,
feated by Henry Hunt.
e was soon afterwards re-
Windsor, and was ere long
those single-handed con-

late Lord Ripon, and the late Duke of Richmond. He declined to take part in the administration formed by Sir R. Peel on Lord Grey's resignation; but, after acting in concert with the Conservative opposition for seven years, he accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and occupied that post for more than four years, in the course of which he was summoned to the House of Peers. At the close of 1845, when Sir R. Peel arrived at the resolution of abandoning the cause of Agricultural Protection, Lord Stanley, rather than desert his expressed opinions, retired from the Cabinet, and next year, though with seeming reluctance, appeared as head of the Protectionist opposition, for which the industry of Lord George Bentinck and the genius of Mr. Disraeli gradually secured public recognition. Their struggle at first appeared hopeless; but at length, in 1851, the resignation of Lord J. Russell brought the Conservatives to the very gates of Downing-street; and after the Whigs had retained their offices for a year longer, in February, 1852, the Conservative chief, who meanwhile had succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby, accepted the responsibilities of office, and constructed a cabinet, which, besides other achievements, carried measures of Chancery Reform, passed the

the death of the Duke of Wellington took place in 1852, Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He is also a Knight of the Garter. In the parliamentary session of 1864 Lord Derby was conspicuous for his powerful attacks on the foreign policy of the present government—attacks which were especially severe on Earl Russell. But in the main object for which this active hostility was played—that of ousting Lord Palmerston's Cabinet—Lord Derby and his party failed after a close struggle.

DERRY, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM HIGGIN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF, is the son of a Lancashire gentleman, and was born in 1793. Having graduated B.A. as thirteenth wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, he held the curacy of Clifton, Gloucestershire, but subsequently entered at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of M.A. and D.D. He was appointed successively Chaplain of the Richmond General Penitentiary, Dublin, Rector of Roscrea, Vicar-General of Killaloe, and Dean of Limerick, and ultimately consecrated, in 1849, Bishop of Limerick, whence he was translated, in 1853, to the see of Derry. His see is of the annual value

younger son of the fou Devonshire. He was b and educated at Trinity C bridge, where he gradu second wrangler and Si man in 1829. In the s was elected M.P. for th of Cambridge, but losing in the following year, wa Malton: he represented N shire from 1832 till his his grandfather's peera He succeeded his cousin dom in 1858. His grace w Lord-Lieutenant of De 1858, and presided over sity of London as Cha 1836 to 1856. He succe Prince Consort as Chan University of Cambridg predecessor, the duke is a of the arts and of litera a claim to be recorded head of one of the great with which our history mately mixed up.

DEWEY, THE REV. CH LL.D., an American divi at Sheffield, Massachus 25, 1784, and graduated College in 1806. He wa preach in 1808, during w officiated at Tyringham.

to the Rochester "Collegiate te," which he left in 1850, to Professor of Chemistry and l Philosophy in the university same city. Dr. Dewey has, his long career, delivered more ,000 lectures, and as many s, and has for some time past ed his vacations in lecturing the colleges of Pittsfield and ock, Vermont. He has written e State Government several al treatises, and among them tory of the Herbaceous Plants sachusetts," and has been a t contributor to the *American of Science and Art*. He has ulous in the amelioration and ement of public schools, and emost in the establishment of achers' Institute, of which he for some time as Presi-

EY, The Rev. Orville, D.D., erican divine, was born at d, Massachusetts, March 28, graduated at William's College 4; and studied theology at r Theological Seminary from 1819. His opinions being at nsettled, he declined permanent ment in his profession, though temporary duty at Gloucester, States. After this he defi- adopted the Unitarian persua- nd having formed a friendship r. Channing, he became that t man's assistant in the pulpit, ation he filled for two years. 3 he accepted the pastorate Unitarian church at New Bed- which he held for ten years. 3, his health failing, he visited , publishing on his return the nces of his travels, in two s, under the title of "The Old and the New." In 1835 he pastor of the second Unitarian in New York. In 1842, on his failing him a second time, he further period of two years' as a remedy; but finding him- his return still in an ailing e retired to his paternal farm field. Here he prepared the two series of lectures for the Lowell Institute at Boston, which were afterwards delivered with great *éclat* in the principal cities of the Union, viz., "On the Problem of Human Life and Destiny," and "On the Education of the Human Race." At this time (1855) he officiated at Albany and Washington, and became finally pastor of the Unitarian community at Church Green, Boston. He has published some "Letters on Revivals," some volumes of "Sermons," and has contributed largely to the *Christian Examiner*. His works have been republished in London.

DHULEEP SINGH,* The Maharajah, was born in 1838, and is the son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub. At the death of his father Dhuleep was an infant, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British Ministry to annex the principality to our possessions under certain conditions, among which were that the young maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees per annum, or, in other words, £40,000 sterling. Since this time, which was after the battle of Guzerat, gained by Lord Gough, the maharajah became a Christian, and has resided in England, and become naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also took up her abode in this country until her death, in 1863, but steadfastly resisted all her son's endeavours to convert her to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that he would be united in matrimony to the Princess Victoria of Coorg, but in 1864 he was married, at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, also a British subject, and has purchased an estate near Thetford, where he has taken up his residence.

DICEY, Edward Stephen, second son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, was born about the year 1820. His mother is a sister of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in

1854. He has contributed to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*, and other periodicals, and is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour," and of "Rome in 1860," a work in which he minutely describes, from personal observation, the abuses of the Papal government. He is understood to be a constant contributor to one of the leading daily papers, by which he was sent to Denmark and the Duchies as special correspondent in 1864.

DICKENS, CHARLES, the son of Mr. John Dickens, who held a position in the Navy Pay Department, was born at Portsmouth in 1812. At the close of the war his father retired on a pension, and came to London as Parliamentary reporter for one of the daily papers. His son Charles was placed as a clerk in an attorney's office; but a strong literary bias led to his obtaining, soon after, an engagement as a reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, then in the zenith of its fame, under Mr. John Black. The editor, noticing his readiness and versatility, allowed him a theatre for the display of his graphic qualities by inserting in his journal those "Sketches of English Life and Character," which were afterwards reprinted in a collective form, under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836–7. Almost simultaneously with these appeared a comic opera from his pen, entitled "The Village Coquettes." The graphic power of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, more especially in their most ludicrous aspect, did not escape the notice of Messrs. Chapman & Hall, who accordingly requested "Boz" to write for them a story as a serial in monthly parts, and the result was the publication of the "Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club." The subject was treated by "Boz" in a manner at once so easy, so graphic, and natural, and with such a flow of genuine humour, that the author found himself raised, almost at a single step, to the highest rank among living novelists. Illustrated at first by the pencil of Seymour, and subsequently by that of Hablot K. Browne, the "Pickwi Papers" found an enormous sale, a the name of the author was swe to the world in 1838. The great s cess of "Pickwick" naturally led a variety of offers being made to Dickens by the London publishe and brought about the connex of the author with Mr. Bentley, engaged his services as editor of *Miscellany*, in the second numbe which, in Feb., 1837, appeared first instalment of "Oliver Tw This story, which was published plete in three volumes at the clo 1838, lets the reader into some of secrets of life, as it used too quently to be found in the pa union workhouses, and in the haunts of thievery and villany w form so black a blot upon London the larger cities in the provi Admirably illustrated by the pe George Cruikshank, "Oliver Tw at once became a popular favo and it continues still to be reg as one of the author's hap productions. Meanwhile "Nic Nickleby" appeared in shilling bers, uniform with "Pickwick," a after the completion of that "Nickleby" was written to exp detail the cruelties which were and are still, it is to be feared, pra upon orphans and other neglected dren of the middle classes at schools, especially in some of northern counties. Mr. Dickens us, in the preface to this book, these disclosures resulted from a of inspection paid by himself school of the "Dotheboys" on the wolds of Yorkshire. In 184 Dickens undertook the produ of a story, or rather of a ser stories, in weekly numbers. It entitled "Master Humphrey's Clo and contained, amongst other those since republished in a sep form, under the names of "The Curiosity Shop," famous for episode of "Little Nell," so rem able for its pathos and simplic and of "Barnaby Rudge," a illustrative of the senseless

. prose of facts. Soon
mpletion of "Master
Clock," Mr. Charles
ail for America, for the
eparing himself for the
a work upon men and
e New World. Whilst
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s, and accumulated a
ials, which he gave to
his return to England,
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r General Circulation."
ithor's statements were
erted by our Yankee
the book provoked a
the facetious title of
American Notes." In
shed "Martin Chuzzle-
ers. In the summer of
he paid a visit to Italy,
he results of his obser-
subsequently given to
the *Daily News*. Re-
gland in the course of
gested the foundation
aily newspaper, which
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itics and secular educa-
whilst abroad it should
sworn enemy of despo-
rary power. Having
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imself with some of the
s of the day, he com-

Cricket on the Hearth, followed in 1846; the fourth, "The Battle of Life" (1846); and the fifth, "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," in 1848. Besides the above, Mr. Dickens has published "Dombey and Son" (1847–8), "The History of David Copperfield" (1849–50), "Bleak House" (1853), "Little Dorritt" (1856); also "A Tale of Two Cities;" "The Uncommercial Traveller;" and "Great Expectations;" which last three were reprinted from *All the Year Round*. In 1850 Mr. C. Dickens started *Household Words*, a cheap weekly literary miscellany, which he conducted for some years; but a quarrel having arisen between him and his publishers, he brought it to a conclusion in 1859, and established in its place another, similar in plan and form, entitled *All the Year Round*, which he still conducts. A new illustrated serial story from Mr. Dickens's pen, entitled "Our Mutual Friend," was commenced May, 1864. Mr. Dickens has earned a high reputation as an amateur actor, and was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature and Art, and has likewise been an active promoter of the Royal Library Fund.

DICKENSON, Daniel Stevens, born at Goshen, Connecticut, U. S., September 11, 1800; removed with

nently before the public. He took part in all the leading debates of the time, both during his four years' senatorial as well as while he was Lieutenant-Governor and President of the State Senate, which posts he filled subsequently. He was appointed to the Federal Senate in 1844, and continued a member of it till 1851, during which period he particularly distinguished himself in the debates on the Oregon question, and by his able support of the "compromise measures" of 1850–1.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, an American physician, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in September, 1798; and graduated at Yale College in 1814. He studied medicine in his native city, where in 1817 he partially practised during the severe visitation of yellow fever in that year. In 1818–19 he attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where he finally graduated. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Medical College at Charleston, to which, on its organization in 1824, he was appointed as Professor of the Practice of Medicine. This office he resigned in 1832, to resume it again the following year, on the reorganization of the college as the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1847 he succeeded Dr. Revere as Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, but was induced, upon earnest solicitation, to return, after a time, to his old post in Charleston. In 1850 he was elected to the same chair in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Dickson, besides being a contributor to various medical journals, is the author of "Elements of Medicine," "A Treatise on the Pathology and Practice of Medicine," "Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics," "Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, &c.," "Essays on Slavery," &c. He has also delivered several lectures and speeches on social subjects, and more particularly on the temperance question.

DIGBY, Kenelm Henry, youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 18[illegible]. Soon after that date he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he is so familiar, he has published "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England," in [illegible] books" (1829), "Mores Catholici, or the Ages of Faith," "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways in the Catholic Church," "Evenings on the Thames," &c.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., son of the late Mr. C. W. Dilke, who was principal proprietor and for many years editor of the *Athenæum*, was born in London in 1810, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and acted as the leading member of the executive committee. When rewards were conferred on various members of that body for their services, Mr. Dilke was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He also refused all pecuniary reward for his assistance, wishing his public services to be purely honorary. The resuscitation of the Horticultural Society of London is mainly stood to be in great part due to his exertions as one of the vice-presidents. Among other public appointments with which he is associated we may mention the second Great Exhibition of 1862, of which he was appointed by her Majesty one of the five royal commissioners. In January, 1862, her Majesty was pleased to confer a baronetcy on him.

DINDORF, William, a learned German critic, was born at Leipsic about the year 1802, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature. He

the Greek tragedians, Aristophanes and

RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, the late Mr. Isaac Disraeli, of Bucks, the author of the "Curiosities," is of Hebrew descent, born in London, was early articled to a solicitor, and became an attorney minor. In 1825 he published by "Vivian Grey," followed by "The Young Duke," "The Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Venetia," "The Wondrous Alroy," and other works of imagination. Leaving, the year 1829, he visited Constantinople, and afterwards through Egypt, Nubia, returned to England in 1831, when he stood for people violently contested the question of Parliamentary reform. He contested the borough of Wycombe on Tory principles against the Hon. C. Grey, son of Lord Grey, and was defeated by 1837 he entered M.P. for Maidstone, he ex-

of its foreign policy. Mr. Disraeli is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Bucks, in which his estate of Hughenden Manor is situate. He was also a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Among Mr. Disraeli's publications since his entrance on political life have been "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred" — works curiously compounded of politics and fiction; "A Vindication of the English Constitution," a biography of Lord G. Bentinck, &c. In 1864 he republished an early poetical work, entitled "A Revolutionary Epic."

DIX,* JOHN ADAMS, an American general, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1798. He entered the army in 1812, and was successively Lieutenant of Infantry, Lieutenant of Artillery, and Adjutant of a battalion, before 1816. In 1828 he resigned his commission, married, and adopted the legal profession, at the same time devoting his attention to politics, his views upon which were on the side of the democratic party. In 1830 he became Adjutant-General of the State

the draft. He still (September, 1864) occupies that post.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, historian and critic, is descended from an old Puritan family. He is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon began literary life with a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed by his friends. In the early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, then edited by Douglas Jerrold, will be found several poems with his name or initials. He was then acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham. Thence he came to London in 1846, and entered himself as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London Poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, which were afterwards revised and enlarged in a vol. entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir"—a

through several editions,
England as in America
time of the invasion par
Mr. Dixon wrote an
pamphlet, called the '
England," urging that
Napoleon could not succe
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made a tour of Euro
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Sermon, delivered
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DNEY, known by
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d Sussex family,
24, at Peckham
eldest son of
or of "Man unfit
and of Julietta,

mon residence in Edinburgh seems to have brought them together, and led to their poetic partnership in "Sonnets of the War." Mr. Dobell is also the author of "England in Time of War." His poems were reprinted at Boston (U.S.), in 1861, including his Lyrics, Sonnets on the War, and Dramatic Poems.

DOLBY. (*See* SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a Roman Catholic theologian and historian, was born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, February 28, 1799. He became Chaplain to the diocese of Bamberg almost immediately after receiving priest's orders in 1822. In 1826 he published a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," and was the same year invited to lecture before the University of Munich, on the History of the Church. The substance of his lectures before that institution was subsequently given to the world in his "Manual of the History of the Church" (1828); and later in a more extended form in his "Treatise on the History of the Church" (1838 and 1843). In 1845 M. Döllinger turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in

"The Church and the Churches," and several pamphlets.

DONALDSON, Sir Stuart Alexander, a son of the late Stuart Donaldson, Esq., merchant, of London, and brother of the late Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., of Cambridge, is of Scottish extraction, and was born in 1812. At an early age he travelled on the continent of Europe, and passed two years in Mexico, twice visited the United States, and in 1835 he emigrated to New South Wales, and was for twenty years agent for Lloyds at Sydney, and head of the mercantile house there which bore his name. In 1838 he was appointed one of the territorial magistrates, and was subsequently elected a member of Council, in which and in the Assembly he held a seat from 1848 till 1859. In April, 1856, he formed the first Ministry there, responsible to the local Parliament. He also held the offices of a member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, First Minister, and Colonial Secretary; and was subsequently Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Railways; he was also one of the original Fellows of the University of Sydney from its first foundation in 1850. He was appointed Consul-General of Sardinia in 1855, which post he resigned on taking office as Colonial Secretary. He returned to England in 1859, and received the honour of knighthood.

DONALDSON, Thomas Leverton, Ph.D., Professor of Architecture in the London University, member of the Institute of France, and President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), is the son of an architect, and was born in the year 1795. Early in his professional life he became a writer, and subsequently lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He has published numerous works; among which the most remarkable are "Pompeii Illustrated" (1837); "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Doorways, from ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy" (1833), "The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated" (1[illegible]), "Architectural Maxims and Theories" (1847); "Architectura Numismatica" (1859); and a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor" (1860).

DONOUGHMORE, Earl of. The Right Hon. Richard Henry Hutchinson, son of the late earl, was born in Dublin in 1823, and was educated at Harrow. He succeeded to his father's title in 1851. He strongly supported the Conservative party in the House of Lords, and was Vice-President, and subsequently President of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby's second brief administration of 1858–59; and while holding this post was sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

DOO, George T., R.A., F.R.S., engraver, was born early in the present century. Having studied under the best masters, in 18[illegible] produced his first published engraving, "The Duke of York, after Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his royal highness. He went to Paris in 1[illegible] and worked in the *atelier* of Suvée; visited the school of Gros, and acquainted himself with his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return to London he assisted in the formation of the academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and best examples of the antique, which lasted for many years. He lectured on engraving, its history, theory, and practice, at the Kensington Museum, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; and also on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo was appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to her present Majesty in 1842, and was elected F.R.S., 1851. He is also a member of the Society of Arts of Amsterdam, and of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania, and a cor

ding member of the Imperial my of Fine Arts at Parma, and t at St. Petersburg. He was d an Associate of the Royal my in 1855, and a Royal Acaian in the following year. Mr. like many other eminent en-, has often been engaged in ting the works of others; but sterly transcripts of Raffaelle's t Christ," and Correggio's Homo," in our National Galhich occupied him, at interluring twelve years; of Law- "Calmady Children," and of noble "Combat," deserve mention. His "Knox Preachfter Wilkie, is the plate which rhaps, gained him most fame. ims in Sight of the Holy City," astlake, is also a fine example rt. He completed, in the early the present year (1864), a large ing from a water-colour drawecuted by him in 1855, of the icture of the "Raising of Lazay Sebastian del Piombo, in the al Gallery, intended to form the series of plates after Raf- Titian, and Volterra, by Morlanderloni, Schiavoni, Desnoyers, ochi. He devoted six years to ork exclusively. He engraved ck's "Gevartius" and five plates for the "National Gallery " and six for the Elgin work hed by the British Museum, with s private plates. In 1860 he ppointed chairman of the come of Class 40 (engravings and ngs) of the London International ition of 1861. In the same year s chosen one of the four reprotives of the Royal Academy at Congrès Artistique, held at Ant; in 1861 he was elected President Artists' Annuity Fund; in 1863 ave evidence before the Royal emy Commission, held at Westter. The large engraving of Raising of Lazarus," together the "Portrait of Mrs. Nollond," Ary Scheffer, was exhibited at Royal Academy this year (1864).

DRAN, JOHN, Ph.D., F.S.A., is a member of an old family from Drogheda, co. Louth, Ireland, and was born in 1807. He resided, in early life, in France and Germany, and began his literary career by producing a melodrama at the Surrey Theatre when fifteen years of age. He was next engaged on the *Literary Chronicle*, down to the period when it was purchased by John Sterling and his friends. In 1835 he published his "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading, in Berkshire." Subsequently, during eleven years, he acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. In 1852 appeared his "Filia Dolorosa: Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême"—a work which bears Mrs. Romer's name, she having commenced it just previously to her last illness. In 1853 was published his edition of Anthon's "Anabasis of Xenophon;" and in 1854, his "Life of Dr. Young," attached to an edition of his poems. Subsequently have appeared "Table Traits, and Something on Them," 1854; "Habits and Men," 1855; "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," 1855 (2 vols.); "Knights and their Days," 1856; "Monarchs retired from Business," 1857 (2 vols.); "History of Court Fools," 1858; "New Pictures and Old Panels," 1859; "The Last Journals of Horace Walpole," 1859 (edited); "Lives of the Princes of Wales," 1860; "A Memoir of Queen Adelaide," 1861; "The Bentley Ballads" (edited), including original poems by the editor, 1861; "Their Majesties' Servants," which is a history of the English stage (2 vols., 1864). We gather from the preface to the Kimbolton papers, edited by the Duke of Manchester, that Dr. Doran assisted in their preparation for the press (1864); and he is an extensive contributor to the leading reviews and magazines of the day.

DORÉ,* PAUL GUSTAVE, artist, was born at Strasburg, in January, 1833. Whilst yet quite young he accompanied his father to Paris, where he completed his education. At an early

age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire.* The same year appeared his contributions to albums, "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," "La Bataille d'Alma," exhibited in 1855; "La Bataille d'Inkermann," 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists. He is well known as the illustrator of the exquisite pantomime of Rabelais, and for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Didactiques.* He also illustrated the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear much of the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humour of Hogarth. This book appeared in an English translation by Mr. Walter Thornbury, in 1857. He has also illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world. In 1861 he gave to the world seventy-six large drawings illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti. M. Doré has just produced a series of wonderful folio illustrations to Don Quixote, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, and he has declared his intention of illustrating the Bible and Homer.

DOVÉ, H. W., a celebrated physicist, was born in 1803, at Liegnitz, in Silesia. He studied at Breslau and at Berlin; at the latter university he took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He afterwards became assistant professor of natural philosophy, first at Königsberg, and then in Berlin, where he subsequently became full professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. His writings are very numerous. The most celebrated of them refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarized light; and, in 1835, "A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations;" "Meteorological Researches" (1837), a remarkable treatise. In co with other distinguished Ger losophers, Dové commenced, the publication of an extens of treatises on different br natural philosophy. To hi amongst a great variety o discoveries, the applicatio stereoscope to the detection bank-notes. To English re is best known by his treati "Distribution of Heat on th of the Globe," which was in 1853 by the British As In addition to this, he has several popular volumes, one on electricity (1848).

DOWN, CONNOR, A MORE, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF, ROBERT BENT K son of the late Hon. and Knox, Archdeacon of Arma relative of the earl of Ran born in 1808, and educated College, Dublin. He was su Prebendary of Limerick a cellor of Ardfert and Agh was advanced to the Epis 1849. As bishop he enjoy tronage of 55 livings, and t income of the see is £4, diocese over which he pre sists of the counties of nearly all Antrim, and o counties Londonderry and A

DOYLE, RICHARD, artist London in 1826, is a son of Doyle, of Cambridge Terr Park, a gentleman of Irish and the reputed author of brated "HB" sketches. H tracted attention by his sp graceful designs from the manners of the day, in *Punch* he was a constant contri several years; but in 1850 doned his connection with consequence of its incessa upon his Roman Catholic and especially on Cardinal By this step he voluntarily for conscience' sake, what self a secure and handsom Doyle's fancy and feeling abundantly evinced in hi

:wcomes, by his friend
He has more recently
some capital sketches of
lish society to the *Corn-*
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JOHN WILLIAM, physiolo-
nist, was born in Liver-
, 1805, and was educated
city. He early devoted
e study of chemistry and
ics: the former of which
ıpleted under Dr. Turner,
n University. A branch
family having emigrated
l States some generations
subject of this memoir
join his connections in
833. On arriving there,
d his studies at the Uni-
Pennsylvania, where, in
aduated with great dis-
few weeks later he was
Professor of Chemistry,
losophy, and Physiology,
Sidney College, Virginia,
eld for three years. In
:ceeded to the chair of
nd Natural History, in
: department of the Uni-
:he city of New York.
. Draper, with the co-
Drs. Valentine Mott Pat-
n, Bedford, and Martin

(1844), "Text Book on Chemistry" (1846), "Text Book on Natural Philosophy" (1847). His most celebrated work, however, is an elaborate treatise on "Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man" (1856 and 1858).

DREW, ANDREW, REAR-ADMIRAL, was born in 1792, and entered the Royal Navy in 1806. He was present at the attack of the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year; he also served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was afterwards actively engaged on the north coast of Spain in co-operation with the army of the Duke of Wellington. In 1814 he was engaged in one of the hardest-fought actions during the war, viz., that between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinde*, in which, after two hours and a half hard fighting, both ships were dismasted; the English frigate having 65 and the French ship 120 men killed and wounded. For this he was made lieutenant. In 1824, whilst first lieutenant of H.M.'s ship *Thetis*, he landed with 160 seamen at Cape Coast Castle, and successfully defended the castle against an attack from 50,000 Ashantees; for

Canada, was appointed Commander of the Provincial Marine, and a petition was sent home to her Majesty from the Governor in Council, praying that her Majesty might be pleased to bestow some especial mark of her favour upon Captain Drew for his services. In the following year he assumed the command of a naval force upon Lake Erie, to avert another threatened attack on the province, in which he was entirely successful. In 1842 he was appointed to command H.M.'s sloop *Wasp*, and sent to the West Indies, where he discovered a most dangerous and unknown shoal, of which he made a careful survey, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for this service. This shoal now appears upon the Admiralty Charts as Drew's Rock. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain. He served for about twelve years as Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1863 was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

DROUYN-DE LHUYS, EDOUARD, an eminent statesman, was born in Paris, on the 19th Nov., 1805, and was educated at the Collége Louis le Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service,

appointed to the London er
represented France at this
the Pacifico quarrel wi
A difference arose betwe
nets of London and Paris
taking part with Greece
Drouyn-De Lhuys, witho
withdrawing, absented h
London for a brief space
quence. Lord Palmerst
the Foreign Office, made
cessions, and the good rel
two great countries we
blished. After the *coup d'*
M. Drouyn-De Lhuys be
Minister for Foreign Affair
disappointed at the issue
ferences of Vienna in 1855,
In 1863 he was recalled to
and was Minister for For
during the Dano-Germa
during the Conferences of
of Vienna. He is a Sena
rated with the Grand
Legion of Honour, and
many provincial societies.

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHO
MOST REV. RICHARD CHENE
D.D., is the second son
Richard Trench, Esq., br
first Lord Ashtown in the
age, by Melesina Chene

us soon attracted the la-
tice of the press, and they
ed in succession by "Geno-
giac Poems," and "Poems
n Sources." Among those
a interest in the author of
es was the Rev. Samuel
, then Rector of Alver-
hom he became curate in
ning the incumbency of
There he continued in
ischarge of his parochial
845, when his rector was
o the deanery of West-
l he was presented to the
chin Stoke, by the late
rton, to whom he had
wn at Alverstoke. Dr.
on his promotion to the
d, appointed Mr. Trench
g chaplain. In 1845 and
s Hulsean Lecturer at
and for a short time one
t preachers. His chief
during the last few years
-known volumes "Notes
les," "Notes on the Para-
e Lessons in Proverbs,"
on on the Mount, illus-
St. Augustine," "Sacred
r," "St. Augustine as an
f Scripture," "Synonyms

married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a very numerous family.

DUCHÂTEL, CHARLES-MARIE-TANNEGUY, COUNT, Minister of France under Louis-Philippe, the son of an humble *employé* at Bordeaux, was born in Paris the 19th February, 1803. M. Duchâtel being an advocate without practice, sought to make his way by the efforts of his pen, and became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Globe*, about the year 1827. After the revolution of 1830 he was named Councillor of State, and in 1832 elected Deputy. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary-General of the Minister of Finance, and in 1834 became Minister of Commerce. In 1836 he brought forward the question of the Spanish funds, and introduced some reforms into the French administrative system. For the last seven years of the monarchy of 1830 he was Minister of the Interior. In the Chamber he was popular with the Conservative members. His violent denunciations of reform in February, 1848, precipitated the insurrection which destroyed the monarchy of July. M. Duchâtel took a prominent part in the

He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry; and succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," which has been highly praised by competent authorities, and for which he has received the "gold medal of literary merit" from the Emperor of Austria, another gold medal from the Emperor of the French, and another, "the great gold medal of science and art," from the late King of Prussia.

DUDEVANT, MADAME AMANTINE LUCILE AURORE, better known by her pseudonym of "Georges Sand," novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Franceuil, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgment, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories, as may be expected, influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these, as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after-life resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in girlhood. When she had reached fifteen, she was placed in the Convent of the Dames Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was captivated by the Roman Catholic faith, and she embraced it with her whole soul. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she gave her hand to Baron Dudevant, a man of many years, and little calculated in any way to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his young bride enabled him greatly to extend his agricultural schemes; but he was in nowise troubled by the fact that with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when physicians prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy; and her husband being still absorbed in his occupations, she started alone on a southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first beheld the world in a new guise, and was taught by the hand of society how prominent a part she was fitted to take in life's drama. This belief tended in no degree to reconcile her to her comfortless and unappreciating husband. Desirous, however, of suppressing any tendency in her mind to revolt at her unsatisfactory lot, she resolved, as a remedy against *ennui* and mortification, to devote herself to the study, cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and to the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at Nohant, and was the first to direct the glance of its mistress towards literary distinction. It would seem that feelings of doubt and suspicion now aggravated the harsh characteristics of her husband, and their life became insupportable to both; and his wife, by the sacrifice of her fortune, procured his assent to a separation. She hastened immediately to Paris, and once more entered the Convent des Anglaises; but her mind had become too much habituated to excitement to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and she longed to take a share in the busy turmoil of life. E

candlesticks and shun-
his wearisome and ill-
n disgusted her, and the
for fortune resolved to
rom M. Latouche, the
garo," who suggested
a profession, promising
ing in his own publica-
originated that curious
ership which so greatly
Parisian press. A series
"Figaro" were suc-
novel called "Rose et
which was appended the
ature of "Jules Sand."
having received 400fr.
script, gave themselves
to a life of ease and
was at this period that
svant first offended de-
ning male attire—as-
r for greater independ-
. The first proceeds of
ork exhausted, misery
d at their door, and the
ised to revisit Berri for
f obtaining a legal se-
at least an alimentary
n her husband. Before
e, she arranged with
plan of a novel, certain
hich were to be com-

had no doubt a beneficial influence on her mind and feelings, as may be seen in her exquisite creation "Consuelo," and in several smaller works, remarkable for the purity and simplicity of their construction. A detailed list of her works would occupy considerable space: among them may be mentioned "La Petite Fadette," "Horace," "Joanne," "Fauchette," "La Mère du Diable." After taking a prominent part during the Revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success in "François le Champi," which was subsequently followed by "Claudie," "Molière," "Les Vacances de Pandolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine," and "Le Pressoir," "Mauprat," "Les Maîtres," "Mosaïstes," &c. Her plays, previously to their representation in Paris, are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Château de Nohant, which is now Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode.

DUDLEY, Benjamin Winslow, an American surgeon, born in Spott-

distinguished himself on the very day he commenced practice by performing two successful operations; one for strangulated hernia, and the other that of trepanning in a case of fractured skull. His great reputation, however, is due to his wonderful success in cases of stone in the bladder, for which disease he has operated no less than two hundred and seven times, losing out of them only five patients, and having to repeat the operation in only one. Dr. Dudley has, during the last seven years, retired from practice. He has published several medical essays.

DUFAURE, Jules-Armand-Stanislas, a French advocate and politician, was born the 4th of December, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure. He was educated for the bar, and long practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet, and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the revolution of February he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, and became, under Louis Napoleon, a constitutional minister. When the president resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, could do no less than oppose the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St.-Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufaure's election to the Emperor. His Majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved of the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufaure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of M. Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence.

DUFF, The Rev. Alexander, D.D., LL.D., whose name is identified with the missionary cause in India, was born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, 1806. He studied at the University of St. Andrew's, where he graduated in honours; and even at college was remarkable for the great interest which he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was made to him to undertake the important office of the first missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland, and having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and set sail for India about the middle of October of that year, in the *Holland* East Indiaman, from Portsmouth. On the night of the 1st of February, on the outward voyage, he was twice wrecked, but eventually reached his destination in safety. In 1843 he joined that section of the clergy who seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his unwearied energy and zeal, and personal influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. The institution which he there founded in 1830 has been the largest in India. In it, besides elementary instruction, he taught the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy, and Christian theology. On first revisiting his native land in 1836, his efforts to diffuse a missionary spirit through the churches were unremitting. On visiting it a second time in 1850 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1851. In 1853 was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs, and contributed valuable materials for the famous *Education Despatch* of 1854. He is the author, among other works, of "New Era of the East, Language and Literature in India" (Edinburgh, 1837); "India and India Missions" (1839), containing the substance of his addresses on diffe-

ch he was at its com-
d for several years, the
any pamphlets on mis-
ects. Dr. Duff quitted
1863, after more than
missionary labour.

NISTUART ELPHINSTONE
the late J. C. Grant
rmerly resident at Sa-
or of "The History of
"), was born in 1829,
t Edinburgh and Balliol
d, where he graduated
and proceeded M.A. in
year he was also called
the Inner Temple. He
-Lieutenant for Elgin-
a magistrate for Elgin-
ire, and Aberdeenshire.
hor of an article in the
ays," and has written
ds on France, by a Scot-
nd numerous papers on
ature and politics. He
e Liberal interest for the
since 1857.

N, LORD, THE RIGHT
CK T. BLACKWOOD, K.C.B.,
the late lord, by Selina,
he late Thomas Sheridan,
untess Gifford (*see* that
born in 1826, and edu-
on and Christ Church,
succeeded to his father's
, and was for some years
a K.C.B. for his services in Syria. He is also a Knight of St. Patrick, and Lord Lieutenant of Downshire.

DUFFY, CHARLES GAVAN, the son of a Monaghan farmer, of Celtic extraction, was born in 1816. He was self-educated, and in his eighteenth year went to Dublin, friendless and unknown, but succeeded in obtaining employment on the newspaper press. He next became the editor of an influential newspaper at Belfast. On his return to Dublin in 1841, he connected himself with *The Mountain* of the O'Connell party. In 1842 he started *The Nation*, as an educational journal, "to create and foster public opinion in Ireland, and to make it racy of the soil." In five years Mr. Duffy collected a party, afterwards known as "Young Ireland." In 1844 he was a fellow-prisoner with O'Connell in Dublin for "sedition," and acted in concert with him until 1847, when he left the Repeal Association, and was one of the founders of the Irish Confederation. He was tried for treason and felony in 1848–9, but after several ineffectual attempts, the prosecution was abandoned by the Government. He then resumed *The Nation*, which had been suspended, modifying his policy, and promising to limit it to social reforms, such as landlord and tenant right, in support

terial crisis of 1860, but declined on his excellency's hesitating to grant the power of dissolving Parliament. Mr. Duffy, on his arrival in Victoria, was presented with a handsome estate by the Irish of that colony. Mr. Duffy has been twice married; he is a barrister, but has never practised.

DUKE, Sir James, Bart., son of a merchant at Montrose, was born in 1792, and at the close of the war in 1814 was acting as secretary to Admiral Sir John Gore. About the year 1818, however, he resolved to devote himself to commercial pursuits, and accordingly became a merchant in the city. In 1836 he served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was elected in 1840 an alderman of London, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1848–9. He was created a baronet in the latter year. He sat as M.P. in the Liberal interest for Boston from 1837 to 1849, when he was elected for London, and has continued to represent the city since that time to the present day.

DUMAS, Alexandre-Davy, French novelist and dramatist, was born on the 24th June, 1803, at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne. Alexandre-Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the wars arising out of the Revolution, was the illegitimate son of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo, by a negress. On his father's death, Alexandre Dumas repaired to Paris in the hope of obtaining some situation through the influence of his father's friends, but met with a very cold reception; and had it not been for General Foy, to whom he brought a letter of introduction, he might have been reduced to want. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the duke of Orleans (late king of the French). Dumas devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his education, and soon acquired a taste for literature and a desire to excel as an author. A representation of "Hamlet" by an English company, which he witnessed, stimulated his ambition to produce a tragedy a the model of the English drama The consequence of this resol was the appearance of "Henri et sa Cour," which obtained bounded applause, and spread fame of the author far and w Many other dramas, too numerou particularize, followed in rapid cession. Out of his own country Dumas is probably better known novelist than a dramatist, and especially by his "Monte Cristo," "Les Trois Mousquetaires," the of which has been served up in land in several forms. As a dram author, he has been a bold inno upon the old-established mann the French stage, and his wr have, perhaps, been of some se to French literature, in assisti free his countrymen from subje to arbitrary rules of compo One of his best dramas is perhaps Tour de Nesle," about the auth of which there was a contro which led to a duel between D and Gaillardet, the two clai The mere list of Dumas' would fill some pages of this They have mostly been contri piecemeal to the *feuilletons* of va Parisian newspapers; so nu that he employs a corps of w who work out his ideas, and w labours he simply retouches. visited England during the g election of 1857. In 1860 he with Garibaldi in Italy, and that great soldier's memoirs, a a brief period held the office of servator of the Naples Museum is now asserted, on the authority London daily paper, that M. Du about to produce a metrical ver "Romeo and Juliet." Dumas h to publish his Memoirs in 186 of these some thirty volumes appeared. Taken collectively, catalogue of his writings is sca conceivable for its extent, compri more than 1,200 volumes.

DUMAS, Alexandre, the you son of the preceding, a French nov and dramatic writer, was bor

:k of small literary
s father he made a
in and Africa, and on
"Les Aventures de
; et d'un Parroquet"
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that he was no poet,
natic writer has suc-
erhaps, by his objec-
and a microscopical
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de of society in his
may be said to belong
ous school of French
His principal work of
Dame aux Camélias,"
s ways, become one of
pular productions of the
atic version was success-
n 1852, after having been
y M. Léon Faucher, and,
f Verdi's favourite opera
ata," has created a still
ation. He has written
tic pieces, but he cannot
nted in the mind of the
being the greatest living
the *Demi-Monde*.

, JEAN-BAPTISTE, late
Agriculture and Com-
ssor of Chemistry at the
the School of Medicine,
of the Institute, was born

as applied to the arts is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique" are popular. As a lecturer, Dumas is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, Dumas was elected to the National Assembly; and the President of the Republic called him, on the 31st of October, to join the administration, and intrusted him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Dumas was chairman of the jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London. He has contributed to French literature a very large number of memoirs on chemical subjects.

DUNBAR,* SIR WILLIAM, BART., eldest son of the late James Dunbar, Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, was born in 1812, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1835, but has never practised as an advocate. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, in 1841. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant

DUNDAS, The Right Hon. Sir David, Q.C., eldest surviving son of the late James Dundas, Esq., of Ochtertyre, co. Perth, was born in 1799. He was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Northern Circuit for some years. In 1840 he was made a Q.C., and in the same year was chosen M.P. for Sutherlandshire in the Liberal interest. He was Solicitor-General under Lord J. Russell in 1846–8, and subsequently Judge-Advocate-General, but retired with his party in 1852. He was rechosen M.P. for Sutherlandshire early in 1861.

DUNFERMLINE, Lord, The Right Hon. Ralph Abercromby, only son of the late lord (who was Judge-Advocate-General in 1827, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland in 1830, and Speaker of the House of Commons 1835–9), was born in 1803, and, having been educated at Eton and at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, entered the diplomatic service. He became successively Précis Writer in the Foreign Office in 1827; Secretary of Legation to Viscount Strangford's Special Mission to Brazil in 1828; Secretary of Legation to Viscount Ponsonby's Special Mission to Brussels for the Settlement of the Affairs of Belgium and Holland in 1830; Secretary of Legation at Berlin in 1831; Minister at Florence, to the Germanic Confederation, at Turin, and at the Hague. He retired on a pension in 1858. He represents a younger branch of the family of Lord Abercromby.

DUNGLISON, Robley, M.D., was born at Keswick, co. Cumberland, in 1798. He commenced the practice of his profession in London in 1819, and in 1824 removed to America, on his appointment to the Professorship of Medicine in the University of Virginia, which he held till 1833, when he accepted that of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c., in the sister university of Maryland. While in Virginia he enjoyed the friendship of ex-Presid Madison, to whom he dedicated "Human Physiology," publish 1832. In 1836 he was elected to newly-created chair of Medicine, in the Jefferson Medical Colle Philadelphia, which he has ever filled. Dr. Dunglison is auth some twenty works; among which be mentioned the "Dictiona Medical Science" (1833), which reached eight editions; "Ele of Hygiene, or Human Hea "General Therapeutics and M Medica" (1836); "New Remed (1839); and has edited "Maj Formulary" and "The Cyclop Practical Medicine" of Drs. R Tweedie, and Conolly. He is member and correspondent of ous scientific and literary soc both in Europe and America.

DUNLOP,* Miss Ma daughter of an Indian civil high rank, of the family of Dun Dunlop, co. Ayr, and sister of tinguished Indian officer, was in India about the year 1835. was in India when the fir mours of the mutiny were h She published "The Timely Re a narrative of her journey to and back, with her adventures Himalayas. She is also the of "What we saw in Brittany," a journal of a subsequent visit to country together with her sister her aunt, Lady Inglis.

DUPANLOUP,* Felix-Ant Philibert, Bishop of Orleans, born January 3, 1802. He rec his clerical education at Paris, became in 1827 confessor of the de Bordeaux. He was also emp in the same capacity by the Orl family, and some months before revolution of July was almoner to Dauphin. In 1848 he attended death-bed of the famous Talleyr of whom he was the most int friend. In 1841 the Abbé Dupan was elected to the theological cha the Sorbonne. In consequence of lectures upon Voltaire, a riot of students occurred, and the lecturer

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IT-THOUARS, ABEL-
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to the rank of captain,
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n of the Society Islands.
went to Tahiti and de-
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had been subjected.
e submitted, recognized
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the French the sove-
he Marquesas Islands.
d affair occurred soon
ak the *entente cordiale*
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d the French flag, and
driven to extremities,
ossession of the Society
ep which was not ap-
the Foreign Minister of
ing, who, upon the com-
England, entirely dis-
act. In 1846 he was
-admiral, having, how-

with M. Berryer, the defender of Marshal Ney in 1815; and as the steadfast enemy of the Jesuits, enjoyed a large popularity under the Restoration. He has produced two works on the productive powers of France. M. Dupin was elected, in May, 1815, a member of the Representative Chamber by the Electoral College of Nièvre, and opposed the arbitrary government of the various cabinets until 1830. In the new parliament elected after the revolution of July, he became President and Speaker, and exhibited great tact in directing the debates to a practical conclusion. He is the impersonation of the French *bourgeoisie*, and has often contrived so to adjust his views that they shall not mar his fortune. He was President of the French Commission of the International Jury at the Great Exhibition of 1851. He made a show of moral opposition to the *coup d'état* when the Assembly was dispersed; but has since been on good terms with the government of Louis Napoleon, now emperor. In 1857 he was made Procureur-Général at the Court of Cassation. He is a member of the Académie Française and of the Academy of Sciences, and the author of several works, too numerous to mention in our circumscribed space.

DUPONT, A. PIERRE, a French

lished in 1844. This gentleman also freed him from the necessity of entering the military service, to which he was liable. He next obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but the influences of poetry beginning to stir within him, he at length broke away from his laborious occupation. He was moreover ambitious to become an actor, and was seeking an opening to the stage, when the wonderful success of his song entitled "The Oxen" dawned like a fairy-like future before his astonished eyes. It made him famous in a day. He now felt his power, and continued to sing of the country in many a fine rural melody, that carried the freshness of green fields and their pastoral simplicity into the feverish heart of Paris. He is the Burns of France, even more than was the poet Béranger. On coming to Paris, he could not keep aloof from the great questions of the time, and before the Revolution of 1848 he had written his celebrated "Song of Bread," at a time when bread was very dear; also, his noble "Song of the Workers." With the revolution of February his voice was heard ringing out, above the din of the conflict, in triumphant pæans and words of cheer. At the time of the *coup d'état*, Louis Napoleon arrested Dupont, and sentenced him to transportation to Cayenne; but such earnest appeals were made on his behalf, that his release was ordered. His poems have been collected and published under the titles of "Cahiers de Chansons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique" (Paris, 1850-4). "La Légende du Juif Errant," illustrated by Gustave Doré (which appeared in 1855), and "Études littéraires, vers et prose," in 1859.

DURANDO,* General Jacques, born about the year 1810, was a law student in 1833, and when the constitutional movement commenced in Italy, he and his brother took an active part in it. Soon, however, in order to avoid imprisonment or the scaffold, they were obliged to seek refuge in Spain, where they entered the army. Being brave and intelligent, they soon rose through the different grades, and, in 1845, the elder brother, Giovanni, then commandant at Milan, was raised to the rank of general, and the younger brother to that of colonel. Having afterwards obtained leave to return to Piedmont, they spent their time in retirement and study. Jacques Durando published a work on "Italian Nationality," which tended to popularize the national movement. In the war of 1848 the general commanded the volunteers, and was afterwards aide-de-camp to King Charles Albert. In the interval he was one of the most active promoters of constitutional *régime*, and founded the *Opinione* at Turin, which he directed for some months. After the defeat of Custoza, General Durando was sent to Genoa as Commissioner Extraordinary to oppose Mazzinism, which he did with as much tact as success. After that time he remained in the background until 1855, when the question of Piedmont taking part in the Crimean expedition was mooted, and he showed himself to be one of the first orators in the Parliament of Turin. Count Cavour afterwards made him Minister of War, in which post he continued during the Crimean war, and subsequently Minister at Constantinople. He was for three months, in 1862, on leave of absence at Turin, when M. Ratazzi offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

DURBIN, J. P., D.D., an American Methodist divine, was born in Bourbon co., Kentucky, in 1800. He entered the ministry of the Methodist community in 1819, having received a common school education. In 1820 he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and entered Miami University in 1822. In 1824 he entered the College at Cincinnati, and his first degree there in 1825, and was after a short interval appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky. Unsolicited he received the chaplaincy to the Un

ssions in 1850, an office
ontinues to hold. Dr.
een elected to the General
of the Church on four
ions; viz., in 1844, 1848,
In the year 1844 he
Observations in Europe,
n France and Great Bri-
s.); in 1845, "Observa-
pt, Palestine, Syria, &c."
nd he edited in 1831 the
lition of Wood's "Mosaic
Creation," with copious

[, THE RIGHT REV. THE
P OF, CHARLES BARING,
unger son of the late Sir
Bart., and was born in
raduated in high honours
Church, Oxford, in 1829.
a small curacy in Oxford,
umbencies of All Souls,
Place, and of Lympsfield,
was consecrated Bishop
er and Bristol, on the
r. Monk, in 1856, and
hence to the see of Dur-
e death of the Hon. and
Dr. H. Montagu Villiers,
he income of the see of
£8,000 a year, and the
ws the patronage of

(then mayor of London) commissioned Mr. Durham to make a bust of the Queen for presentation to the corporation on his retirement from office. This bust was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856, and in consequence of it Mr. Durham received a commission to make a statue of "Hermione" for the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. Since that he was commissioned to make a companion statue from P. B. Shelley, also intended to grace the Mansion House: the choice of subject being left open to him, he selected "Alastor." Some years ago the people of Halifax, desiring to do honour to their representative, Frank Crossley, Esq., and to mark their sense of his generous gift of a public park to the population of the borough, invited artists to compete by sending in designs for a statue of Mr. Crossley. Mr. Durham's design was selected, and the fine colossal marble statue executed by him is set up in a pavilion built for it in the park which the munificence of Mr. Crossley has bestowed upon the town, and was inaugurated there in August, 1860. Mr. Durham since engaged upon a public work of still greater importance and larger proportions. A public subscription having

almost completed when the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort caused her Majesty to desire that a statue of her lamented husband should be substituted for her own, as originally intended, to crown this national design. The sculptor made the required alteration, and the grand tribute to the memory of the Great Exhibition was inaugurated on the 10th of June, 1863, in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society. Since then the statue of her Majesty has been adopted as another memorial in unison with the principal group. A statue of the Prince by Mr. Durham has also been erected by public subscription in a commanding site in the island of Guernsey. In addition to these *opera magna*, Mr. Durham has exhibited many minor works of great merit; namely, "Paul and Virginia" (1857), "Fate of Genius" (1858), "Chastity" (1860), "Go to Sleep" (1861), "Sunshine," and "the Lady of the Lake" (1863). Mr. Durham is now engaged on several public commissions, and amongst them a third statue of the Prince Consort for the Agricultural College at Framlingham, Suffolk, and many ideal productions.

DUVERNAY, YOLANDE-MARIE-LOUISE, a popular *danseuse*, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about the year 1815, and with a considerable reputation made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane, on the 13th of February, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was received with extraordinary favour, and soon after performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by Auber. This same part had already been made famous by Mdlle. Taglioni in Paris. In December, 1836, was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," which met with great popularity. In this ballet Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance established the lady as the wo[illegible] compeer of Taglioni and Fanny El[illegible] In 1845 she retired from the st[illegible] having married Mr. Stephens [illegible] Stephens, of Roehampton, Surrey, [illegible] Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, formerly [illegible] for Barnstaple, but was left a w[illegible] in 1860.

DYCE, THE REV. ALEXANDER, [illegible] the son of a general officer in [illegible] East-India Company's service, [illegible] cousin of the late William Dyce, [illegible] was born in Edinburgh, in 1798. [illegible] education was commenced at the [illegible] School of that city, and was com[illegible] at Exeter College, Oxford, wh[illegible] graduated in due course. H[illegible] entered the Church, he serv[illegible] curate of Lantegloss, in Cornwall [illegible] afterwards of Nayland, in S[illegible] and in 1827 took up his perm[illegible] residence in London. His e[illegible] publications were, "Select Tr[illegible] tions from Quintus Smyrnæus," [illegible] edition of the poet Collins, and "[illegible] mens of British Poetesses." H[illegible] sequently edited, with notes a[illegible] graphies, the dramatic and p[illegible] works of Peele, 3 vols.; of Gre[illegible] vols.; of Webster, 4 vols.; of M[illegible] ton, 5 vols.; of Beaumont and [illegible] cher, 11 vols.; of Marlowe, 3 v[illegible] and he completed in 6 vols. the e[illegible] of Shirley, which Gifford had l[illegible] finished. His edition of Shak[illegible] in 6 vols., which appeared in [illegible] was very favourably received. [illegible] has also published the critical [illegible] theological works of Bentley, 3 v[illegible] the poetical works of Skelton, w[illegible] biography and copious annot[illegible] 2 vols.; "Specimens of British [illegible] nets;" "Remarks on Collier's [illegible] Knight's editions of Shakspe[illegible] "A Few Notes on Shakspeare;" [illegible] "Strictures on Collier's new E[illegible] of Shakspeare." To Picker[illegible] "Aldine Poets" he contributed [illegible] Lives of Shakspeare, Pope, Ak[illegible] and Beattie. He has also for s[illegible] years past been employed on a tr[illegible] lation of "Athenæus" from the Gre[illegible] with an elaborate commentary. [illegible] the Camden Society he undertook [illegible] publication of Kempe's "Nine D[illegible]

and for the Shakspeare
of the old tragedies of
and "Sir Thomas More."
lso one of the founders of
Society, several volumes
eries were edited by him. In
t task of collecting materials
raphies of our early writers,
ermining their true text, in-
d judgment have earned
high reputation. Among
publications is "Recollec-
he Table-Talk of Samuel
hich passed through three
this country, and has been
once reprinted in America.
nentioned editions of Peele,
bster, and Marlowe, have
ted, with great improve-
hree large volumes; and a
of the Shakspeare is now
f publication, which will
volumes, and which Mr.
eavouring to render more
complete than the edition

E, THE HON. SIR HENRY, rivelsby Court, near Horn-lnshire, the titular "Cham-gland, is the eldest son of the hn Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, rn in 1801. He is by l feudal tenure, as owner y, the "Hereditary Grand f England," inherited by the Lords Marmion, of o which title he is under-refer a claim. He dis-duty and office of "Cham-Banquet in Westminster he coronation of King , but the ceremony was n the programmes of the the coronation of William ueen Victoria. Sir Henry utenant of Lincolnshire, erstood to have received at the hands of Lord n 1841, as a recompense g his right to act as " at the coronation of her

E.

EADIE,* THE REV. JOHN, D.D., LL.D., is a native of Stirlingshire. He was born about the year 1813, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having received orders in the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he has held for many years, together with a pastoral charge in Glasgow, the Professorship of Biblical Literature in that Church. He has edited the "Bible Cyclopædia," published "Commentaries" on several of St. Paul's epistles, a "Life of Dr. Kitto," &c., and has been a contributor to the "Journal of Sacred Literature," &c.

EARLY,* J. P., a brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born about the year 1820. Little is known of his early education; but on the outbreak of the civil war he espoused the cause of the South, and was appointed to a subordinate command, and was actively engaged. His name has latterly become conspicuous in connection with the successful dash into Maryland, almost to the very gates of Washington, under General Breckenridge, in the summer of 1864, in the course of which he gained a pitched battle against the Union forces, that created great alarm in the North. He is also reported to have been the officer who directed the burning of Chambersburg, in July, 1864, in retaliation of similar acts on the part of the Federal officers. General Early sustained a high reputation as a subordinate officer up to this period. But he was not so lucky when employed in a separate command. After much manœuvring at the head of about 20,000 men, he was attacked first at Opequan by the Federal general Sheridan, and suffered a severe defeat, followed by two subsequent reverses.

EASTBURN, MANTON, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Church in Massachusetts, was born in England in 1801. He graduated B.A. in Colum-

bia College, New York, in 1817, and M.A. in 1820. After a course of study in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hobart, of New York, in 1822. Having held one or two charges, in 1827 he became Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, and graduated D.D. at Columbia College in 1835. Previous to this, Dr. Eastburn was known to the public by a lecture he had delivered at the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the college, and by some lectures in poetry delivered before the New York Athenæum in 1825. In 1833 he published his "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians." In 1839 he delivered the opening lecture before the New York Historical Society. In 1842 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church, Boston, to which diocese he succeeded in full on the decease of Dr. Griswold in the following year. He has since edited "Thornton's Family Prayers."

EASTHOPE, Sir John, Bart., son of a gentleman of Gloucestershire, was born at Tewkesbury in 1784. In 1826 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Alban's, and subsequently represented Banbury for a short time in the Liberal interest. In 1834 he became the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, then the leading organ of the Liberal party. In 1837 he was elected M.P. for Leicester, which borough he continued to represent until 1847, when he sold his interest in the *Chronicle*, and retired from public life. He had previously received the reward of his political adherence to the Whig party in the shape of a baronetcy from Lord Melbourne just before the latter quitted office.

EASTLAKE, Sir Charles Locke, President of the Royal Academy, is the son of a solicitor of Plymouth, where he was born about 1793. He was educated at the Charterhouse, which he quitted at an early age, for the purpose of pursuing his artistic studies. After the usual probation at the Royal Academy, under Fuseli, he painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," purchased by the late Mr. Jeremiah Harman, one of the leading connoisseurs of the time, for whom he was employed to make copies from celebrated pictures in the Louvre; an occupation which the incursion of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba, in 1815, compelled him to relinquish. On his return home he employed himself chiefly in portrait painting in his native town, and on the arrival at Plymouth of the *Bellerophon*, with Napoleon Bonaparte on board, he managed, from sketches made daily alongside, to paint a full length life-size portrait of the emperor as he appeared at the gangway of the ship. In 1817 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy, and in 1819 Grove accompanied by the late Sir Charles Barry. In the following year he made the tour of Sicily, after which he returned to Rome, where he remained several years. The first year in which we find any pictures from his pencil in the Royal Academy was in 1[illegible] when he exhibited views of the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Coliseum, and St. Peter's. Soon afterwards, he began to paint the costume groups, illustrative of Italian life, for which the neighbourhood of Rome affords such abundant materials, a class of subjects then much sought for by its occasional visitors. The first of this kind sent over to England for exhibition was "A Girl of Albano leading a Blind Woman to Mass" (1825); which succeeded, in 1827, a more ambitious attempt, "The Spartan Leader." In 1827 Mr. Eastlake was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in the year ensuing he produced "Pilgrims arriving in sight of Rome," his most successful effort. During his residence at Rome he painted many pictures, of cabinet size, subjects connected with Roman banditti, contadini, &c. In 1830 he obtained the rank of Royal Academician, and returned to England, w

ıust always rank among
uccessful efforts. In a
ory may be classed seve-
enes of the Turco-Greek
Greek Fugitives;" his
ng his Captives;" his
Foix," &c. About this
an to devote himself more
religious subjects, and his
sing the Little Children,"
eping over Jerusalem,"
l Ishmael," remind us in
some of the best works
fer, but are more agree-
ur. The reputation at-
Ir. Eastlake both as an
onnoisseur led to his ap-
1841, by Sir Robert Peel,
of Secretary to the Royal
of Fine Arts. In 1843
inted Keeper of the Na-
y; but he resigned the
47. In 1850, on the
r M. A. Shee, he was
ident of the Royal Aca-
received the honour of
In 1855 Sir Charles
s appointed Director of
Gallery, under the new
extended form of organ-
e which that institution
numerous and valuable

Rigby, a considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic;" a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who had married an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. Five years later, appeared "Livonian Tales" from the same pen, comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess." Lady Eastlake has also been an occasional contributor to the pages of the *Quarterly Review*. Two articles by her on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted, and form a number of "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EASTMAN, Mrs. Mary H., is a daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S. army. In 1835 she was married to Captain S. Eastman, U.S.A.; and, as the companion of her husband at Port Snelling and other frontier stations, has enjoyed excellent opportunities of studying the Indian character, which she has most graphically depicted in her writings. Mrs. Eastman has published four works relating to the aborigines of America; viz., "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of

(Robert Grosvenor), third son of Robert second Earl Grosvenor, and first Marquis of Westminster, was born April 24th, 1801. He received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. In the following year he was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury, upon a casual vacancy, and represented the family borough of Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as M.P. for Middlesex, for which he sat until August, 1857, when he was elevated to the peerage. In the House of Commons he never failed to vote for all the measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty. He took a special part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in purity of election. One piece of legislation in that direction he had the satisfaction of proposing and carrying after a severe fight; namely, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He also introduced a bill to relieve Nonconformists from the payment of rates, for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and for imposing upon the constituencies the payment of all expenses connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the offices of Comptroller of the Royal Household from November, 1830, down to the retirement of Earl Grey's Ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, down to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex. His lordship, since his elevation to the House of Peers, has laboured hard and constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions, and for the clergy a repeal of the Parliamentary test imposed by the act of 1662.

EDEN, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas E., was born at Whitehall, near Br., in 1803. Having been educated at a private school near Bristol, he bec. Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, w. he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, and held the post of Examiner for Haileybury College, 1839–56. He was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, 1849, and Vicar of North Walsham, 1851–4; Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1852, and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. He is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary;" the "Examination and Writings of Archbishop Philpot, with Biography;" "Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures" (1864). He also edited Bishop Bilson's "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, with Life of the Author;" "Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D.; Dean Stanley's "Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man;" and published Sermons preached before the University, and on other public occasions. He was also one of the chief editors of the Parker Society publications.

EDMONDS, John Worth, American jurist, born at Hudson, New York, March 13, 1799. He graduated at Union College in 1818, was admitted to the Bar in 1819, and commenced the practice of his profession the following year. From 1831 to 1836 he was successively member of each branch of the State Legislature, and from 1836 to 1838 was employed by the U.S. Government in missions to the Indians on the frontier. In 1843 he became Inspector of Prisons in the State of New York, and to his efforts are due the improvements in the penitentiary system now pursued in it. In 1846 he became a State judge, and in 18

was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the U.S. In 1853 he retired from the Bench and returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Edmonds is chiefly known for his enthusiastic advocacy of the theory of "Spiritualism," on which he published a work of some length in 1853. He not only pretends to hold converse with the spirits of the departed, but denies the divinity of Christ and the "atonement," and has started a laborate and rather blasphemous scheme of faith in connection with his favourite dogmas, which unfortunately has found several adherents.

EDMONSTONE, Sir Archibald, Bart., son of the late baronet of that name, was born in 1795, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. Sir Archibald, who is an accomplished gentleman, and a firm and zealous supporter of the interests of the Established Church, is the author of "A Journey to the Oasis of Upper Egypt;" a poem entitled "The Progress of Religion;" "The Christian Gentleman's Daily Work;" &c. Sir Archibald is a deputy-lieutenant for Stirlingshire, which county he holds a considerable property, and which his father for many years represented in Parliament.

EDWARDES, Sir Herbert Benjamin, K.C.B., was born 12th Nov., 1819, at Frodesley, Shropshire, at the vicarage of his father, the Rev. B. Edwardes. He was educated at Rev. Mr. Malafosse's, Richmond, Surrey, and King's College, London. In 1840 he was nominated to a cadetship in the service of the E. I. Compy., and landed in India early in 1841. He was posted to the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, in which corps he remained till December, 1845, when, having passed examinations in the Hindostanee, Persian, and Persian languages, and had attracted attention as a political writer, by twenty-four letters in the Bombay Gazette, from "Brahminee Bull in India to his cousin John Bull in England." He was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, then Commander-in-Chief, shortly before the first Sikh war broke out. He was engaged at Moodkee and at Ferozeshah, at which former battle he was severely wounded. The close of the campaign involved Great Britain in intimate political relations with the Sikh Government, which it was their object if possible to maintain. The late Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore, and Lieut. Edwardes was his confidential secretary. In the autumn of 1846 he was sent to the court of Jumna, to effect the suppression of the rebellion of Sheikh Imamoodeen, governor of Cashmere, whom he induced to submit. In the spring of 1847 he accompanied a Sikh force sent against Bunnoo, an Affghan valley beyond Indus. The result of the expedition was incomplete, and Lieut. Edwardes drew up a plan for another expedition should annex Bunnoo permanently to the Sikh territory, by erecting numerous little forts of the Sikh chiefs, and building one strong fort in their stead. How successfully this was accomplished is told in Edwardes's "Year on the Punjab Frontier in 1848–49." In the spring of 1848 he had a narrow escape of his life in a skirmish under the Koh-i-Soliman, or "Solomon's Throne." The rebellion of Dewan Mooltan, against his old government, broke out in 1848. Lieut. Edwardes first marched with the small force that was with him to rescue the British officers at Mooltan, but finding that Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson had been murdered, he conceived the design of detaching the country from the rebellion and shutting him up in his fortress of Mooltan till a regular army could be sent against him from Lahore. By concentrating the Sikh troops which were in the Derajat, under Col. Van Cortlandt, of the Sikh service; raising a force of irregular horse and levies among the warlike tribes of the frontier; and calling to his aid the aid of the loyal Nawab of Bha

the Sutlej, Lieut. Edwardes effected his enterprise, and after defeating Moolraj in two pitched battles and taking ten of his guns, he forced him to retire into his citadel, and abandon almost all his province to the conquerors, who subsisted on the revenue till the close of the war. The regular siege of Mooltan by the British force under General Whish followed; and Moolraj surrendered on the 22nd Jan., 1849, just as the breach was about to be stormed. In the course of these operations Lieut. Edwardes lost the use of his right hand by the accidental explosion of a pistol in his belt. For his services in this war he received, though a subaltern, a brevet majority, and was created an extra Companion of the Bath, by a special statute. The Directors of the East-India Company, at a court held 13th September, 1848, unanimously voted him a gold medal in testimony of their high approbation of his services; and at a subsequent Court added a good service pension of £100 a year. On the restoration of peace, Major Edwardes came to England to recruit his health; but returned to India in the following year, and resumed civil and political employ in the Punjaub under Sir Henry Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration. After holding charge successively of the districts of Jullundhur and Hazara, he succeeded Col. Mackeson as Commissioner of the Peshawur frontier, in November, 1853. In this important charge he effected a reconciliation between his own and the Affghan governments, which proved of vital importance in the great mutiny of the native army in 1857, securing as it did the neutrality of Dost Mahommed Khan, and the tribes of Affghanistan. Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes was also enabled to raise about 5,000 hardy soldiers on the border, and send them down to aid in the recovery of Delhi. For maintaining peace on the frontier at such a critical period, he was made a K.C.B., Civil Division, in 1860, and in February, 1861, he was promoted to brevet colonel. Sir Herbert Edwardes is an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambri[illegible] He is an earnest advocate for [illegible] openly Christian course in the gov[illegible]ment of India, extending entire [illegible]ration to native religions, but [illegible] drawing from them all counte[illegible] and support; and making the B[illegible] class-book in the government sc[illegible] During a furlough in Engla[illegible] 1860–61, Sir H. Edwardes was en[illegible] in writing a biography of the la[illegible] Henry Lawrence; but ill-health [illegible] the necessity of returning to I[illegible] early in 1862 prevented its co[illegible]tion. He now holds the post of C[illegible]missioner of the Umballa div[illegible] and Agent to the Lieut.-Govern[illegible] the Punjaub for the cis-Sutlej st[illegible] In 1864 he was appointed Li[illegible] Governor of the Punjaub.

EDWARDS,* Miss Amelia B[illegible]ford, Novelist, the daughter [illegible] Peninsular officer, and mater[illegible] descended from the Walpole fa[illegible] was born in 1831. At an early ag[illegible] exhibited a taste for both art [illegible] literature, and since 1853 has be[illegible] extensive contributor to peri[illegible] literature, including *Eliza Cook's* [illegible]*nal, Chambers's Journal, Sharpe's* [illegible]*don Magazine, Once a Week, A[illegible] Year Round, &c.* She is the auth[illegible] several juvenile books, among w[illegible] the best known are "The Little [illegible]quis" and "The Story of Cerv[illegible] She has also published the follo[illegible] novels: "My Brother's Wife" (1[illegible] "The Ladder of Life" (1857), "[illegible] and Glove" (1859), and "Bart[illegible] History" (1864), which last was [illegible]nounced by the *Athenæum* and [illegible] *Times* to be the best novel of the [illegible]son. Miss Edwards has written [illegible] Abridgment of French History," [illegible]lished in Messrs. Routledge's "[illegible]ful Library;" she is also the au[illegible] of the letter-press to "The Photo[illegible]phic Historical Portrait Gallery" [illegible] Messrs. Colnaghi & Co.

EDWARDS, Edward, born in L[illegible]don in 1812, became, in 1851, a[illegible] many years' employment on the m[illegible] general catalogue of the printed bo[illegible]

e introduced to the
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d in France by M.
He is the author of
Ministerial Plan of
ersity Examining
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Series of French
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England" (1840);
e Present State of
stion" (1846), and
tions on the ques-
ries in this country
He is also the
biographical and
icles in the *Ency-*
(edition 1858–60);
e various Schemes
proposed for the
man Knowledge,"
Transactions of the
l Society.

SUTHERLAND, born
0, resided for some
a literary capacity.
of several works,
ssians at Home"
e Opera, from its
862). He was at
critic of a London
uring the rebellion

largely with his pencil to the *Illustrated London News*, &c. He was also for many years London correspondent to one of the leading daily papers of the United States.

EGYPT,* ISMAIL PACHA, fifth Viceroy, the son of Ibrahim Pacha and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pacha, January 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt in 1849, he formed a part of the opposition to the policy of Abbas Pacha, the then Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and subsequently Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The present viceroy's policy in Egypt is said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he has had much difficulty in his transactions with M. Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal, the last phase of which vexed question was the award given by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, as arbitrator in that

History of New York." Among his early works which have attracted most attention are "Love me, Love my Horse," the "Foray," "Lady Jane Grey," and "Ars Celare Artem." He is well known, too, for his etchings in outline, and pencil and Indian ink sketches, among which may be mentioned the series intended to illustrate Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," and those on Irving's "Dolph Heyliger," executed in 1850. His pencil drawing of "Christ Healing the Sick," executed in 1857, and now the property of Dr. Anthon, of New York, was a great success. In 1858, on the appearance of Longfellow's "Miles Standish," Mr. Ehninger prepared a set of eight illustrations of the poem, which have been copied by photographic process, and are extremely popular. He has lately been engaged in perfecting a scheme of photographic etching.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, a German naturalist, was born at Delitzsch, in Prussia, April 19, 1795. He studied chiefly at Leipsic, and there took his degree as Doctor in Medicine. Military obligations drew him to Berlin in 1815, where he devoted himself to microscopical studies in physiology, which attracted the attention of the learned, and was the cause of his being sent on a scientific expedition to Egypt in 1820, by the Academy of Sciences. He set out in company with Hemprecht, and the important reports which the two addressed to the Academy procured for them larger grants, and having exceeded the term of their mission, they traversed Egypt together, Abyssinia, and a great part of Africa. Hemprecht having succumbed to the fatigues of the journey, Ehrenberg accomplished their joint plan alone. He brought home magnificent collections of plants and animals, until then unknown. He was named Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Berlin, but preferred setting out with Humboldt to explore Central Asia, and more particularly the plateau of the Altaï. Since then, Ehrenberg has occupied himself in microscopical studies, and chiefly o the infusoria, which have led him only to discover the exterior stru of these animals, but also their terior, their habits, and all the ditions of their existence. The on infusoria, in which his discov were embodied, drew upon hi attention of the learned the out Europe. He found in these nute forms of animal life a m of phenomena hitherto unexplain the phosphorescence of the sea, b rain, red snow upon the Alps, attributed to the heaps of inf the existence of vegetable soil, according to his observations infinitely small creatures have f entire mountain-chains, and p an important part in the forma the crust of the earth. Ehre has published a number of s works on the subject of his m scopical investigations. By th the infusoria he is best know scientific men. In 1842 he elected Principal Secretary t Berlin Academy of Science, to he has annually contributed m important papers, and is a m of most of the learned socie Europe.

EICHWALD, EDWARD, a R naturalist and traveller, was b Mitau, in Courland, July 4, 179 studied medicine and the n sciences at Berlin. After travelli in Germany, Switzerland, Franc England, he returned to Rus 1821, where he became a private in the University of Dorpat. In he was appointed Professor of Zo and Midwifery at Kasan. From to 1827 he explored the Caspian and the Caucasus, and on his re was made Assistant Professor i University of Wilna. This univer was suppressed, and subseque Eichwald held several minor respectable posts, until, in 18 was called to St. Petersburg, w he occupied the chair of Zoology Mineralogy in the Academy o Medico-Chirurgical Society, and s wards was appointed Professor in

1 1851 he retired from
h the title of Councillor
ince the days of Pallas,
ributed more than any
or naturalist to our
the geography, natural
ethnography of Russia.
l works are written in
ich, Latin, and Russian.
m may be mentioned,
form, his earliest work,
:o the Caspian and the
1834–1837, 2 vols.); his
the Mineral Wealth of
Provinces of Russia"
Palæontology of Russia"
he Russian language,
n translated into French,
ntific Observations made
r through the Tyrol"
German language.

ORD, THE RIGHT HON.
IYSS CHARTERIS, is the
:he earl of Wemyss, and
818. He was educated
Christ Church, Oxford,
aduated B.A. in 1841.
ear he was elected M.P.
n division of Gloucester-
he represented until
e resigned his seat, hav-
d the support of the

in a house of business at Boston, which he quitted after two years to travel. Being in Rome in 1845, he formed the idea of writing a "History of Liberty," and commenced it at that time. On his return to Boston he devoted himself to teaching and writing for the periodicals. Besides instructing private pupils, he organized a school for vagrant children. In 1849 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," treating of the lives of Arnold of Brescia, Savonarola, and other Italian reformers, which were obviously intended to form a part of the more extensive work he had in contemplation. The first important instalment of it appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," which was subsequently altered to that of "History of Liberty: Part I., The Ancient Romans." In 1853 Part II., "The Early Christians," appeared. In 1856 he published "A Manual of the United States' History between the Years 1492 and 1856," which is distinguished for its great clearness and research. Mr. Eliot is an advocate for a stronger infusion of the religious elements into American education

his generation. The eldest and the youngest of his sons became respectively bishops of Elphin, and Bath and Wells, while the third son, Edward, rose to be lord chief justice, and to be created Lord Ellenborough. The subject of this memoir was born in 1790, and sent to Eton at the usual age. In 1814 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Michael's, a small Cornish borough, since disfranchised, which he continued to represent down to the time of his accession to the honours of the peerage as second Baron, in 1818. In the House of Commons he was in no way distinguished for great oratorical powers or the promise of future eminence as a statesman. It would appear that in early life he had exchanged the strong Toryism of his father for a more liberal creed. He was Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards President of the Board of Control, under the Wellington administration of 1828–30. He was reappointed to this office, with a seat in the cabinet, on the construction of Sir Robert Peel's first and brief administration of 1834–5, on whose retirement from office he went into opposition. In 1842 he was sent out to India by Sir Robert as successor to the vacillating earl of Auckland, who had involved us in so much loss and discredit in the Afghan war. Reaching India in the midst of a serious crisis, when on all sides "men's hearts were failing them because of fear," he, by dint of innate force of character, in the short space of two years avenged the outraged British name, restored confidence to the army, suppressed the rising spirit of revolt, and made over the country to his successor, in a condition of prosperous stability to which it had attained under no previous ruler. To use the language of an Indian journal, "After arriving in India, in 1842, Lord Ellenborough took two or three months to look about him. He soon found that the administration of his predecessor had been a 'secretariat administration,' and to that cause alone he attributed the fact that after an experiment of [illegible] years it had closed in dismay [illegible] defeat. He therefore resolved [illegible] take the executive power from [illegible] hands of his secretaries, and to [illegible] it himself. Hence it was that [illegible] country which he found distr[illegible] shaking to pieces, with an exha[illegible] treasury, and a discontented [illegible] he left in a condition to which [illegible] never before attained; the c[illegible] overflowing, the army enthu[illegible] and the secretaries in their p[illegible] places. Hence, too, his unpop[illegible] with the civil service." The [illegible] mary of Lord Ellenborough's I[illegible] career may be stated in a few w[illegible] Though, on first landing in I[illegible] he professed pacific intentio[illegible] was not long before he fo[illegible] necessary to draw the sw[illegible] earnest. Affairs in Affghanistan [illegible] ing been brought to a successful [illegible] the British forces evacuated [illegible] country, bearing the gates of [illegible] nauth in triumph, and having [illegible] destroyed the fortress of Gh[illegible] Scarcely had this been carried [illegible] effect, when the Ameers of S[illegible] took up arms; but the late Ge[illegible] Sir C. J. Napier was despa[illegible] against them by Lord Ellenbo[illegible] and after one or two decisive vict[illegible] including the bloody battle of [illegible] anee, the territory of Scinde [illegible] formally annexed to the British d[illegible] nions. Doubts have been ca[illegible] some quarters on the justice of [illegible] course pursued by his lordship i[illegible] Scindian war, and the invasion [illegible] that country has been regarded [illegible] an unprovoked aggression; but [illegible] Ameers had unquestionably dr[illegible] down retribution upon themselve[illegible] violating their solemn treaty [illegible] us, and by attacking the Br[illegible] resident, and levelling his hous[illegible] the ground. In the following [illegible] (1843) Lord Ellenborough inva[illegible] the independent Mahratta stat[illegible] Gwalior, in conjunction with Ge[illegible] (now Lord) Gough, for the pur[illegible] of putting an end to the civil [illegible] which was raging there during [illegible] regency of the youthful rajah, Dha[illegible]

1844, appointed him to the st Lord of the Admiralty, d him in the peerage as lenborough and Viscount He resumed office in 1858 l Derby, as President of of Control, but resigned w weeks afterwards on a difference with his col- to the treatment of the jects of the British Crown ter the cessation of the

T, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., late Right Hon. Hugh nephew of the first earl as born in 1801. He en- yal navy at an early age, at the battle of Algiers, uently in India, on the frica, and in the West was for some time Chief lent of Trade and her Plenipotentiary in China, esent, in that capacity, at rations in that country, the ransom of Canton in 1. He has subsequently hargé-d'Affaires in Texas, or of Bermuda and Trini- as created a K.C.B. (civil 1856.

, THE VERY REV. GILBERT, of the late Right Hon.

held the post of secretary and A.D.C. to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania. He was appointed a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1840; attaché at St. Petersburg, 1841; secretary of Legation at the Hague, 1848; transferred to Vienna, 1853; and appointed Minister at Denmark, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece, and was appointed envoy to the king of Italy in 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson.

ELLIOTSON, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, formerly Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in University College, London, and born in London early in the present century, and was educated at Edinburgh and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. After attending the medical and surgical practice of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals for three years, and being five years Assistant-Physician to the latter institution, he was elected one of its Physicians. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of London, and in 1834 he succeeded in effecting the establishment of an hospital in University College, where

bach's "Physiology," with notes more bulky than the original, which has passed through several editions. He was, moreover the founder, and was elected the President, of the Phrenological Society, the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, a F.R.S. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1837, the attention of Dr. Elliotson having been directed to certain wonderful phenomena, and certain modes of producing these phenomena, and of removing diseases ill understood and difficult to cure, he devoted himself to the study of mesmerism. At length, convinced of the substantial truth of that agency, he established in 1849 a Mesmeric Hospital, at which numerous cures, that would seem all but miraculous, have been performed. Differences, however, having arisen between himself and his medical colleagues and the Council of University College, London, he resigned his professorship, December, 1838. The *Zoist*, a mesmeric and phrenological journal, established by him, and completed in thirteen volumes, contains all his labours in mesmerism. Since the completion of the *Zoist*, he has written largely on subjects connected with mesmeric influences in the *Medical Times*.

ELLIOTT, Charles, the Rev., D.D., was born in Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ireland, May 16, 1792. Being a Wesleyan, and unable to take the Dublin University test, he was refused admission to that institution in 1815. With the assistance of its distinguished scholars, he passed through what was equivalent to a university education; and having emigrated to America, he was received, in 1818, into the travelling connection of the Ohio Conference. For four years he led the life of a pioneer missionary, and in 1822 was appointed Superintendent of the mission among the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, and was subsequently presiding elder of the Ohio district for five years. In 1827 he was elected Professor of Languages in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. In 1831 he was at Pittsburg, where he becam afterwards presiding elder a of the *Pittsburg Conference* He was later transferred to th *Christian Advocate* at Cincinn he edited till 1848. Four work as a minister here when, in 1852, he return editorship at Cincinnati, held for five years more. H written a "Treatise on (1834), "Life of Bishop "Delineation of Roman Cat (1851), and "History of Secession from the Metho copal Church" (1855). Dr. been for some time Preside Wesleyan University at Iow

ELLIOTT, Charles W American author, born in Connecticut, May 27, 181 scended from Eliot, the Apostle." After some year ness in New York, he betoo to the study of horticulture scape gardening in 1839, u Downing, at Newburgh, and those pursuits at Cincinnati to 1848. In 1850 he return York. In 1853 he was o founders of the "Children ciety." In 1857 he was one of the commissioners out the central park in t New York. Mr. Elliott ha rent times published the works: "Mysteries or Glim Supernatural" (1852). This intended to refute the theo Spiritualists. "St. Doming volution and its Hero, l'Ouverture" (1855), and England History from the of the Country by the A.D. 986, to 1776" (1857).

ELLIOTT, The Rev Bishop, M.A., was born year 1795, and was educated College, Cambridge, wher duated B.A. in honours in of which he became a Fe was Seatonian Prizeman in 1822, Vicar of Tuxford, Nott and was appointed a Preb

many years he devoted
he management of his
ıg which period he was
essively to both branches
Legislature, of which he
lf a useful and practical
ı resigned, however, his
tor in the Upper House
ıg been instructed by his
o vote against the tariff
ar. He has taken little
ic affairs since 1851, in
ıis letters on that ques-
"Agricola," were pub-
ollected form. He has
argely to the periodical
South, and he has pub-
ddress before St. Paul's
Society" (1850), "Caro-
by Land and Water"
"Fiesco: a Tragedy"
has recently written
nst Secession.

George Edward, D.D., a divine, born in Boston graduated at Harvard 33, studied theology at e Divinity School until fter a year's travel in ordained in 1840 pastor Church, Charlestown, s, a post he still holds.

of popular education.

ELLIS, Sir Henry, K.H., born in London in Nov. 1777, is the son of John Ellis, Esq., descended from a family which had been seated for several generations in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1796, and subsequently became Fellow of his college. Having held for four years the post of a sub-librarian in the Bodleian Library, in the year 1800 he received an appointment in that of the British Museum; in 1806 he became Keeper of the Printed Book Department, from which he afterwards removed to the Department of MSS.; and in 1827, upon the death of Joseph Planta, Esq., was appointed Principal Librarian. He discharged the duties of that post till 1856, when he retired upon a pension. Sir Henry Ellis was for many years one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries, and subsequently held the office of director of the Society. His first publication was a "History of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch," 4to., 1798; and amongst other works, an "Introduction to the Domesday

writer of the English portion of the edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon," published in 6 vols. folio, 1817–30. He received the third class of the Guelphic Order from King William IV., in 1833.

ELLIS, Sir Samuel Burden, K.C.B., only surviving son of the late John Ellis, Esq., R.N. (who commanded a company in the naval brigade at the taking of Quebec, and was present at the death of General Wolfe), was born in 1787, and entered the royal marine forces in 1804; he served at Trafalgar 1805, and Sir Robert Calder's action off Cape Finisterre, the Walcheren expedition in 1809, the taking of the island of Gaudaloupe in 1810, and was engaged in the capture of the American frigate *President*, 1814. In 1839–40 he was actively employed in India, and took part in the China war of 1840–41. He became a lieutenant-general in 1857, and was made a K.C.B. for his services in 1860.

ELLIS, William, an eminent writer on social science, was born in London about the year 1800. Educated for commercial pursuits, he early became the manager of an insurance company: but, happening to widen the sphere of his knowledge, by help of the writings of Tooke, Mill, Bentham, &c., he devoted himself to the study of social science in its highest form. He also took a great interest in education, and may be regarded as the founder of the Birkbeck schools. He is the author of "Progressive Lessons" on social subjects, "The Outlines of Social Economy," "An Introduction to the Study of Social Science," "Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," "The Phenomena of Industrial Life," "Education as a means of Preventing Destitution," &c. He has also contributed papers on social questions to the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals.

ELLIS, The Rev. William, was born in London towards the close of the last century. In early life he became connected with the Lond[illegible] Missionary Society, and was [illegible]ployed as a clergyman in missi[illegible] work among the inhabitants of [illegible] islands of the Southern Ocean. [illegible] returned home in 1825, and pub[illegible] the results of his experience of [illegible] natives and the leading featu[illegible] those islands under the title of "[illegible]nesian Researches," in 1829. He [illegible] Foreign Secretary of the London [illegible]sionary Society from 1833 to [illegible] He has also published a "Hist[illegible] Madagascar" (1838); "Three [illegible] to Madagascar" (1858); "Vindi[illegible] of the South-Sea Missions" (1[illegible] "History of the London Missi[illegible] Society" (1844). Mr. Ellis m[illegible] in 1837, Miss Sarah Stickney ([illegible] *see* next following).

ELLIS, Mrs., wife of the above, [illegible]ter known under her maiden n[illegible] Miss Sarah Stickney, was born [illegible] 1812. She early connected herself [illegible] literature, and published her "Pi[illegible] of Private Life." She was one [illegible] first to treat social subjects in [illegible]tion to women, and gained [illegible] popularity as the authoress of [illegible] Women of England," "The Dau[illegible] of England," "Social Distinc[illegible] "Family Secrets," &c. In 18[illegible] became the second wife of the [illegible] William Ellis.

ELMORE, Alfred, A.R.A., b[illegible] Clonakilty, in the county of Co[illegible] 1815, first exhibited at the [illegible] Academy in 1834. Among his e[illegible] pictures were "The Crucifixion," [illegible]hibited at the British Institution [illegible] 1838; "The Martyrdom of à Beck[illegible] at the Academy in 1839. The la[illegible] was painted for Mr. O'Connell, [illegible] both are now in a Roman Cath[illegible] church in Dublin. He next vi[illegible] Italy, and on his return exhi[illegible] "Rienzi in the Forum," in [illegible] One or two pictures of slighter [illegible]tension at the British Institution, [illegible] gleanings of Italian travel, wer[illegible]lected by the Art-Union prize-hol[illegible] Historical or semi-historical inci[illegible] treated by him in the spirit of [illegible]*ence* painters, proved even m[illegible] successful. The "Origin of th[illegible]

ether pictures subse-
been "The Invention of
Loom" (1847); "The
Robert, King of Naples,
1" (1848); "Religious
n the Time of Louis
; "Griselda" (1850);
the Fop" (1851); "A
Pepys' Diary—"Mr.
my Wife's Portrait'"

THERESA and FANNY,
ers, born at Vienna;
808, Fanny in 1811.
two sisters almost
nced together, the
the more celebrated.
the rudiments of her
n Herschelt, the ballet-
Viennese Opera, and
ne boards of the Kärn-
rhen only six years old.
r instructed by Aumar,
etic portion of her art
nded by Baron F. von
1827 the two sisters
nples, where they tho-
leted their education.
returned to Germany,
r appearance at Berlin,
ated an extraordinary
fter this the career of
especially was one con-

BART., eldest son of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Bart. (well known as the author of "Specimens of the Classic Poets" and other poems), was born in 1818, educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and served for some years in the 14th Foot. He represented Bath in the Liberal interest from 1857 to 1859, but was opposed to Lord Palmerston's war policy, and voted for going into committee on Lord Derby's Reform Bill. He is the author of "Below the Surface, a Story of English Country Life," and has published several tracts on the leading social and political questions of the day. Sir Arthur, who is a nephew of the late Henry Hallam, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire, and served as high sheriff in 1857.

ELWIN, THE REV. WHITWELL, is a member of a good family in Norfolk, and was born February 26, 1816. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He was ordained Deacon in the same year, and Priest in 1840, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and held for some years the Curacy of Hemington with Hardington, Somerset. He was appointed in 1849 Rec-

obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a Theological Essay in 1835. He became afterwards fellow and tutor of his college, incumbent of St. James's, and afterwards of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter; the vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and, in 1857, Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. The diocese of Ely contains the counties of Cambridge, Beds, Hunts, and part of Suffolk. The Bishop has the patronage of forty-two livings, and the bishopric is of the annual value of £5,500. Bishop Browne published, in 1850-53, an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," 2 vols. 8vo., reprinted since in one vol. 8vo. (6th edition, 1864), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop Williams, of Middle-

short time afterwards, unde
of "Guido, and other Poe
many graceful lyrics, scatt
and there, tended to conir
putation for poetic feeling.
years she has been chiefly
a prose writer, having
"Constance Latimer, or
Girl;" "Pictures of Ear
"Nature's Gems, or Ame
Flowers;" "The Waldorf
"Glimpses of Home Life,"

EMERSON, RALPH W
eminent American essayis
of an Unitarian clergyman
was born about 1803, and
at Harvard College in 1821
turned his attention to th
was ordained minister of
Unitarian church of Bostor
bracing soon afterwards
views in regard to forms c
he abandoned his professic
tiring to the quiet village c
devoted himself to his favo
—the nature of man, and l
to the universe. He delive
tion called "Man-thinkin
the Phi-Beta-Kappa Societ
and an address to the seni
the Divinity College, Can
the following year. He di

ınd delivered the lectures
: form the volume called
tative Men." In 1852, in
with Mr. W. H. Channing,
ed the "Memoirs of Mar-
r, Marchesa d'Ossoli." Mr.
n 1856, published a work
nglish Traits," and in 1860
luct of Life." He has also
l largely to American perio-

, JOHANN FRANZ, Director
ral Observatory at Berlin,
t Hamburg, Sept. 23, 1791.
d at Göttingen, under
: his studies were inter-
he wars of 1813–14, when
in the legion of the Han-
ns, and afterwards as a
in the Prussian artillery
after the peace, he received
ment in the observatory at
ear Gotha. In 1825 he was
Director of the Observatory
and also became Secretary
thematical Class in the
lemy. He was the first to
the comet discovered by
e 26th of November, 1818,
a very short period of re-
n which account that comet
lled by the name of Encke

was created Knight of the class of Peace, of the order Pour le Mérite. Encke is Perpetual Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. M. Encke has since published "A New Method for Discovering the Movements of the Planets."

ENGLAND, SIR RICHARD, G.C.B., son of the late General Richard England, of Lifford, co. Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada in 1793, and entering the army at the age of sixteen, saw some active service at Flushing, on the staff in Sicily, and in France, where he served with the army of occupation. In 1832–3 he held the chief military command in Caffraria, and subsequently distinguished himself in the Caffre war of 1835–6. In the latter year he served in India, in command of the Field Force in Upper and Lower Scinde, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his services in the Affghan war, in which he effected the relief of Candahar with a brigade of the Bombay army. In 1854–5 he commanded the Third Division of infantry in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, as well as in the unsuccessful attack on Sebastopol of June, 1855, and in the subsequent opera-

the University of Pesth. Before the completion of his academical career, he translated into his native tongue Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," and published two comedies and a tragedy, all of which met with success. In 1833 he adopted the profession of an advocate, which he soon relinquished to travel over Germany, France, England, Sweden, and the Low Countries. On his return he took an active part in politics, and became (1838) editor of the *Budapesti Arvizkönyv*, a work in which all the most eminent Hungarians took part. M. Eötvös contributed to it a novel entitled the "Carthusian," that raised him greatly in the public estimation. A pamphlet, too, from his pen on "Prison Reform" at this time created considerable sensation, which was increased by his vigorous support of the proposal for emancipating the Jews. At this period, also, the since celebrated Louis Kossuth was the subject of bitter attacks from the Conservative party. Baron Eötvös took his part, in a pamphlet written in 1841, which displayed great skill and adroitness. The same year saw him one of the leaders of the opposition in the Senate of the Hungarian Diet, where his rank, his fine presence, his readiness in debate, and his literary attainments gave him great influence. The commercial crisis of 1841 having severely crippled his means, he was obliged to devote himself to his pen, and in 1844 the "Village Notary" appeared, a romance intended to expose the abuses of the nobles in the different counties. It has been translated into English by Count Pulszky. He was also a constant writer in a popular journal, the *Pesti Herlap*, in which he became now the antagonist of Kossuth, arguing in behalf of centralization against the latter's scheme for the autonomy of the counties. These articles were collected and published in one volume in 1846, under the title of "Reform." In 1847 he published another romance, "Hungary in 1514," being a tale founded on the revolt of the peasantry in th breaking out of t 1848, M. Eötvös be Public Instruction ir tion of Count Bathy sassination of Coun him to resign, an Munich until the clo rian insurrection. I he published his i on "The Influence Ideas of the 19th Government and From that year ur 1859 M. Eötvös politics; but the fe the promised conces peror to his subjects of the temporary C 1860, drew him fro conjunction with M. his name was for s associated, he becan moderate liberal par morally master of th difference existing peror and the Hunga admitted, however, prominent position time past by M. Dea brother patriot's nan

ERICSSON, JOH mechanician, was bo of Vermeland, Swe showed a decided ta when quite young, eleven received th cadet in a corps o 1816 he was made grand ship canal b and the North Sea. entered the Swed ensign, rose to the r and was employed the survey of Nort 1826 he obtained p England, where he into public notice hi —intended to work steam, by condensin soon discovered that was worked by mine ment was a total fai competed for the pr Liverpool and Man

best locomotive, and produced ine that attained the then in- a speed of fifty miles an hour. ubsequently removed to the d States, where he has been the r of many inventions which have his name familiar to the public. invention, however, which at- d most attention is the caloric e, intended to supersede the use am. Mr. Ericsson first brought emarkable invention before the ific world in London in 1833, he constructed an engine of five- power, and exhibited it to a er of scientific gentlemen of the polis. But although it met with probation of many distinguished Brunel and Faraday pronounced t the feasibility of the scheme, he English Government, though seeming inclined to give the their attention, ultimately let . The subject was, however, quently revived in the United , and a ship named the *Ericsson*, 00 tons burden, was built and with a caloric engine. On her rip she gradually attained a of twelve miles an hour; but return she was unfortunately by a severe squall, and The ship was subsequently and taken into dock, and caloric" replaced by an or- steam engine, on the con- of which Mr. Ericsson claims e made a very important im- ent. After this Captain Erics- ired into private life until the k of the civil war, when lt the first *Monitor*. This was thus named by the con- r as a warning to the naval of Europe, and although it a formidable ship in still water, lly in its famous encounter with *rimac*, it foundered at sea. e was the first to introduce tem of iron turret-ships into n, though the invention of had been previously demon- by our countryman, Captain Coles, C.B. Mr. Ericsson night of the Order of Vasa, and a member of many scientific societies.

ERLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is the son of a Dorset clergyman. He was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was next year called to the bar, and went the Western Circuit with great success, though he had to struggle against two such men as Follett and Wilde. In 1834, the year when he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, and Prebendary of Winchester, Mr. Erle became King's Counsel; and, in 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he gained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. He was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas in 1859, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack.

ERSKINE, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS, a younger son of the first Lord Erskine (who was Lord Chancellor in 1806–7), was born in 1788, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and made a King's Counsel in 1827. He was appointed, in 1831, Chief Judge of the Court of Review, and, in 1839, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. This post he resigned on account of ill health in 1845. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council on his first elevation to the judicial bench in 1831.

ESPARTERO, DON BALDOMERO,

PRINCE OF VITTORIA, Marshal and formerly Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was destined, from his feeble constitution, for the priesthood; but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion. He was then placed at a military school until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand died, took a decided part in favour of Donna Maria against Don Carlos, her uncle. He took the field against Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in the end Espartero became Regent of Spain. For the next six years he governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. When Narvaez entered Madrid, Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. He remained for some time in London, but was afterwards invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, sorely against her will, sent for Espartero, and commissioned him to form a Ministry. Espartero entered the capital, and on the 19th July formed a Ministry in conjunction with General O'Donnell, his former rival; but his government encountered great difficulties in the thorough corruption of the Court and the administrative departments; in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters reached a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Espartero was dismissed, and insurrectio in Madrid, Barcelona, and but he took no part in t made in his name, and ag of the most brilliant po fortune or military prestig In 1857 he resigned his senator. Since then tl Espartero has rarely appe nection with Spanish poli

ESQUIROS, ALPHONSE author, was born at Paris was educated in an institut by the Abbé Frère, the curious system on the p history. M. Esquiros firs a volume of poetry, unde "Les Hirondelles," in 183 reviewed in a very flatter by Victor Hugo. In 183 out "Les Magiciens," romance, and in 1839 "Cl day," a romance, which its fourth edition. In 1840 a remarkable work on and prostitutes, under "Les Vierges Sages, Martyres, les Vierges 1841 appeared "Les C Prisonnier," poems writ prison of Ste. Pelagie, same cell which Bérange pied, and to which M. E condemned for supporting of Lamennais. In 1844 out "L'Histoire des Mo and in 1845 "Paris," or t institutions, and manners teenth century, a collectio that had previously appe *Revue des Deux Mondes*, & M. Esquiros, although a the Revolution, refused a ment at the hands of the Government. In 1849 h his work, "De la Vie conjectures on another w 1850 was elected as a re of the people in the Leg sembly for the departm Saône-et-Loire. He had editing for above a year journal at Marseilles. I published his "Martyrs de and his "Fastes Populair

ent to Holland, where he materials for a series of r the *Revue des Deux* hich have been translated ish. In 1855 he came to where he resides, occupying s Examiner to the Military Education, and in writing *vue des Deux Mondes* some essays on English life and which have been translated, hed in a separate form, in s, in London, attracting tention; as well as some f life in Holland.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS known formerly by her me of Katherine Stephens, ghter of a carver and gilder, orn 18th September, 1794. he was placed under the Mr. Lanza, and was his upil for five years, during e she sang at Bath, Bristol, ton, and the Pantheon, Lon- 812 she became the pupil lch, and made her *début* at rden Theatre as Mandane, erxes;" she appeared next n the "Beggars' Opera," in the "Duenna." In 1814 at the Ancient Concerts.

THOMAS SUTTON SOTHERON BUCKNALL, eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, near Tetbury (who was many years M.P. for Oxford University), was born in 1801, and educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1829, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. From 1835 to 1844 he sat for Devizes, and in the latter year succeeded the late Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and early in 1859, on differences arising within the Derby Cabinet with respect to the need of a Reform Bill, he became Mr. Walpole's successor at the Home Office. In both these capacities he showed ability, industry, and administrative talents of a high order. He retired with his party in June, 1859. Mr. Estcourt represents a family which has been seated on the same property, on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire, for upwards of 500 years.

ESTERHAZY,* PRINCE PAUL ANTHONY, the representative of an

lages, and estates. He is hereditary prince of the empire. He married June 18, 1812, Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles Alexander, prince of Thur and Taxis, by whom he has a son and heir, Prince Nicolas Paul Charles, who married in 1842 the eldest daughter of the then earl of Jersey.

EVANS, DAVID MORIER, son of the late Joshua Lloyd Evans, formerly of Llanlidlass, Montgomeryshire, was born in 1819. He became connected with periodical literature at an early age, and having been for several years assistant City correspondent to the *Times*, he assumed, in 1857, the management of the same department of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers. He is the author of numerous commercial works, all of which have passed through two or three editions; including the "Commercial Crisis, 1847–48;" the "History of the Commercial Crisis, 1857–58;" and "City Men and City Manners." He has also prepared an interesting account of the principal commercial frauds of the past few years, in which his City experience was of great service to him, and which he published in 1859, under the title of "Facts, Failures, and Frauds." For several years he has been the editor of, and one of the principal contributors to, the *Bankers' Magazine*, first started under the auspices of the late Mr. J. W. Gilbart, and he also conducts the literary and statistical department of the "Bankers' Almanack and Diary."

EVANS, SIR DE LACY, G.C.B., General, son of the late John Evans, Esq., of Miltown, Ireland, was born in that country in 1787. He entered the army in 1807, and served with distinction both in India and in the Peninsula. He took part in nearly all the engagements in Spain and Portugal, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in reward of his gallantry in the field. In 1814–15 he was actively employed in North America, and was present at the capture of Washington, but returned to Europe in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, where h had two horses shot under him, was afterwards on the staff of t army of occupation at Paris. In 1 he entered Parliament as an adv Liberal, being elected for Rye. May, 1833, he was chosen for W minster, against Sir John C. house, and continued to represent t constituency down to 1841, when was unsuccessful. He was recho however, in 1846, and has since st Westminster down to the present t In 1835 he was chosen to comm the British Auxiliary Legion r to aid Queen Christina against Carlos, and for his successes t was made a K.C.B. In 1846 he came a major-general. On the for tion of the army sent against Ru in 1854, he was appointed to the c mand of the Second Division, highly distinguished himself at Alma and at Inkermann; soon a which he returned, invalided, to E land, and on the following Febr received the thanks of Parliament his services. He has since been m a G.C.B., and a Grand Officer of Legion of Honour.

EVANS,* JOHN, F.R.S., F.S F.G.S., Hon. Secretary of the Nu matic Society, and eminent both as antiquary and a geologist, is a s the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., of M ket Bosworth, Leicestershire, and w born in the year 1823. He was e cated at Bosworth School. His p cipal work is, "Ancient British Coi (8vo., 1864), by far the most impor book on this subject. He has a written on the "Flint Implements the Drift" (*Archæologia*, vols. and 39), and a variety of papers the *Numismatic Chronicle* (of wh he is one of the editors), and e where.

EVANS, MARY A., born about t year 1820, in the north of Engl the daughter, it is said, of a dissent minister in Derbyshire, is the repu authoress of several works of fict of a high class and of wide po larity, published under the nom *plume* of George Eliot. Her f

THE VEN. ROBERT
s, B.D., was born at
August 30, 1789, and
the Royal Grammar
Thence he went to
ge, Cambridge, and
ting high honours in
and classics, in 1811.
utor of his college for
quitted Cambridge in
m 1836 to 1842 was
in, near Chester. In
the College living of
. Westmorland, and in
ointed Archdeacon of
He is author of several
Rectory of Valehead,"
ography," "Biography
hurch," "The Ministry
" "The Bishopric of
of the Ancient British
gland under God," &c.
EDWARD, an American
, and diplomatist, was
nester, Norfolk county,
, U.S.A., April 11, 1794.
an eminent clergyman
l Judge of the Court of
s for Norfolk county,
r brother served as
nister at the Spanish
eived his early education
the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards proceeded to the University of Göttingen, where he studied the German language, literature, and education. On leaving Göttingen, he made excursions to Prussia, Saxony, and Holland, and passed the winter of 1817–18 in Paris. In the next spring he revisited London, passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford, and made the tour of Wales, the Lake country, and Scotland. While in England he acquired the friendship of several eminent men; among others, of Scott, Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly, and Davy. In 1818 he travelled through the south of France and Switzerland, and divided the winter between Florence, Rome, and Naples. In 1819 he passed into Greece, thence to Constantinople, returning by Wallachia, Hungary, and Austria. Mr. Everett went back to America in 1819, to enter upon the duties of his professorship. Soon after his return he was invited to become the editor of the *North American Review*, which had then acquired only a limited circulation. Under the auspices of its new editor the demand rapidly increased, and this critical journal was the

[illegible] 1824 he had taken no [illegible] offices, but his [illegible] had demonstrated his acquaintance with the wants and spirit of the nation; and the constituency of Middlesex returned him unsolicited to Congress by a great majority. During the ten years he sat in the national parliament, he was permanently on the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and for a part of the time its chairman; he was also Chairman of the Select Committee on the Georgia Controversy. He also drew up the report of the minority of the Committee of Foreign Relations on the controversy with France in 1835, as also the report on the Panama Mission and the matter of Fulton. He opposed General Jackson in his policy of removing the Indians without their consent, and advocated free-trade principles. In 1835 he retired from Congress, and was next year chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1839 he was again a candidate for the same honour, but was defeated on local questions by a majority of one out of a constituency of 100,000. In 1841 he was selected by President General Harrison to re-

[illegible] retirement, occupied [illegible] duction, it is said, [illegible] literary works. For [illegible] Everett's numerous worl[illegible] reader to "Allibone's Cr[illegible] ary of British and Amer[illegible] (London and Philadelphi[illegible] they are very fully di[illegible] oration before the Ph[illegible] Society, already menti[illegible] come in the States a ho[illegible] and an effect scarcely [illegible] produced by an haran[illegible] in Washington, after [illegible] advent to power, and [illegible] mencement of the civil [illegible] characterized by a spi[illegible] to the Union. In Con[illegible] always brief, but te[illegible] public man, his firmn[illegible] telligence, and assiduo[illegible] him great respect in [illegible] and his scholarship w[illegible] in the bestowal of t[illegible] D.C.L. by the Univers[illegible] during his visit to that c[illegible] rett also enjoys conside[illegible] tion in America as a poe[illegible] of Alaric the Visigoth" [illegible] in this country, and was [illegible] by the poet Campbell.

EVERSLEY, THE VISCOUNT, CHARLES SE[illegible]

form Act down to his
he peerage. He was
, 1839, Speaker of the
mons, in succession to
bercromby (afterwards
line), and retired after
years' tenure of the
ir in 1857. In this
ignified and courteous
rict impartiality, and
aintance with the forms
House, secured him the
respect of all parties to
, that even under Sir R.
nservative administra-
t was made to oust him
, though he professed
s. His lordship, who
iscount Eversley on his
m the Speakership, is
of Winchester, Governor
Wight, Colonel of the
nry, and an Aide-de-
Queen for the Yeomanry
the rank of Colonel in
1858 he was appointed
er of Church Estates,
gned in 1859, when he
an Ecclesiastical Com-

HEINRICH GEORG AUGUST,
rientalist, was born at
vember 16, 1803. After
ducation in the College
v of his native town, he
amining the libraries of England and
France. In 1838 he accepted the
chair of theology at the University
of Tübingen, where he remained until
the revolution of 1848 recalled him
to his old functions in his native
town. About this time he published
a pamphlet "On my Departure from
the University of Tübingen, with some
Considerations upon the Present
Epoch." Among Ewald's numerous
works we may cite "The Composition of Genesis" (1823); "Upon
the Metres of Arabic Poetry" (1825);
"The Song of Songs" (1826); "A
Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language" (1827); "A Complete Treatise on the Hebrew Language used in
the Old Testament" (1835); "A
Hebrew Grammar" (1842); "History of the People of Israel up to the
Advent of Christ" (1843–50); "Commentary on the Apocalypse" (1828);
"The Prophets of the Old Testament"
(1840), and a great number of literary
and scientific reviews.

EWART, WILLIAM, ESQ., second
son of the late William Ewart, Esq.,
merchant, of Liverpool, was born in
1798, and educated at Eton and Ch.
Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A.
in 1821, having obtained the university prize for English verse. He
entered Parliament as a Free-trader
and Liberal in 1828, as M.P. for the

election down to the present date (1864). Mr. Ewart's name is particularly associated with frequent parliamentary efforts in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, and of the establishment of schools of design, and public libraries in towns, free and open to all classes of the community, for the formation of which he succeeded in passing an Act (which bears his name) in 1850.

EWBANK, Thomas, Commissioner of Patents to the Government of the United States, was born at Barnard Castle, Durham, England, in 1792. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to a plumber and brass-founder, who seems to have combined in his occupation more than one kind of trade. At twenty years of age the subject of this notice made his way to London, and after many fruitless endeavours to obtain work, employed himself in making cases for preserved meats. During the hours he could spare from his labours, he indulged a long-entertained craving for books, to the purchase of which he regularly devoted a portion of his weekly earnings. In a few years he was able to become a member of more than one literary society, and he commenced also to do a good business in his trade. He left it, nevertheless, for the United States in 1819, and the following year became the occupier of the factory of the celebrated Fulton. In 1820 he opened a manufactory for lead, tin, and copper-tubing in New York, which he carried on until 1836, when he retired to devote himself to philosophy and the history of inventions. In 1842 he published "A Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines for Raising Water, Ancient and Modern: including the Progressive Development of the Steam-Engine," which met with a very favourable reception. In 1845 Mr. Ewbank visited Brazil, and while preparing for the press his account of that journey, was appointed by President Taylor to the Commissionership of Patents. Since he has been in office he has made several reports, the in which have been univers ledged. He published i World a Workshop," in 1 Brazil illustrated," in 185 on Matter and F "Things and Scenes in V during the same year. written three valuable es and 1861, on the Or Species; and is Presi American Ethnological S

EWELL,* Richard S. the Confederate army in born in Virginia in 1821. through a military ed became a cadet in the a He served through the M paign with some distinct at its close only a capta goon regiment. On the the civil war he espous of the South, and his military command becam that he was forthwith ployed, and rendered ve services, especially when the renowed "Stonewa That officer recognized ability, and indefatigabl conduct in the field ever wall Jackson's melancho fully justified this reco in the formation of Ge Lee's army for the defe mond, when Grant inva in the spring of 1864, t entrusted the command finest corps d'armée. A pating in the successes the Confederate forces i part of the campaign, G was unfortunately incap service in the field throug of a very severe wound previously received, m regret of the whole army lant chief.

EWING, Thomas, LL. rican statesman and jur Ohio county, Virginia, De the son of an officer who s the revolutionary war, a sion of which he became n in circumstances. Tho

s appointed U. S. Se-
ousing the interests of
ty, became associated
nd Webster in their
the so-called encroach-
executive. He sup-
first session Mr. Clay's
riff Bill, and opposed
m of Mr. Van Buren
the British court. In
sed the admission of
ke on the French ques-
tation of executive pa-
the fortification bills,
l a memorial against
he slave trade in the
lumbia, which he con-
have a hearing, though
sed at that time to
prayer of the memo-
837, his senatorial term
d, Mr. Ewing resumed
of his profession. In
ported the election of
son to the presidency,
n his accession to office,
the Treasury, a post in
retained by President
his proposition for the
of a national bank,
l both Houses, being
e latter, as well as a

EXETER, THE LORD BISHOP OF, HENRY PHILPOTTS, D.D., a son of the late Mr. Philpotts, a respectable hotel-keeper at Gloucester, was born in that city in May, 1778, and having passed the usual course of education at the College School, Gloucester, was elected at the early age of thirteen years and a half to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In June, 1795, when only eighteen years of age, he took his degree of B.A., and soon afterwards obtained the Chancellor's Prize for an essay "On the Influence of Religious Principle." Within a few weeks afterwards he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and some time subsequently received the prize offered by the Asiatic Society for a Latin panegyric on the celebrated Oriental scholar Sir William Jones. Having taken his degree of M.A. in due course, Mr. Philpotts, in 1804, married Miss Surtees, a niece of Lady Eldon, and thus resigned his fellowship; he became one of the chaplains of the late Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham, in 1806. He continued to hold this honour, in the enjoyment of the friendship and confidence of that noble-minded prelate, until his death, twenty years after-

the rich rectory of Stanhope. In 1821, Mr. Philpotts took his degree of D.D., and in 1825 he entered upon a controversy with Mr. Charles Butler, the author of "The Book of the Roman Catholic Church," a work of great plausibility and of considerable talent. Dr. Philpotts published his answer in an octavo volume, entitled "Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., on the Theological Parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, with Remarks on certain Works of Dr. Milner and Dr. Lingard, and on some Parts of the Evidence of Dr. Doyle before the Committee of the Houses of Parliament." In this very valuable work the author handled his subject with such power and ability as to gain for himself the respect of at least one of his opponents, as evidenced by Mr. Butler's seeking and obtaining an introduction to him, and afterwards cultivating his acquaintance. In the ensuing year, Dr. Philpotts followed up the controversy by the publication of "A Supplemental Letter to Charles Butler, Esq., on some Parts of the Evidence given by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, particularly by Dr. Doyle, before the Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, in the Session of 1825; and also on certain Passages in Dr. Doyle's Essay on the Catholic Claims." In the year 1827, when the question of Roman Catholic emancipation occupied so much of public attention, Dr. Philpotts, consistently with his constantly-declared judgment of the necessity of efficacious securities from the Roman Catholics, issued his "Letter to Mr. Canning," in which were shown the utter worthlessness of those which he proposed in the bill of 1825. This powerful letter caused very great sensation at the time, and quickly passed through several editions. It is said that Lord Lyndhurst, while Master of the Rolls, adopted its statements in one of the ablest speeches he ever delivered in the House of Commons; and that Mr. Canning was so much excited, as to launch forth in an uncommon strain of personal abuse against his antagonist. In 1828 Dr. Phil
appointed to the deanery
When the Roman Catholic
tion passed into a law in 1
extensively thought that D
approved of the securitie
and adopted; and he was co
reproached for his suppose
ency, in having so powerfu
the scheme of Mr. Cannin
having approved the equall
scheme of the duke of W
he had not actually assist
cocting it. He patiently b
of obloquy thus heaped
without publishing anyth
defence, contenting himsel
ply stating to his friends t
consulted Lord Sidmouth
Colchester, he considered
not to make public the na
communication which had
his being consulted by th
he was bound to conside
confidential. In the foll
the duke of Wellington re
him for the bishopric
vacant by the translat
Bethell. In that positi
acted for more than t
as the leader of the H
party, whose policy he ha
both in and out of Parli
whom he has defended in
controversies which have
the Established Church
past thirty years. In
fused to institute the late
into the living of Bramp
Devon, though the latter
the Judicial Committee o
Council, and obtained a
his favour; and when the
of Canterbury instituted M
he published as a pamphle
to the Archbishop of Cant
which he "anathematized"
The writings of Bishop P
almost all controversial, f
exceeding a pamphlet i
the list of them occupi
pages of the new folio c
the British Museum.

EYRE, VINCENT, COLON
the Bengal Artillery, a me

h family, was born about 810, and was educated at y College, Addiscombe. He s Bengal Artillery in 1838, l in Afghanistan in 1841-2, volunteer with the Horse during the insurrection in which he was severely he accompanied the army retreat, and was made y Akbar Khan for eight it effected his escape to Sir t's camp in September, 1842 he published an in- account of the "Military at Cabul," of the previous is a skilful practical engi- ll as an able officer, as is several scientific inventions his name is identified. He in 1856, a pamphlet on Boats and Floating Wag- val and Military Service; rations on American Life- Cars." He also distin- nself during the trying e Indian Mutiny. He is the Royal Geographical l of other learned bodies, de a C.B. in 1858, in re- Indian services.

F.

OHN, Artist, was born in ley Mill, in the stewartry right, where his father neer and millwright. He early taste for art, and, by a successful painting ished at the age of twelve, paint miniatures in his urhood. He repaired to at the age of twenty-one, exhibited there some pic- nble life, which met with . Since that date he has exhibited in the Scottish His principal works have speare and his Contem- three series of drawings "The Cotter's Saturday am O'Shanter," and "The turn."

FAED, THOMAS, Artist (brother of the above), was born at Burley Mill in 1826. His father died in 1844, while Thomas was still in his boyhood; but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, he resolved to follow the bent of his genius, and in 1848 repaired to seek instruction in the Scottish capital. While a student at the School of Design, where for a brief period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron;" but ere long he commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. At length, after becoming an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," Mr. Faed settled himself permanently in London, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855, his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The first Break in the Family." His more recent pictures are "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pain," and "From Dawn to Sunset."

FAIRBAIRN,* THOMAS, the son of Mr. William Fairbairn (whom see), was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A residence in Italy, extending at various times over many years, afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and directed his mind to efforts for the encouragement of it in this country, especially in connection with education. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857. On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to that exhibition, in June of that

year, he was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and again took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. Mr. Fairbairn is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, and is at the head of the great engineering firm at Manchester, the origin of which we have traced to his father in our next article.

FAIRBAIRN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., Civil Engineer, is a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, where he was born in 1789. Having received his early education at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he entered into business at Manchester, at first in partnership with Mr. Lillie, and afterwards on his own account. Not long after the opening of the first railway, he commenced some experiments in the building of iron vessels, which he brought to maturity in 1835 or 1836. He also aided Stephenson with his practical knowledge in the erection of his bridge across the Menai Straits, and the profession are indebted to him for many important successful experiments on the strength of iron. Mr. Fairbairn was one of the founders and first members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of many able papers on subjects connected with his profession, and has recently published two important works, one on "Mills and Mill-work," and another on "Iron—its History and Manufacture, and its application to Building Purposes." Mr. Fairbairn is a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Turin, a chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and he has been President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

FAIRHOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Artist, born in London in 1818, is the author of "Costume in England," 8vo. (1846), which reached a second edition in 1860; "Dictionary of Terms in Art" (1854); "Tobacco—its History and Associations," 8vo. (1859) and of numerous papers on literary and archæological subjects in the *Journal* and other periodicals. As antiquarian draughtsman, Mr. Fairholt has won for himself an emi[illegible] position, and few living artists pro[illegible]bly have executed so many illustrations for numismatic, archæolog[illegible] and literary works. His intimate quaintance with most branches archæology is evidenced particular[illegible] the excellent plates executed by him Lord Londesborough's "Miscellany Graphica," Faussett's "Inventorium Sepulchrale," Roach Smith's "Roman London," and in the woodcuts of Mr. Halliwell's folio edition Shakspeare. The first antiquar[illegible] work entirely illustrated by him the "History of the Silver Coin of England," by E. Hawkins, [illegible] late Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum. In 1845 he exe[illegible] the illustrations (on copper and wood) to Wright's "Archæological Albu[illegible]" and in 1847 to the two volumes ballads on "Robin Hood," edited J. M. Gutch; in the same year produced a little book, with illustrations by himself, descriptive of "[illegible] Home of Shakspeare," at Stratford-on-Avon, and the Shakspearian [illegible] of the neighbourhood. In 184[illegible] executed the plates and cuts Wright's "England under the Hou[illegible] of Hanover," to Halliwell's edition "Life of Shakspeare" and Ju[illegible] "History of the Carpenters' Company." In 1850 he executed the illustrations to Roach Smith's "Antiquities of Richborough," a work produced at the conjoint expense of author and artist. Mr. Fairholt has also produced [illegible] volumes of a purely literary character. His first book was printed under the auspices and at the expense of the Percy Society, and consisted of [illegible] volumes devoted to the history of the old civic pageants of London. It was followed by others on Heywood's "Interludes," Barclay's "Eclogues," a series of "Ancient Songs and Poems on Costume;" and a collection of others on Felton's assassination of

was born at Headley Rectory, in 1835. She was edu- a school at Kensington, early showed that singular nd independence which has racterized her. She was at Court in her 21st year, ed for a short time into s of London life. On be- erested in the condition of e devoted herself to the ex- their remunerative spheres and in 1860 collected toge- d of female compositors, pite of great difficulties, typographical establish- eat Coram-street, in which compositors) alone were for which she obtained the of her Majesty. Having o form a printing business, styled "The Victoria now carried on, with the m machinery, in Farring-

Among many other spe- first-rate workmanship as produced, we may par- tice the "Victoria Regia," by special permission, to , who was pleased to sig- probation, by giving a war- iting Miss Faithfull printer

writing, and arithmetic, picked up at a common day-school in the neighbourhood. At thirteen he went to Mr. Riebau, of Blandford-street (to whom he was apprenticed in the following year), to learn the business of a bookseller and bookbinder, and continued to work at that trade till 1812. During his term of apprenticeship a few scientific works had occasionally fallen into his hands; these he read with avidity, and aided by patient study and such rough experiments in chemistry as could be accomplished by a youth with little leisure and still less pocket-money, he gradually made their contents his own. Among these books were the treatise on "Electricity" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Mrs. Marcet's well-known "Conversations on Chemistry." The perusal of the former led to the construction of his first electrical machine with a glass phial. On this he afterwards improved by constructing another machine with a proper cylinder, and added other simple apparatus for the purpose of trying a variety of experiments with electricity. Through the kindness of Mr. Dance, a member of the Royal Institution, and a customer of his master, Mr. Faraday was enabled to attend the last four lectures

in the cause of science. The reply was immediate, as well as kind and favourable. Nor was it without its results. Early in the following year, his patron, acting for the managers of the Royal Institution, offered him the situation of Chemical Assistant under himself as Honorary Professor, and Mr. Brande as Professor of Chemistry. This post he accepted, and shortly afterwards entered upon his duties, taking up his abode at the Royal Institution, where he has ever since resided except for a short interval. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Faraday went abroad as assistant and amanuensis to Sir H. Davy, in whose company he visited France, Italy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and other parts of the Continent, and returned to England in April, 1815, when he resumed his place at the Royal Institution. After experimenting on various matters of lesser importance, of which he published accounts from time to time in different scientific journals, in 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon, and in the following year the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current. These were strong encouragements to further exertions in his beloved pursuits, and led on to the condensation of the gases in 1823. In 1829 he laboured hard, and, as he thought at the time, fruitlessly on the production of optical glass; but, though unsuccessful in his immediate object, his experiments produced the heavy glass which afterwards proved of immense assistance to him in his magnetical investigations. In 1831 the series of "Experimental Researches in Electricity," published in the "Philosophical Transactions," began with the development of the induction of electric currents and the evolution of electricity from magnetism. Three years later he established the principle of definite electrolytic action, and in 1846 received at one time the Royal and the Rumford medals for his discoveries of dia-magnetism, and of the influence of magnetism upon light respectively. In 1847 he declared the magnetic character of oxygen, and the magnetic r flame and gases. His pap other contributions to th modern science too numero tion here in detail. It sho served that the "Researche termed "Experimental," co hypothetical ideas, and man into theories generally ado their time. Amongst thes specify the considerations static induction, atmosphe city, and also those relati of force, both representativ sical, on which, having stated his views, he is cont them for solution to time experience. It should be his last hypothetical view the conservation of force, a last paper treats of the divi and other metals. The re Mr. Faraday have been tirely pursued in the Ro tion, Albemarle-street, Lon he has delivered lectures c subjects every year since he first appeared at the le in the great theatre. In with his friend Mr. Bran for some three years pre livered early morning l students in the laboratory when Mr. Fuller founded Chemistry, called after h the Royal Institution, he Mr. Faraday the first pro pressly desiring that he the chair as long as he w to the Institution, withou quired to give lectures, or other duties exacted of h sideration of the value of hi to the cause of science. ber, 1835, Professor Farad from Lord Melbourne's go pension of £300 per annu cognition of the importa scientific discoveries. In ing year he was appointe adviser on lights to the Tri and in the same year member of the Senate of sity of London. From 18 he was chemical lectur

a knight of the Prussian
rit, a knight of the Italian
t. Maurice and Lazarus,
ıe eight foreign associates
rial Academy of Sciences
ere he was also appointed
er of the Legion of Honour
e is likewise a member of
ed and scientific bodies,
this country, but also on
ıt and in America.

CARLO LUIGI, an Italian
ınd writer, born October
at Russi, in the Roman
e studied medicine at
l early became noted for
ı upon organic disease,
ssays to scientific journals
connected with his pro-
ıysician as he was, his
oted to the liberal move-
country. In 1841, being
y the Papal government,
red to leave the States.
rds resided in Florence
ı, and he visited during
riod the Medical Colleges
d England. The amnesty
Pope Pius IX. on his
abling Farini to return to
ountry, he was appointed
in the town of Osimo.
visionally governing that state. In
1860 he was appointed Commissioner
at Naples, to carry out the new or-
ganization of that portion of the
Italian monarchy. M. Farini has pub-
lished a work entitled "The Roman
State," a "History of Italy," and
"Letters to Lord John Russell and
Mr. Gladstone."

FARNHAM, ELIZA W., Philanthro-
pist and Authoress, was born in
Albany co., New York, Nov. 17, 1815.
Her maiden name was Burhans, and
she was married to Farnham the
traveller in 1835, in the state of
Illinois. In 1841 she returned to
New York, and devoted herself to
prison-visiting and lecturing before
assemblies of her own sex. In 1844
she was appointed matron of the
female department of the State prison
at Sing Sing, where her system of
governing by kindness instead of co-
ercion was submitted to a trial, and
with the best results. During her
tenure of this office, which lasted four
years, she published "Life in Prairie-
land," and edited an edition of Samp-
son's "Criminal Jurisprudence." Re-
moving, in 1848, to Boston, she
became for some months connected
with the Institution for the Blind

[illegible] of New York. [illegible] appeal in the [illegible] reports of the Registrar-General, and a Fellow and Member of the Council of the Statistical Society. He is the author of "The Medical Annual," 1835–39; "Statistics of English Lunatic Asylums," 1838; "Report on Mortality of Lunatics," Stat. Journal, 1841; "Vital Statistics in MacCulloch's Statistics of the British Empire," 1837; "Statistical Nosology," 1842; "English Life Table," 1846; "Letters on the Causes of Death and Public Health in the Registrar-General's Reports for the years 1837–49;" "Report to the Registrar-General on Cholera in England," 1852, &c.

FARRAGUT,* David G., a Rear-Admiral in the United States navy, was born in Tennessee, at the close of the last century. He was appointed to his profession direct from his native State, and first saw service, without any previous training for it, as a midshipman, as early as the year 1810. Under Commodore Porter he was engaged in the Essex in her famous cruise against the British during 1812–13. After the cap- [illegible] as Vicksburg, wh[illegible] bombarded, until the [illegible] compelled him to re[illegible] Orleans. In 1862 [illegible] first officer raised to [illegible] Admiral in the Federal [illegible] March, 1863, he ran by [illegible] batteries of Port Hudso[illegible] a few days again befo[illegible] co-operating with Gen[illegible] the reduction of th[illegible] stronghold. In 1864, [illegible] ordered to attempt the [illegible] bile, he took the importa[illegible] mouth of the harbour [illegible] of August, with the los[illegible] one of his iron-clads, the [illegible] its entire crew, from th[illegible] a torpedo. A few week[illegible] said to be within shellin[illegible] the city; but it would [illegible] had not, up to Septem[illegible] ceeded further with t[illegible] but was expected to a[illegible] lar one against the por[illegible] ton, celebrated during [illegible] blockade-runners. Ad[illegible] has served in the Ame[illegible] more than fifty years, [illegible] of which only has he [illegible] ployed at sea.

FAUCIT, HELEN, da[illegible] Faucit, an actress of

Heart and the World," e Meranie;" Mr. Trough- Sforza;" and of many Of Shakspearian per- r Juliet, Beatrice, Con- gen, Portia, Rosalind, acbeth have met with ndation. Miss Faucit l great success in her n of "Antigoné," and in Daughter," an adapta- Danish, by Mr. Theo- On the 25th of August, narried Mr. Theodore n *see*), but she has con- ear on the stage at in- her marriage, out of the dramatic art.

ABRIEL CLAUDE JULES, a ate and politician, born rch 31, 1809. He was vsecuting his studies for the revolution of July, nt, in which he took an Shortly afterwards he he practice of his profes- lependence of his charac- irony of his address, and n of his opinions, early reputation. From that resent time he has been t champion of French General Council of the "Loire et Rhone," he refused to take the oath to the New Constitution. His defence of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative body; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches against the law of "deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and in favour of complete liberty of the press, and also in 1864 by an attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war, which created a marked effect. M. Favre published in 1837 a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography." Many of his most famous speeches have been printed, and he has also given to the world several pamphlets.

FAWCETT,* HENRY, Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, a son of a gentleman of landed property in one of the midland counties, was born about the year 1833, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1862, but has not been able to follow his profession, owing to the loss of his

American author and diplomatist, born in New York, February 10, 1807. He was called to the bar in 1828, but did not follow the profession, preferring a literary life instead. He was at first a contributor to, and then editor of, the *New York Mirror*, some of his articles in which were published in a collected form in 1832, under the title of "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man." Having married in 1833, he spent the ensuing three years in Europe, during which he published his "Minute Book," a journal of travel, and his first novel, "Norman Leslie." In 1837 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation at the court of Berlin, from whence he was transferred in the capacity of Resident Minister to Berne, in Switzerland, a post he held till 1860. In 1840 he published the "Countess Ida," and in 1843, "Hoboken: a Romance of New York," both of them novels written against the practice of duelling. In 1851 appeared his "Ulric; or, the Voices," a poem in 20 cantos. Mr. Fay's other works are "Sydney Clifford" (1839), "Robert Rueful" (1834), and some papers on Shakspeare. More recently he has published a "History of Switzerland."

FAZY, JEAN JACQUES, a Swiss statesman and economist, descended of a French Protestant family, was born in Geneva, 12th May, 1796. He studied in France, settled in Paris, took the part of the Liberals against the Restoration, and distinguished himself specially by his pamphlets on political economy. In 1819 he published his first work of note on "The Bank of France." From his fertile pen came afterwards a number of other works, showing how closely M. Fazy has studied the material interests of modern society. He has been actively concerned at different times with the political press in France. In 1830, as editor of the journal *La Revolution*, he signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X. He was opposed to the candidature of Louis Philippe, and when the latter ascended the throne of France, he joined the Radical opposition. He carried French politics with him into Switzerland, and became a political leader of great influence in his native country. Throughout his career he has been active, energetic, patriotic; although his extreme opinions have raised against him powerful adversaries, his integrity has never been called in question. To his native town, Geneva, he is considered to have been a great benefactor in having been the principal means of effecting the demolition of its antiquated fortifications, thereby giving it increase of territory, and greater power of material development. In recognition of his services in this direction his fellow-citizens made him a gift of a considerable portion of land. He has occupied several important posts with great ability, according to the opinion of his friends, not so in the estimation of his opponents. M. Fazy, however, fell into great disgrace in August, 1846, by the part he took in the election of M. Arthur Chénevière to a chair in the Council. Some serious riots ensued, which resulted in the death of many persons, and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw from his native city. M. Fazy was one of the founders of the journal *La Foi Chrétienne*, was at one time editor of the *Revue de Genève*, and displayed considerable taste for poetry in a tragedy, "La Mort de Levi" (Geneva, 1826).

FECHTER, CHARLES, an actor who has distinguished himself on the stages of France and England, was born in London, Hanway Yard, Oxford Street, about 1823. His father was a German, and his mother an English woman. He was educated in France, to some extent, as a sculptor, but his inclinations tended towards the stage. He made his *début* at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," after some weeks at the Conservatory, and enrolled himself in a *troupe* about to make the round of Italy. On his return he applied himself to sculpture, which has continued to be the occu

quently became lessee and was most suc- ieces there produced 'The Duke's Motto" io."

ROBERT, M.D., Phy- ary to the Queen, is tion, and was born in educated in England rsity of Edinburgh, ated M.D. in 1823. in London, he gained n for his skill, and the post which he l household. He is eatise on "Puerperal d holds the post of cian to King's College

, JAMES, Architect, , in Scotland, in 1808. tion was commenced , whence he tells that the counting-house, come an active part- mercantile establish- he remained some gth he emancipated siness, and journeyed chiefly with a view ian, Mahomedan, and ure. One of the first- 1855. An "Essay on a proposed New System of Fortification," by Earth-works, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and subsequently in the great military operations of the civil war in America. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson is also the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored" (1851). He is also the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom.

FERGUSSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was born near Edinburgh in 1808. He was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he joined the College of Surgeons in 1828. He settled in London in 1840. He is Professor of Surgery at King's College, London, Surgeon to King's College

and at Portland, Maine, and being elected to the legislature of the latter state, at once rose to distinction. Devoting himself to his profession from 1832 to 1839, he declined even in 1838 to be nominated for Congress. He sat, nevertheless, in the latter year on the committee for revising the statutes of the State of Maine. He was member of the United States House of Representatives from 1840 to 1843, distinguishing himself during that period by his speeches on the Loan Bill, the Bankrupt Act, and the Army Appropriation Bill. From 1843 to 1852 he continued ardently to follow his profession. He was a member of the convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, and of that which nominated General Taylor in 1848, although he was in the latter instance favourable to the claims of Mr. Webster. He was also a member of the Convention of 1852 which nominated General Scott. Mr. Fessenden was elected to the Senate by the Whig party, and at once asserted his position by the delivery, shortly afterwards, of one of the most striking speeches ever heard in the Senate of the United States. He has spoken also on the Kansas affair, on the relations with England, and on the Lecompton Compromise. On the outbreak of the American civil war, he sided with the North, and in the summer of 1864 was selected, on the retirement of Mr. Chase, to succeed him as Secretary of Finance. He has endeavoured to restore the embarrassed state of the public purse, by soliciting loans in various forms, but hitherto (Sept. 1864) with but partial success.

FEUILLET,* Octave, an eminent French writer and dramatist, was born at Saint-Lô (Manche) August 11th, 1812. He was early sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career, in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with MM. P. Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," whic in the *National;* since he has never ceased writin papers and reviews, as w ducing at the various the dies, dramas, and farces, which have been received by the public. His most dramatic productions are: Terrible," "Le Bourgeois "La Crise," "Le Pour et "Péril en la Demeure," "Le Village," "Dalila," tion," and "Rédemption." known novels are "Bel Cheveu Blanc," and "Le Jeune Homme Pauvre." elected in 1862 to fill the French Academy left va death of M. Eugène Scribe

FIELD, Cyrus West, a merchant, born at Stockb sachusetts, November 30, an education in his nati commenced life in a co in New York, and was enough to fight his way in to the proprietorship of a cantile establishment. prospered to such an exte found himself able to reti from business in 1853, a a tour in South Americ following year he began t attention to the subject telegraphs, and was instr procuring a charter from ture of Newfoundland, gr an exclusive right for fift establish a telegraph fro tinent of America to that from thence to Europe. time, Mr. Field devoted clusively to the executi undertaking. He was a gaged in the construction line of telegraph in New and in the two attempts submarine cable between and Cape Breton. He visit in 1854 and 1856 for t prosecution of his scheme companied the expedition and 1858 fitted out t cable under the Atlanti

ler brother of the pre-
. Haddam, Connecticut,
1805, whence he re-
:bridge, Massachusetts,
fourteen, and was sub-
ated at William's Col-
ame state. He was
bar in 1828, and com-
:e at New York, where
ed for more than thirty-
e is chiefly known for
he cause of law reform,
ointed, in 1847, by the
ie State, a commissioner
nd pleadings, took an
the preparation of the
ocedure. His exertions
n may be said to have
t of legal revolution in
e States, and especially
, Kentucky, Indiana,
nesota, California, and
indeed, have attracted
of celebrated jurists on
of the Atlantic. Mr.
intrusted by the State
n 1857, as president of
to prepare a political
code, and a civil code,
when incorporated with
procedure, will contain
of the law.

1842 Mr. Field was presented by his College to the rectory of Reepham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863. He is understood to be now engaged (1864) in preparing a new edition of Origen's "Hexapla."

FIELDS, JAMES T., an American author and publisher, and partner in the Boston publishing firm, Ticknor & Fields, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1820. He has resided the greater part of his life in Boston, before the Mercantile Library Association of which city he delivered poems in 1838 and in 1848, the orator of the first occasion being the celebrated Edward Everett, and of the last, Daniel Webster. Mr. Fields has also, of his personal exertions, prepared and published an edition of De Quincey's writings in 21 vols. He visited Europe in 1848, and in the ensuing year gave to the world a volume of poems, which were followed in 1854 and 1858 by two others, printed for private distribution, the latter being entitled "A Few Verses for a Few Friends." He visited Europe again in 1860.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, ex-President of the United States, was born January 7th, 1800, at Summer Hill,

ing a school. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, and continued his legal studies in the city of Buffalo. In 1826 he married Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Powers, by whom he has a son and a daughter. In 1829 he was elected to the State Assembly as representative of the county of Erie. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at that time in opposition, and had little opportunity of distinguishing himself; but he took a prominent part in assisting to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat the following year. In 1835, at the close of his term of office, he resumed the practice of the law, until he became a candidate for Congress, and took his seat again in 1837. During this session he took a more prominent part in public business than on the first occasion, and was placed on the very important committee of elections. He was successively re-elected in the two following Congresses, and in both distinguished himself as a man of talents and great business capacity. At the close of the first session of the 27th Congress he declined to be a candidate for re-election; returned to Buffalo, and

though in the spring o
was mentioned as a
date for the Presiden
election.

FINNIS, THOMAS (
man of London, was
year 1800, at Hythe, v
was in business. Con
he early distinguished
attention to City affai
was elected to the C
He next acted as dep
and was elected an ald
in the same year he
sheriff of London and
the exercise of thes
indeed in all others
charge, Alderman F
great quickness of j
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1856, he was elected I
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to him by his friends
end of his year of offic
of the firm of Finnis
vision merchants, of
is known as a man
in the pursuit of me
Originally he was in
navy, in which profes
his family had distin
selves. The untime

of the long-buried scalp-
to light in that distant
nt, as a mark of esteem,
ian Finnis, in one of his
His brother, Col. Finnis,
e first officers who fell
mutiny.

LD, THE RIGHT HON.
son of the late David
Esq., a merchant in
born in that city in
cated at Trinity College,
38 he was called to the
obtained a silk gown in
ng "led" the Munster
ome years, and having
it in Parliament, as M.P.
ugh of Ennis, he was
licitor-General for Ire-
and Attorney-General
ng year. In 1860 he
l to the Judicial Bench,
Judges of the court of
s in Ireland.

DINGE, LORD, THE
LAURICE FREDERICK FITZ-
ERKELEY, second son of
l of Berkeley, was born
l entering the navy in
with distinction on the
and other stations, part
under Sir Thomas M.
1810 he was sent up the

interest from December, 1852, to the following April, when he was unseated; from 1835 to the dissolution of 1837, and from 1841 till 1857. He held a seat at the Admiralty Board under Sir James Graham and Lord Auckland, in the Grey and Melbourne administration, and again under the earl of Minto from 1837 to 1839, when he resigned his post on account of a difference with his colleagues as to the propriety of sending ships to foreign stations with reduced complements of men, on which he published his views in detail in a "Letter addressed to Sir John Barrow, Bart.," published in 1839. He resumed his old post at the Admiralty under Lord Auckland and Sir Francis Baring in Earl Russell's administration, and subsequently, from December, 1852, till 1857, under Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood, in the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations; and during a great part of the latter period was First Sea Lord. He was created a Peer in 1861.

FITZMAURICE, THE HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, brother of the fifth earl of Orkney, was born in 1805, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He was for some time Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, and sat in Parlia-

inherited by bequest the greatest portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of the Queen's county.

FITZPATRICK,* WILLIAM JOHN, son of the late John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, is a native of Ireland, and was born August 31st, 1830. He was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic College of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for co. Dublin, and is known as the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Bishop Doyle" (J.K.L.); "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal" (the sequel); "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately;" "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or a Note on the Cornwallis Papers;" with several pamphlets historical and critical.

FITZ-ROY, ADMIRAL ROBERT, son of the late General Lord Charles Fitz-Roy, by his second wife, Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the first marquis of Londonderry, was born in June, 1805. He entered the navy at an early age, and attained the rank

is the author of an acco
Voyages of H.M. ships A
Beagle," and he is also a
ing member of the Fren

FLAGG, EDMUND, a
lawyer and journalist,
Wicasset, Maine, Unite
1815, and graduated at
lege in 1835. In the fo
he wrote "Sketches of
for the *Louisville Journal*
two years later publishe
by the same hand, entit
West." He was admitt
in 1837. The following
menced his career in j
editor of the *St. Louis D*
cial Bulletin, being at t
associated with George
in the editorship of th
Literary News Letter. I
practised his profession a
Missouri, in conjunction
Sargent S. Prentiss.
conductor of the *Gazette*,
Marietta, Ohio, 1842;
the *St. Louis Evening Ga*
subsequently reporter of
St. Louis county; secr
Hon. A. Hannegan, U
Minister to Berlin, 1848;
practised law at St. L
States General for the

received the main ele-
education. In 1798 he
nance, and received the
r a commission in the
ry which was to accom-
it Consul to Italy; and
in arms was in the cam-
ago. Subsequently, be-
le-camp to Murat, he
paigns of Austerlitz, of
f Jena, and was named
aron of the Empire after
agram. His intrepidity
ssian war raised him to
general of brigade, and
nsed him to be pro-
of general of division,
ght as aide-de-camp at-
emperor's own person.
ation of 1814 he recog-
ovisional government;
to his post of aide-de-
re-appearance of Napo-
ba, at whose side he
terloo. On the restora-
d to Switzerland, and
to England, where he
17 the daughter of Lord
she subsequently suc-
r own right. The revo-
0 restored to Count de
peerage and his rank in

one whose extraordinary career from 1800 to 1815 embraces almost all the principal events of that wonderful epoch.

FLEMING, Sir Valentine, second son of Valentine Fleming, Esq., of Tuam, co. Galway, was born in 1809, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having been subsequently called to the English Bar, he was appointed in 1841 Commissioner of the Insolvent Court for Hobart Town, and was promoted successively to the Solicitor and Attorney-Generalship of Tasmania. In 1854 he was further advanced to the post of Chief Justice of that colony, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood. Sir Valentine represents a branch of the Flemings who claim the ancient Irish barony of Slane.

FLETCHER,* Angus, Sculptor, the son of the late Mrs. Fletcher, well known as the friend of Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and other leaders of the old Whig party, was born about the commencement of the present century. He is chiefly known by his beautiful bust of Mrs. Hemans; but he has executed several other very excellent works, mostly in

[illegible] of the crown. He [illegible] Gen[illegible] of Brigade in 1856. He is well known for the strong anti-[illegible] words this country.

FLOCON, FERDINAND, one of the ex-members of the Provisional Government of France, is the son of the director of the state telegraphs. He was born in Paris about 1800, and in 1820 became a reporter on the *Courrier Français*, of which journal he was afterwards one of the writers. He fought at the barricades in the Revolution of 1830, and in the dissensions which terminated in the settlement of the crown on Louis-Philippe, maintained Republican principles. Leaving the *Courrier*, he attached himself to the *Tribune*, and afterwards to the *National*, which he quitted to become, with Ledru Rollin, one of the founders of the *Réforme*. On the outbreak of the Revolution he associated himself with Louis Blanc, Marrast, and Albert, installed himself at the Hôtel de Ville, and was made Minister of Commerce under the new government. The events of December, 1851, obliged him to quit France.

FLOTOW, FRIEDRICH VON, a popular German composer, born at Tentendorf, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1810, was first intended for the pro-

hold possession of the while "Alessandra," " "Martha" established in Germany as a com operas. "Indra," "F "Marie-Katerina" are favourites in Germany.

FLOURENS, MARI Physiologist, was born (Hérault) in 1794. known as one of the guished *savans* of the and as the author learned works in physio He is, moreover, Prof parative Physiology in of Natural History in P Secretary of the Acade in the same city, a Mem Royal Society, and of of Edinburgh, Stockh Madrid, Turin, and of other capital in Christe he sat as deputy for t ment of Bezières, but part in politics. In 184 a peer of France, and in in the College of Fr honours nor revolutions terrupted his lessons a as a physiologist. Of works, the best and m is his book on the "D

ty in all things."

GUSTAV LEBRECHT, a talist, was born at ary 18, 1802. He was University of Leipsic, proceeded to Vienna he became the pupil the celebrated Von devoted himself with ly of Hebrew and the ges. His first publi- rabic Anthology (col- ive pieces of poetry) which attracted the he Austrian Govern- trusted him with a on. In this capacity years in traversing ria, Germany, and 32 he was elected to a the College of Meis- following year pub- istory of the Arabs" of the Koran. After to Paris and Vienna, s "Concordance of the t valuable work. His t production, however, at the expense of the y of London, being an Latin translation, of edic and Biographic

cipating the importance of the West- minster Hall competition in 1844, Mr. Foley there exhibited his "Ino and Bacchus" and "A Youth at a Stream," having modelled the latter figure for this occasion. At the close of this competition, Mr. Foley was chosen as one of the three sculptors selected to execute the statues for the New Palace of Westminster, and re- ceived commissions for "Hampden" (1847) and "Selden" (1853), now in St. Stephen's Hall. The Associate- ship of the Royal Academy was con- ferred on Mr. Foley in 1849. In 1851 he exhibited "The Mother;" in 1854 "Egeria," commissioned by the Cor- poration of London, and now in the Mansion House. He has since exe- cuted in bronze the group of "Lord Hardinge and Charger," for Calcutta, a group so universally admired, that a requisition signed by 150 of the first names in art and literature was pre- sented to its author, expressing their desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. This work was the labour of several years, and com- pleted in 1856. In 1858 he modelled "Caractacus" (for the Mansion House); and in the same year Mr.

list of commissions still in hand comprises, among others, those of the late "Prince Consort," for Dublin, Cambridge, and Birmingham; "Sir Charles Barry," for the New Palace of Westminster; "Lord Herbert;" "Sir James Outram" (equestrian), for Calcutta; "Lord Canning;" "General Bruce, late Governor to the Prince of Wales," for Dunfermline Abbey; "Father Mathew," for Cork; "Sir Henry Marsh," for Dublin; "Mr. J. Fielden, M.P.," for Todmorden; "Edmund Burke," for Dublin; "Lord Elphinstone," for Bombay, &c. He is also commissioned by her Majesty to execute "Asia," a group of four figures, for the memorial to the late Prince Consort in Hyde Park. Of his numerous monumental works, the best known is that of the late "James Ward, R.A." at Kensal Green. The catalogue of his busts also presents many names of rank and eminence. In addition to the title of R.A., Mr. Foley is a Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in 1862 was chosen a Member of the Belgian Academy.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, the son of John De Grenier Fonblanque, Esq., an eminent equity lawyer and Queen's counsel, and brother of Commissioner Fonblanque, was born in 1797. Originally intended for the bar, he became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader; but having discovered that he possessed the power of writing on the current topics of the day, he resolved to devote himself to politics. "Castlereagh's 'Six Acts,'" it has been said, "made a political writer of him." At first he was engaged as a writer of political articles in the *Chronicle*, under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services. He then became the chief contributor to, and afterwards the proprietor and editor of, the *Examiner*, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to the paper, under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations." A few years since, the government, Lord John Russell enlisted Mr. Fonblanque's talents in the public service, and withdrew him in a great measure from literary pursuits. He is now the chief of the statistical department of the Board of Trade.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN SAINT MARTIN, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, eldest son of John Fonblanque, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was born in Brook Street, in March, 1787. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Caius College, Cambridge. Whilst there, he burst a blood-vessel on the lungs, and being advised that only change of climate could save his life, he obtained a commission in the 21st Fusiliers. With this regiment he served at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Sicily, and the Greek Islands; and in Italy, under Lord W. Bentinck, from whom, at Genoa, he received the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Thence he went to America, was present at the taking of Washington, at the battle of Baltimore, and ultimately at the disastrous repulse before New Orleans, where he was made prisoner within the enemy's lines, being one of the very few who had succeeded in crossing the water. His last military service was with the Army of Occupation in France. He left Valenciennes in November, 1816, and was almost immediately called to the bar, having kept the necessary terms at Lincoln's Inn during his residence at Cambridge. Early in the following year, Lord Eldon appointed him one of the seventy Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The abuses and imperfections of the bankruptcy system did not long escape his attention, and long before law reform had become fashionable he published a pamphlet on the subject. In or about 1826, Fonblanque, Sutton Sharpe, and Richard Lee started the *Jurist*, a quarterly journal of jurisprudence and legislation, being the first periodical which system

separate form, "Historical Stu-
" (1853), and "History of the
es of the War in the East" (1854).
ORCE, PETER, an American
alist and historian, born in New
y, November 26, 1790, was edu-
d to the trade of a printer, and
g followed that occupation in
York till 1815, removed in that
to Washington. From 1820 to
he superintended the publication
e *National Calendar*, an annual
me of national statistics. He was
publisher of the *National Journal*
many years, and notably during
administration of John Quincy
s, when it was the government
. In 1836 he became Mayor of
hington, a post he held for four
s. In 1833 he undertook, by the
s of the United States govern-
, the publication of a docu-
tary history of the American
ies, of which ten folio volumes
appeared, occupying, in their
ection, nearly thirty years: a
k comprising a vast mass of
tical, economical, and historical
mation. Mr. Force was for some
Secretary of "The National
Ilate for the Promotion of
nce," and has also published
eral historical tracts.
OREY, ÉLIE-FRÉDÉRIC, Marshal
rance, born in Paris, January 10,
4, was educated at Dijon, and ad-
ted to the Military School of St.
in 1822, from whence he became
nsector to the 2nd light infantry
ment. He took part in the first
dition to Algiers, was subse-
ently engaged in garrison duty in
Pyrenees, and having reached the
k of captain, returned to Africa,
re he distinguished himself at the
le of Medeah, as also in the re-
t which followed the first siege of
stantine, and at the Iron Gates.
g placed at the head of a bat-
n of *chasseurs-à-pied* in 1840, he
t through four other African cam-
gns, and returned to France with
rank of colonel in 1844. He be-
e a general in 1848, took an active
t in the *coup d'état* of December,
1851, and was in the following year made a general of division and commander of the Legion of Honour. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sebastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian war in 1860, winning with it the first battle of the campaign, that of Montebello, against the Austrians. He also distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, and was wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, General Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many grave obstacles and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Marshal of France, when he resigned his command to General Bazaine, and returned home. He had received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and had been called to the Senate in 1859.

FORREST, EDWIN, an American actor, was born in Philadelphia, United States, March 9, 1806. He very early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, and performed female parts in the old South-street Theatre as early as 1818, and Young Norval at the Tivoli Gardens a year after, being then thirteen years of age. In this character he made his *début* at the Walnut-street Theatre, November 27, 1820. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to the west, but returned to New York after some years' absence. In the summer of 1826 he visited his native city, where he played a short engagement. He visited Europe in 1834, and met with considerable success in England, for which he expressed himself obliged to the kindness and attention of Mr. Macready. On a second visit to Europe he married, in 1837, the

daughter of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, with whom he returned to America in 1838, but from whom he has since been separated. In New York he had a difference with Macready which led to a *fracas*, and also, it is said, with Mr. Charles Mathews.

FORRESTER, ALFRED HENRY, better known to the public by his *nom de plume* of "Alfred Crowquill," was born in London in the year 1805. He was educated at a private institution at Islington, where he was a schoolfellow of Captain Marryatt. In due course he became a notary in the Royal Exchange, with which office his family has been connected for a century and a half, but retired from business about 1839. He commenced his literary career at the age of sixteen as a contributor to periodical publications. Later in life he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and engraving, both on steel and wood, with the design of illustrating the works of his pen. His first publication was "Leaves from my Memorandum Book," a book of comic prose and verse, illustrated by himself, which was followed by his "Eccentric Tales." In 1828 he joined Mr. B. Disraeli, Theodore Hook, and other writers, in the magazine edited by Hook, entitled *The Humorist*, and subsequently contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, &c. He has exhibited several large pen-and-ink drawings at the Royal Academy, and has also painted in oil. He has besides gained some reputation as a designer and modeller. His published works include, "The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil," a large antiquarian book, profusely illustrated; "The Comic Arithmetic;" "Phantasmagoria of Fun;" "A Bundle of Crowquills;" "Magic and Meaning;" "St. George and the Dragon;" "Picture Fables;" "Railway Raillery;" "Gold, a poem;" "Absurdities," &c.

FORSTER, THE REV. CHARLES, B.D., the friend and correspondent of the late Right Rev. Bishop Jebb, was born about the year 1790, and w[illegible] educated at Trinity College, Dubl[illegible] where he took the usual degrees. [illegible] entered orders in Ireland, but ev[illegible]tually became Chaplain to the [illegible] Archbishop (Howley) of Canter[illegible] by whom he was presented to [illegible] Rectory of Stistead, near Brai[illegible] Essex, about the year 1828, and [illegible] appointed in 1835 one of the [illegible] preachers in Canterbury Cathed[illegible] He is the author of "The Life a[illegible] Correspondence of Bishop Jeb[illegible] (1836); and several learned w[illegible] on ancient sacred history, includ[illegible] "The Apostolical Authority of [illegible] Epistle to the Hebrews vindicat[illegible] (1838); "Critical Essays on Gen[illegible] and St. Matthew" (1826); "[illegible] courses on the subject of Scrip[illegible] History" (1823); "The Histo[illegible] Geography of Arabia, with an Alp[illegible]bet and Glossary of Hamyaritic [illegible]scriptions discovered there" (1[illegible] "The Israelitish Authorship of [illegible] Inscriptions near Sinai vindi[illegible] against Professor Stanley" (18[illegible] "Mahometanism Unveiled" (2 v[illegible] 1829); "The One Primeval La[illegible]guage traced experimentally throu[illegible] Ancient Inscriptions" (1851), &c. This latter work created no little controversy on its appearance.

FORSTER, JOHN, historian, biographer, and critic, was born at Newcastle in 1812, and at an early age devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the columns of the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, and for ten years was its editor. He is the author of a series of "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth," in 5 vols.; and a biography, entitled "Goldsmith and his Times." He has also contributed largely to the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (of which he was for several years the editor), and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him but resigned after holding the editorship for nearly a year. In 1855 Mr. Forster was appointed Secretary

.n Eliot, a Biography

WILLIAM, Q.C., was
e year 1812. He was
Trinity College, Cam-
he graduated B.A. in
ceeded M.A. in 1837.
to the bar at the Inner
and went the Northern
ame a Queen's Counsel
s standing counsel to
of State in Council for
the author of several
note, including "The
al by Jury" (1852);
the Duty and Office
e" (1849); "On the
ition with Creditors"
ne Law relating to the
ants" (1850). He is
the author of "A Life
vols. 8vo. (1864).

E,* THE RIGHT HON.
SAMUEL PARKINSON,
the late Lieutenant-
ester Fortescue, and
r-presumptive to Lord
born in 1823, and was
n and at Christ Church,
he graduated B.A. in
t-class honours in clas-
d the Chancellor's Prize

In December, 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat in 1859, and was shortly afterwards called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue. He succeeded to the earldom in 1861. His lordship was successively a Lord of the Treasury, 1846–7, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board (1847–51); also at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman of several successive Metropolitan Commissions of Sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital, with a view to the motion which he carried in 1850, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to oblige him ultimately to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship has published pamphlets upon "Official Salaries" (1852), "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis" (1854), "Parliamentary Reform" (1859), and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes" (1864). He married, in 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer, by whom he has a young family.

FORTUNE, Rogers, Author and

dens of Chiswick; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1842, when news of the peace with the Celestial Empire reached England, the Botanical Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. Setting sail in that capacity, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. His adventures by land and sea were full of romance: and whether feasting with mandarins, enjoying the hospitality of Budhist priests, battling with the swarming natives, fighting single-handed with the Jandou pirates, or gaining admission to the city of Loo-Chow in the disguise of a "China-man," he seems to have exercised equal energy and sagacity. Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China" in 1847. The book attracted much attention, and its author, while enacting the part of curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, intrusted by the East-India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune again set foot on the shores of England; but on giving to the public his valuable work, entitled, "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," he started forth once more to pursue his adventurous career and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea; being the third visit, from 1853 to 1856." In the succeeding year, Mr. Fortune was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. He has also been a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum* newspaper.

FOSS,* EDWARD, F.S.A., biographer, son of the late Edward Smith Foss, Esq., a solicitor of Essex-street, Lon-don, was born in the year 1787. He is known as the author of "The Grandeur of the Law, or the Lives of Peers of England" (1843); and of "The Judges of England" (in vols. 8vo., 1848—1857). Mr. Foss magistrate for Kent and Surrey for the borough of Dover, in neighbourhood of which he resides.

FOSTER, BIRKET, Artist, the of the late Mr. Myles Birket Fo was born at North Shields, North berland, in 1812. He was educ at Hitchin, Herts, and having a g love of drawing, at the age of sixt he was placed with Mr. Landells, wood-engraver, by whose advice, a he had practised engraving f short time, he became a drawi man. At the age of twenty-sev started on his own account, and trated several children's books, drew a great deal for the *Illustr London News*. He illustrated Lo fellow's "Evangeline," Beatti "Minstrel," Goldsmith's "Poe Works," and several other work the same kind; since that date B. Foster has been employed in of the better class of illustrated wo that have issued from the press, pecially a handsome volume dev to English landscape, with dese tions from the pen of Professor T Taylor, published in 1863. Even ally he resolved to follow up a diffe branch of art, and having b elected a member of the Water-Col Society in 1860, he has already with very great encouragement his newly-adopted branch of the a

FOSTER,* JOHN G., a Maj General in the United States arm was born in New Hampshire, 1824. He was educated at W Point, and entered the army as Lie of Engineers, July 1, 1846. He serv in the Mexican war, distinguish himself at the battles of Contre and Churubusco, and at El Moli del Rey, where he formed one of storming party, and where he w severely wounded. For these servic he was breveted successively Fir

one of the defenders of
t during its bombard-
egard, April 12 and 13,
he Burnside expedition
Major Foster received
of a brigade, and in
ook part in the victo-
e Island and Newbern.
862, he received the
e 1st division of Gen.
ny corps, when he re-
on, Bogue Island, North
k the construction of
himself superintended
ore. In May, 1862, he
Major-General of Volun-
placed in command of
t of North Carolina,
ghteenth Army Corps.
llowing he fought and
of Kingston, and led
against Goldsborough.
63, he was besieged
Hill (whom see),
mself in a position
e peril, from which,
xtricated himself by
the gauntlet of the
ries and retreating.
in charge of the united
f Virginia and North
16, 1863.

for the department of the Seine. His opinions in the Assembly on various points of political economy—on treasury bonds, savings-banks, the duties on liquors, the project of completing the Louvre, &c., gained him the confidence of the majority. Four times he was Minister of Finance under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and to the entire satisfaction of capitalists. He was the author or promoter of the Bank of Algiers, and has rendered immense service to the finance and commerce of France, by his able reports on a variety of subjects, which have led to ameliorations in the levying and collection of taxes, and to the abolition of imposts which pressed injuriously on trade without any benefit to the State. In commerce, however, he has always been what is called a protectionist, yet advocating great modifications in the customs tariff. He was one of the directors of the Paris exhibition in 1855. In the year 1861, on the recurrence of one of those financial crises so common in France, the Emperor again called to his assistance M. Fould, by whom, on certain stringent conditions, it was accorded. His advent to power, although it failed to restore the desired equilibrium, yet inspired general

educated at Woolwich, and obtained his first commission in the Engineers in 1842, and attained the rank of captain in 1854. He is chiefly known as the designer of the building used for the International Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art of 1862, and now (1864) in the course of reconstruction in the Alexandra Park, near Muswell Hill.

FOX, Sir Charles, Civil Engineer, is a son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., of Derby, where he was born in 1810. At an early age he was articled to his brother for the medical profession; but a taste for engineering led him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway induced him to relinquish medicine and become an engineer. His first employer was Captain Ericsson. Mr. Fox then struggled on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanist. At length he was appointed by Robert Stephenson assistant-engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the company until a year after the opening of the line, in all five years, when he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the firm of Bramah, Fox, and Co., which, on the retirement of the precedent partner, changed its name to the well-known one of Fox, Henderson, and Co. His greatest triumph was the construction of the vast building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours each day for seven weeks; and having completed his great work, he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He subsequently constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and has also executed many extensive railway and other engineering works.

FOX,* Charles Richard, Lieut.-General, an eminent numismatist, is a natural son of the third Lord Holland. He was born about 1798, and entered the army He was at one time Surveyo to the Ordnance, and sat i ment, in the Liberal interest, sham and Calne, before th Bill, and subsequently fo (1832–3), and for the Towe (1841–7). He married a daughter of the late King W General Fox has publish gravings of Un-edited and R Coins, with Descriptions" (1 62), mostly from specime own collection, which is pa rich in the department of G

FRANCATELLI, Charl of Italian extraction, was London in 1805, and ed France. Having had the tune to study under the Carême, he took a high vie nary science, and making honourable profession, he r come successively Chef de the establishments of the Chesterfield and Dudley, naird, and Mr. Rowland He subsequently managed S Club, better known as C whence he removed to t Household, where he rema years as Maître d'Hôtel Cook in Ordinary to her Ma next farmed the once Coventry House Club, and years held the post of Chef to the Reform Club. He been successful as an autho work being the "Modern Co has gone through twelve having appeared in 1845– published in 1861 "The Co and Butler's Assistant, "Cookery for the Working "The Royal English and Confectionery Book." He (1864) manager of the St Hotel, Berkeley-street, Pic

FRANCIS, George He born about the year 1817, early age became connecte *Times*, *Mirror of Parliament*, parliamentary reporter; w quently sub-editor of the *Mo*

of Lord Brougham
e Maxims and Opinions
of Wellington" (1845),
rs of the Age" (1847),
al Biographies of Mr. B.
r Robert Peel, Lord
Lord Palmerston," &c.

IN, JANE, LADY, daugh-
Griffin, Esq., born about
05, became in 1826 the
of Sir John Franklin,
accompanied him to Van
and, on his appointment
norship of that colony.
ears later he started on
l last expedition to the
s, and when serious ap-
were first entertained
e fate of the *Erebus* and
Franklin's name became
e public. In the spring
offered rewards of two
housand pounds to any
vering or affording relief
g party, or making any
r exertions with this
ear later she addressed
peal to the American
gh the President of the
active co-operation in
hich was nobly responded
rinnell on behalf of his
1850, and in subsequent

knowledge of this interesting fact, which might otherwise have remained to this hour in doubt and obscurity, to the last expedition sent out by Lady Franklin. There resulted from it a vote of the House of Commons of £8,000 to the officers and crew of the *Fox*, and £2,000 for a statue of Sir J. Franklin, to be erected in London; and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred on Lady Franklin the honour, and exceptional distinction, of their founder's gold medal, at their anniversary meeting in 1860.

FRANKS,* AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON, F.S.A., was born about the year 1826, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is known as the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," and he has contributed anonymously to periodical literature on antiquarian and ecclesiastical subjects. He was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858.

FRANZONI, LUIGI, an Italian prelate, was born at Genoa in 1790, of noble parents. He imbibed from

the temporal privileges of the Church in Piedmont, compelled the government to institute a criminal procedure against the archbishop in 1850; in consequence of which he was kept for three years in prison at Fenestrelles, and then, by a second judgment, condemned to perpetual exile. He has ever since been acting as one of the chiefs of the ultramontane party in France and Switzerland, and the reactionary clergy of Sardinia still acknowledge his authority. Since 1850 he has chiefly resided at Lyons, issuing from time to time protests, whenever his favourite tenets have seemed invaded.

FRASER, ALEXANDER, one of the earliest members of the Society of British Artists, was born in Scotland about 1786, and, although an exhibitor for more than thirty-five years in London, may be considered, both in style and subject, a member of the Scottish school. Many of the subjects of his most successful pictures have been selected from Scottish life. One of the most favourable specimens of his art will be found in the Vernon Gallery, under the title of "Interior of a Highland Cottage." Among other prominent efforts of his pencil may be enumerated "Tapping the Ale-barrel," "War's Alarms," "The Village Sign-painter," and above all, "Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible in his Cabin," charmingly conceived and forcibly executed. This picture was painted many years ago for the late Lord Northwick. Among his successful delineations of Scottish and rustic life, of more ambitious aim, are such pieces as a "Scene from the Heart of Mid-Lothian" (1843), the "Laird's Dinner interrupted by Claverhouse's Dragoons," and the "Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots" (1847).

FRASER,* ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, F.R.S. Edinburgh, Professor of Metaphysics and Logic in the University of Edinburgh, is the son of a Scotch clergyman, and was born in co. Argyll about the year 1818. He was one of the pupils of the late Sir W. Hamilton at the university of Edinburg appointed to his present po About the year 1849 editor of the *North Briti* He succeeded to his profes on Sir W. Hamilton's deat He has published "Essay sophy," and a work entitled Philosophy in History and

FRASER, CHARLES, rican artist, born in South Carolina, August 20 early showed an aptitu and at fourteen years o duced creditable landsca in pencil. He was, h duced by his parents the law, to the practic he was admitted in 18 applied himself to his le tions with such success enabled, in 1818, at the e years, to retire with a By the advice of Mal whom he had long been intimacy, he now gave h to miniature painting es which he has attained e cess. In 1825 he painted of Lafayette, and probab hardly a man of any note tory of South Carolina dur half-century who has not at one time or other. He many historical pictures, subjects of still life, chie leries in the same state. exhibition of his works wa Charleston, numbering 31 and 139 landscape and oth in oil. Mr. Fraser is also of some poems of merit, a a contributor to periodical

FREDERICTON, THE THE BISHOP OF, JOHN M was born in 1804, and w at Wadham College, Oxfor graduated B.A. in honou and M.A. in 1830. He was years Vicar of St. Thoma and Prebendary of that ca in 1845 was consecrated of Fredericton. His dioce the entire province of New and the income of the see

1863–4, and was for
of the Secretaries of
tectural Society. He
or Wallingford in the
in 1859, but did not
He has written much
litical, and architec-
the *Spectator* and
l is the author of the
:—"A History of
(1849), "Essay on
(1850), "The Archi-
ff Cathedral" (1851),
d Conquests of the
), "Ancient Greece
taly" (in "Oxford
58), "The History
f St. David's,"—the
with the Rev. W.
d the "History of
ent" (vol. i. 1863).

ETHA WALKER, His-
daughter of John
., M.D., was born at
5th, 1822. She mar-
Rev. John Robinson,
erpool, near Notting-
tinues to write under
. She is known as the
interesting historical
the "Life of Margue-
. Queen of Navarre"

hours to reading and making verses, and for the first time saw himself in print. In 1829 he left Germany and went to Amsterdam, where he obtained a situation at the office of a foreign banker. Here he remained for about six years, keeping books, writing letters, and making for himself a name rather than a competence. While at Amsterdam his friends, Adelbert von Chamisso and Gustav Schwab, introduced him to literature at large. When he returned to Germany he found himself famous in his own country. Nevertheless, he became once more a merchant's clerk at Barmen, and did not desert commercial pursuits altogether until his poems had passed through several editions. In 1841 he married. In 1842 the king of Prussia conferred on him a small pension, which he accepted, then believing the king a Liberal and a man of progress. When he was undeceived on this point a year or two after, he resigned the pension, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems, in which he stated openly and honestly his reasons for so doing. The book created a great sensation, and made its author the subject of a royal pro-

was brought before a jury and acquitted. This was the first instance in Prussia of a political "crime" being tried by jury. After two years of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to seek an asylum in England, where he was still residing in 1862. The following is a list of his works:—"Poems," 1 vol., 1st edit. 1838, 16th edit. 1855. "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," 2 vols. 1840 and 1841. "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," 1 vol. 1842. "A Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," 1 vol., 1st edit. 1844, 2nd edit. 1848. "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," translated, 1 vol., 1845. "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt, &c." 1 vol., 1846. "Six Revolutionary Poems," No. I., 1846. "New Political and Social Poems," 2 Nos. 1848 and 1851. "Shakspeare's Venus and Adonis," translated, 1850. "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning of Poems of a former date," 1 vol., 1849. "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, a Selection of English Poems," 1852. "Poesy and Poets, an Anthology," 1 vol., 1854.

FREMANTLE, The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis, Bart., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B., was born in 1798, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1819. He represented the borough of Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1846, when he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Board of Customs, and subsequently chairman of the Board, which office he still (1864) continues to hold. He was successively Secretary to the Treasury under Sir R. Peel's first and second administrations, Secretary-at-War 1844–5, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1845–6. He is also a Baron of the Austrian empire.

FREMONT, John Charles, "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," was born in South Carolina, in January, 1813. His father was an emigrant from France, and his mother a lady of Virginia. He received a good education, though left an orphan in his fifth year; and when at the age of seventeen he graduated at Charleston College, he contributed to the support of his mother and her children. From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, and was recommended to the Government for employment in the Mississippi survey. He was afterwards employed at Washington in constructing maps of that region. Having received the commission of lieutenant of engineers, he proposed to penetrate the Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved by the Secretary of War, and in 1842, with a party ful of men, he reached and explored the South Pass. He not only fixed the locality of that great pass through which thousands now press their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology and meteorology of the country, described the route since followed, and designated the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying as a chain of wilderness fortresses. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in a short time cleared the northern part of California of the Mexican troops. Impatient of other and broader fields he planned a new expedition into the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky Mountains by a new line, scaled the summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, and pushed examinations right and left along his entire course. He also connected his survey with that of Wilkes's exploring expedition. Later in the winter, without resources, adequate supplies, or so much as a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he made towards the Rocky Mountains; in which daring expedition he traversed 3,500 miles in sight of eternal snows, discovered the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquim and Sacramento, and establishing the geography of the western portion of the con-

ates. He then, as
e Western Federal
rces into Missouri,
lefeating the Con-
Price, the victor of
dispute with a sub-
duced the War De-
a commission of
ved him of his com-
ing a great favourite
on of the Republican
ered in 1863 a very
or the next Presi-
actually nominated
eland Convention;
pears to have died
ithdrawn his name
the real struggle
ober, 1864) to rest
coln and General

ROR OF THE, LOUIS-
ARTE, is the third
aparte, ex-king of
ther was Hortense,
he Empress Jose-
st marriage. His
place at the Tuile-
8, was announced
e, and in Holland,
illery, and he was
4th of November,

shores of the Lake of Thun; and during his stay amongst the Alps made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution in Paris of July, 1830, reached him; and when it was known that Louis-Philippe had become king, he and his family applied to be permitted to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new king of the French, and begged for permission to serve as a private soldier in the French army. The French government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Thus thwarted in his expectations, Louis-Napoleon entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though as yet he had formed no definite plan of preferring his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland, and settled in Tuscany. They both took part in the insurrection at Rome. The elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831, and Louis accomplished a dangerous flight, through Italy and France, to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the Castle of

taires sur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The latter is a work of considerable size, and was favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In the years 1831-2, when the throne of Louis-Philippe was still unsteady, a party in France had their eyes fixed on the duke de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and their staff included, was, in 1832, ready to acknowledge Napoleon II. so soon as he should reach the frontier; and they had even determined, if the ex-king of Rome did not appear himself, to receive his cousin. After the death of the duke de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, Louis-Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of the year 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far ripe as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. This town, with its strong garrison, its associations with the great Napoleon, and containing a population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favourable point for a demonstration. In the event of success there, Louis-Napoleon intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the garrisons of the principal places on his route, hoping to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, he left Ahrenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained over Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he went secretly to that city, and there had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned into Switzerland, leaving the further arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adher affair, however, failed mise prince himself was taken pr was detained a prisoner in from October 30th till Nov when he was conducted to learnt that on the first int his capture, his mother ha the vicinity of Paris, to tr his pardon and save his lif cite sympathy for him. E spared, on the condition th be sent to the United State tested against this, but ir he was accordingly conve country. There, however, long remain, but returned land, where he found his her death-bed. In 1838 Laity published, with the Louis-Napoleon, a favoura of the affair at Strasburg, consequence, sentenced t imprisonment, and to pa 10,000 francs. These circ which were regarded by government as the comm a new conspiracy at Al induced them to demand should be banished fro land. Some of the cant inclined to maintain thei ence, and Louis-Napoleon a citizen of Thurgau. C French government sent the frontier, and threate port its demands, if ne force. The ambassadors cipal European powers sig concurrence in the proceed French government, and circumstances the prince advisable to leave Switz again take refuge in En the end of the year 1838 he residence in London, and published his celebrated titled "Des Idées Napol In 1840 he determined to attempt on the French hired in London a steamer *City of Edinburgh*, and thereon with Count Month ral Voisin, and fifty-three ot he landed with this party

of the town, towards the
heights above Boulogne,
ie planted a flag, with a
e at the top of the staff.
wever, that he was hard
unequal numbers, he
the beach, and was cap-
his followers, in attempt-
pe to the steamer. The
Count Montholon, Gene-
and others, were then con-
ners to Paris, where they
before the Chamber of
e charge of high treason.
rince landed, he had dis-
nted papers, addressed to
nation, in which he pro-
t the Bourbon dynasty had
ign, and that he appointed
President of the Council,
l Clausel Minister of War.
f the prince and his fol-
place at the beginning of
efore upwards of 160 of
f France, many of whom
heir elevation to his uncle,
r Napoleon. M. Berryer
s counsel for the prince
Montholon, and made a
nce, but in vain. The for-
ntenced to perpetual im-
in a fortress in France;

bly, and subsequently President of the French Republic. Arrived at this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever an opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; but, at the same time, he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly of the injustice of such suspicions. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighbourhood of his former prison expressed repentance for his rash attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne. Having by such measures counteracted the preparations which a few Constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'état*, he cajoled the Parliament until December 2, 1851, on the morning of which day, before sunrise, stimulated by the urgent advice, and aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he swept into prison every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number

power to himself. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the legislative body. The ministry was to be responsible to him only; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This state of things, which was but a prelude to the full accomplishment of his great aim—Imperial sway, in name as well as in fact—lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France; and on his return, his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed December 2, 1852. The prince then assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." He was soon recognized by the Government of this country, and afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently; but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already, his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas, as protector of the Greek Church; and thus he pre pared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers, which the Czar could never believe to be possi This union with England at c raised the position of the French e peror among the sovereigns of t Continent. In 1854, war at la broke out between Russia and Fra and England, and was brought t close in 1856, shortly after the c ture of Sebastapol. The Empere the French, desirous of no lon prolonging the contest after t event, then induced Great Brit although fully prepared to contin to a satisfactory issue, to listen to view of a pacific solution of the c pute. On the 29th January, 1853, emperor was married to Eug Marie de Guzman, Countess de T The only issue of this marri hitherto, is the Prince Imperial, b in 1856. On the 16th of April, 18 accompanied by the empress, he c more landed in England, but now a visit to the British court, when t Queen, on the 18th of the sa month, invested his Imperial Maje with the insignia of a Knight of t Garter. Early in 1858 an unsucce ful attempt was made on the e peror's life by Orsini, who had c cocted his plans in England, aided Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman resid in England; and the acquittal of B nard by an English jury led to temporary suspension of cordial lations between the French and E lish Governments; but this feeli has passed away, and the treaty free trade recently agreed upon the emperor and this country w tend to cement the friendly relati which, it is to be hoped, will lo exist between the two nations. 1859–60 the Emperor Napoleon p ceeded to Italy, at the head of army, for the purpose of aiding Vict Emmanuel against the Austrian whom he defeated at Magenta a Solferino, and to whom he dictat the Peace of Villafranca, by whi Lombardy and the Duchies wer ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia le

.sible purpose of protecting . Catholic portion of the sent a considerable mili- to occupy the country—a hich caused no little jea- ngland at the time,—and sented to withdraw these · the insurrection had been by the efforts of the Porte, ent representations of the ernment. At the close of ear he organized, in con- h Great Britain and Spain, n against Mexico, with the ntion of demanding redress inflicted on subjects of the ountries, and for the pay- debt hitherto obstinately Mexico. This, however, proved not to be his real l Great Britain and Spain m joint action with the 'he emperor consequently the war alone, and after uinary battles, succeeded hing an imperial form of t in the country, the crown e Archduke Maximilian of been induced to accept. -operated with the British t in a hostile demonstra- ina a few years ago, to threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favourite scheme of his proved abortive; the initiative of its rejection as impracticable having been frankly taken by Great Britain. Immediately afterwards the Schleswig-Holstein dispute broke out again, consequent on the death of the late king of Denmark; and on the German powers threatening to interfere in the matter, the British Government appealed to the Emperor of the French, as a co-signatary to the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish territory, to co-operate with it in resisting the aggression. Mortified, however, at the recent refusal of his scheme of a congress, he held back, and left Denmark to its unhappy fate. In September, 1864, the emperor concluded with the Cabinet of Turin a new Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner if the Papal Government should be enabled to organize an army sufficiently strong to defend the territory actually in its occupation, and upon the guarantee of the Italian Government that such territory should not be attacked from without.

panied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed on Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Louis-Napoleon and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the

attributed.

FRENCH, EX-QUEEN
RIF-AMÉLIE, the second
Ferdinand the First, Kir
Sicilies, born in April, 1
ried in November, 1809,
lippe, then the exiled Du
In 1814, after the fall
the duke with his famil
Paris; and the immen
his father were restored
now took up his resi
palace at Neuilly, where
nine children were bor
consort devoted herse
soul to her maternal
duties. By the events
Louis-Philippe became
French; but his queen
to have valued the st
accession of dignity an
it gave to her. Indeed,
that she was very aver
suming the sceptre; sh
that his happiness, if
name and his life, migl
perilled; but when he
king, she meekly took
his side, sharing his tro

0, at Claremont, near
y, a residence offered to
ing and queen by the
her Majesty, and which
still occupies. In 1864
ie was present at the
the Count de Paris with
e daughter of the Duke
de Montpensier, when
from the company as-
mplete ovation.

Sir Henry Bartle Ed-
., son of the late Edward
and nephew of the late
ohn Hookham Frere, was
, and, having received his
on at Haileybury, entered
civil service in 1833.
some inferior posts, both
nd judicial, he was ap-
856 British Resident in
or his able services there
ndian mutiny was created
ril division, in 1859. He
ed Governor of Bombay

The Rev. John Alex-
, a son of James Hartley
and nephew of the late
John Hookham Frere, was
year 1814, and was edu-
nity College, Cambridge.

visited the principal seats of learning on the Continent, devoting himself to pathological and anatomical studies. On his return he settled at Gottingen, where he opened a course of lectures which were extremely popular in the university. In 1851 he was called to Kiel, to direct the Polyclinic and Academic hospital there; but the year following, having taken part in the war of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig against Denmark, he was obliged to re-enter Germany, and become titular professor of pathology and therapeutics in the university of Breslau. In this city he was likewise director of the Medico-Clinical school. In 1854 the King of Prussia conferred upon him the decoration of the Red Eagle, with the title of his body physician. He has contributed largely to Wagner's "Physiological Dictionary," to Liebig's "Chemical Dictionary," besides a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," which was subsequently translated into French, and published in Paris (1860–61).

FRISWELL,* James Hain, born in 1827, at Newport, Shropshire, was educated at Apsley school, near Woburn, Beds. He was originally intended for the law (his father being a

was born in 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, but lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, perfecting himself in drawing and composition. In 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed next year by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals. In this year he exhibited at the Academy his "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," and in 1841, his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." The next year he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from "Sterne's Sentimental Journey," and also contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire standing up *dos-à-dos*, to see which is the taller. This picture was a general favourite, and was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden," from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the Duel Scene from the play of the "Twelfth

Labour," a cottage sce
coming A.R.A., Mr. Fr
tirely discontinued his
to the British Institu
1852, when he sent t
female portrait, enti
Eyes." In 1847 he add
tation by his large pic
lish Merrymaking a I
Ago," and another enti
cen's Head," illustrati
the "Spectator;" and
ing year by his "Ol
cused of Bewitching a
in the reign of James I
year he exhibited his
Adventure in 1750,"
"Scene from Molière's
tilhomme." His pictu
titled "Coming of Age
illustration of English
the days of Queen Eli
Exhibition of 1850, I
bited three pictures,—"
a Lady;" a scene fro
natured Man;" and "S
tale to the duke and d
that the knight of La
the bottom of the tabl
bition of 1851 containe
tures, "The Gleaner,"
brought as a Spy befor

f Lammermoor," the "Poison Cup," m "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." n 1855 he exhibited his "Maria ching Malvolio," "The Lovers," h Lady at the Opera," and "Feed- the Calves." In 1856 his pictures e "Garden Flowers," "Many y Returns of the Day," and "A m of the Future." He has sub- ently exhibited "Ramsgate h," "The Derby Day," "The way Station," perhaps the most nowned of his many popular pic- s; and has been commissioned by Majesty to paint the marriage ony of the Prince and Princess Wales at St. George's Chapel, sor.

FROST,* JOHN, formerly Alderman d at one time Mayor of Newport, d a Magistrate for that borough, s born about the year 1780. In rly life he was engaged in business, d was placed in the Commission of e Peace by Lord Melbourne's Go- rnment. In 1839, having adopted e views of the Chartists, he aided em in some riots in Monmouthshire, hich were with difficulty suppressed, d being tried at a special assize in e December following, was capi- lly convicted of treason. His life, owever, was spared; but he expiated e offence by a sentence of transpor- tion for life. Part of his sentence, owever, was remitted, and since his turn to England he has lived in tirement at Stapleton, near Bristol. e is now (1864) engaged in writing series of letters in a Monmouthshire urnal, with reminiscences of his n life.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.R.A., as born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 810. Having received an education ited to an artistic career, he was troduced, at the age of fifteen, to r. Etty, and by his advice placed at r. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, hich he attended for three years, udying also at the British Museum. 1829 he was admitted a student of e Royal Academy, and in the course the next fourteen years painted wards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy,— the subject being "Prometheus Bound," —and won the prize. In the competition at Westminster Hall of 1843, he gained a prize (in the third class, of £100) for his cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prizeholder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived. Portrait-painting was abandoned. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter is now known, followed, and found ready purchasers: "a Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancing" (both 1844); "Sabrina" (1845), "Diana and Actæon," painted for Lord Northwick (1846). The last secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy that same year. In 1847 his "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by her Majesty. The "Euphrosyne" of the succeeding year, commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, also attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, "The Syrens" (1849). Among his principal subsequent pictures have been the "Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda" (both 1850); "Wood Nymphs," and "Hylas" (1851); "May Morning" (1852); "Chastity" (1854); "Bacchante and Faun" (1855); "The Graces" (1856); "Narcissus" (1857); "Zephyr and Aurora" (1858); "Daughters of Hesperus" (1860); "Venus and Cupid" (1861); "Panope" (1862); and "The Glacis" (1863).

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD, JUN., an American author and politician, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 31, 1812. His early efforts were devoted to journalism, and he formed a connection with the *Boston Post*, of which he is chief editor. He was chosen to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1839, of which he continued a member till 1850. In the latter year, an attempt

to return him to Congress on the democratic interest failed; but in 1851 he was a delegate to the National Convention of that party, and was active in procuring the nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency of the United States. As a delegate to the Convention summoned in 1853 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, Mr. Frothingham took an energetic part in its debates. He published his "History of Charlestown" in 1848, and in the following year his "History of the Siege of Boston; and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker's Hill." He has also written some papers on Banking, and a further historical work from his pen is, we believe, in the press. He was three times Mayor of Charlestown, from 1850 to 1853, and has been for several years treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, was born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23rd, 1818, and was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in classical honours, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the English Essay in 1842 (subject, Political Economy). He was elected Fellow of Exeter College the same year. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints," and took Deacon's orders in 1844. In 1847 and 1848 he published two books, "The Shadows of the Clouds," and "The Nemesis of Faith," both of which were severely condemned by the University authorities. When Mr. Newman joined the Church of Rome, Mr. Froude, adopting free-thinking opinions, gave up his fellowship, left the university, and proposed to emigrate, but subsequently, however, determined to remain in England. He has since returned into communion with the Church, in which he regards himself as a layman, having resigned his orders as a deacon, beyond never proceeded. In 1850 to contribute articles to *minster Review* and to *Fra zine*, chiefly on English Hi after some years' occupa way, he published in 18 two volumes of his "His English Reformation." Th fourth volumes followe the fifth and sixth in 18 seventh and eighth in 186 the work down to the reign of Elizabeth.

FUAD, MEHMED, PASH guished Ottoman statesm in Constantinople, in the His father was a Mollal much given to poetry, and was the celebrated Läil one of the few Ottoma whose works have been p 1828, Fuad's father fell i with the court, his prope fiscated, and himself exile not accompany him, b himself to the study of the schools of Galata. I ever, we find him serv Turkish navy, and subs tering the Interpreters' Government, an establi taking both of the natur for politicians and a de the public service. H diplomatic life was at period of the death of M and when the successes Ali threatened to dis Ottoman empire. Anxi ciliate the European Turkish Government sen each court, and to the on ceeded to England, F tached in the capacity In 1843 he was nomin interpreter to the Porte, afterwards despatched mission to Spain, to cong young queen on her acce throne. He at the sam charged with a mission of Donna Maria of P returned home decorat Orders of the Tower and

ı great popularity with his
n. During the disturbances
ıcipalities, which followed
tion of 1848, Fuad was
ommissioner at Bucharest,
he Hungarian war he was
mission to St. Petersburg,
ıclusion of which he was
ne Secretary under the
of Ali Pasha. The publi-
pamphlet by him in 1853,
The Truth upon the Ques-
he Holy Places," so ex-
ıdignation of Prince Men-
at to avoid insult, he was
to tender his resignation
an. He was subsequently
ner at the head-quarters of
ha in the Crimean war;
in 1855, to the Tanzimat,
ınk of Mushir and title of
d in 1856, Minister for
ffairs. He was named
ommissioner in the unfor-
ıse rebellion of 1860, and
ier of the Empire in the
ear. Fuad Pasha belongs
al school of Ottoman poli-
g, probably, to his varied
ıuous contact with Euro-
ns.

RTON, LADY GEORGIANA,

(1864).

FÜRST,* DR. JULIUS, was born in Saxony, about the close of last century, of Jewish parents. He is one of the best-read men in Hebrew and Rabbinical lore, as well as a proficient in Gentile classical literature. He is Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, and Talmudical departments in the university of Leipsic. Dr. Fürst was the originator, and for many years the editor, of the well-conducted Hebrew-German weekly, *Der Orient*. Dr. Fürst has written many learned works on subjects connected with the religion, literature, and history of his people. He is also the author of a Syriac Grammar, and Chrestomathie. But his two great works are his magnificent Hebrew Concordance (thick folio, 1,428 pp.), and his "Biographical Dictionary of eminent Hebrew *Literati* and *Savans*, past and present."

G.

GAERTNER, FRIEDRICH VON, Chief Surveyor and Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, was born at Coblentz in 1792. He studied

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resides at Brussels.

GAMBIER, Sir
nephew of the la
Gambier, was born
educated at Trin
bridge, where he g
been called to the
Inn, he was appo
corder of Prince of
transferred in 1836
to Madras, where
justiceship from 18
he retired.

GARBETT, Tur
was born about th
was educated at I
Oxford, where he
taking first-class

1852. He has published his ...mpton Lectures," and also "Pre-...nes Academicæ."

ARIBALDI, JOSEPH, was born ...ice, of poor parents, July 22, 1807. ...ing always been fond of the sea, ...made voyages, when very young, ...Rome and to Rome. When he ...four-and-twenty, he became ...d up with Mazzini in a conspi-...against Charles Albert, King of ...nia, and was compelled to quit ...untry. In 1834 he was again in ...e, and was condemned to death ...absence for a similar attempt. ...caped to France, and landed at ...illes, signalizing himself there by ...g the patients in a cholera-hos-...whom the nurses had deserted. ...he sailed in an Egyptian cor-...and offered his services to the ...f Tunis; but the life was not ...g enough for him, and in 1836 ...e his sword to the republic of ...ande, then at war with Brazil. ...clared war on Brazil with six-...en in a vessel of thirty tons, but ...ken prisoner at Gualeguay, and ...ying to escape, was cruelly ...d. After being set at liberty, ...ia fought for Rio Grande, and ...d through a variety of stirring ...tures, in company with his brave ...Anita. He commanded an Ita-...legion of 800 men against the ...ter Rosas, and became cele-...d for the battle of Salto Sant' ...nio. In 1847, on hearing of the ...tion of Pius IX. to the Papacy, ...fered his services, but trans-...them in 1848 to the provisional ...ment of Rome, Charles Albert ...ing them. He was received ...great enthusiasm at Rome, and ...the thick of the struggle which ...d when the French troops at-...d that city. On the entry of the ...ch, Garibaldi fled, the French ...Austrians both hotly pursuing ...During the terrible time which ...ed, his wife sank from exhaus-...and dread. Garibaldi next be-...a manufacturer of soap and ...dles, on Staten Island. Thence ...ed to Valparaiso, and returned to the United States, where the command of the U.S. army was offered him. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Caprera, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs. They numbered 17,000; with them he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala, in May, 1860, and in a short time took Palermo; he thence marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally Naples, which King Francis II. evacuated. On his march to Gaeta he met King Victor Emmanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta subsequently capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he put himself on board a vessel, and went back to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France also deeply chagrined him. His insular retirement was not however of long duration. On the 9th July, 1862, he published at Palermo a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from General Klapka addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. But Garibaldi was not to be deterred from his object. On August 1st he joined a body of volunteers at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo. General Cialdini was then sent by the government at Turin to check the

which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement. He also furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the King of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten since the time of Hadrian. The restoration of the cathedrals at Regensburg and Bamberg were executed chiefly under his direction. Upon the departure of Cornelius from Munich, Gaertner received the appointment of Director of the Academy of Arts.

GAGERN, Baron Heinrich Wilhelm August von, some time first Minister of the Regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in Germany, was born at Beyruth the 20th August, 1799. He received his early education at the military school of Munich, was present at Waterloo, and, after the peace, entered the university of Göttingen, and afterwards studied at Jena and Heidelberg. Notwithstanding his affiliation to secret societies, on leaving Heidelberg he entered the service of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and became private secretary to Grollman, then Minister of the Interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign it. The best part of Gagern's life has been spent in endeavouring to promote the principles of free government in the smaller states of Germany. The whole of his elaborate system fell to the ground through the cautious policy of the late Frederick William, who refused to accept the imperial crown it offered to him. He subsequently fought as Major in the ranks of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and assisted in the ruin of his last hope. In 1852 he retired into private life. In 1856 he published, in three volumes, the life of his brother, General Friedrich von Gagern.

GALLAIT,* Louis, a Belgian historical painter, was born at Tournay in 1810, and studied at Antwerp an Paris. He first exhibited at Brus in 1833, and three years afterwa produced his picture of "Tasso in Cell visited by Montaigne," whi was a brilliant success, and at o established his reputation. His p tures, which are generally on a la scale, represent subjects from t history of the Low Countries, and is held to be one of the greatest living historical painters. His pict of "The Last Moments of Egmo which he painted in 1853, was doubtedly the chief attraction in t Foreign Gallery of the Internati Exhibition of 1862, there ha always a crowd of admiring spe tors before it. "The Abdicatio Charles V.," and "The Last Hom paid to Egmont and Horn," were eminent attractions in the same hibition. Before its close he was tertained at a public dinner in J given to him by the amateurs artists of Great Britain. M. Ga resides at Brussels.

GAMBIER, Sir Edward Jo nephew of the late Admiral J Gambier, was born in 1796, and educated at Trinity College, C bridge, where he graduated. Ha been called to the bar at Linco Inn, he was appointed in 1828 corder of Prince of Wales' Island, transferred in 1836 as a puisne ju to Madras, where he held the c justiceship from 1840 till 1849, w he retired.

GARBETT, The Ven. James, M was born about the year 1800, was educated at Brasenose Colle Oxford, where he graduated B taking first-class honours in 18 He was elected to a Michel fellows at Queen's College, but afterwa became Fellow and Tutor of his form college, Public Examiner at Oxf (1829), Rector of Clayton, Sus (1835), Prebendary of Chichest (1843), and Archdeacon of Chichest (1851). He preached the Bampt Lectures before the University Oxford in 1842, and held the post Professor of Poetry from that date

ıst Charles Albert, King of and was compelled to quit y. In 1834 he was again in nd was condemned to death ence for a similar attempt. d to France, and landed at , signalizing himself there by e patients in a cholera-hos- m the nurses had deserted. sailed in an Egyptian cor- offered his services to the ınis; but the life was not ough for him, and in 1836 is sword to the republic of le, then at war with Brazil. ed war on Brazil with six- n a vessel of thirty tons, but prisoner at Gualeguay, and to escape, was cruelly After being set at liberty, fought for Rio Grande, and rough a variety of stirring s, in company with his brave a. He commanded an Ita- n of 800 men against the Rosas, and became cele- the battle of Salto Sant' In 1847, on hearing of the of Pius IX. to the Papacy, l his services, but trans- m in 1848 to the provisional nt of Rome. Charles Albert posed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs. They numbered 17,000; with them he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala, in May, 1860, and in a short time took Palermo; he thence marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally Naples, which King Francis II. evacuated. On his march to Gaeta he met King Victor Emmanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta subsequently capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he put himself on board a vessel, and went back to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France also deeply chagrined him. His insular retirement was not however of long duration. On the 26th July, 1862, he published at Palermo a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But

rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted, and where he was attended by an eminent English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. He was never brought to trial. His great services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860 induced the king to grant him a pardon, and he was removed to Caprera, where he remained for some time after his tedious convalescence. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. The excitement he caused and the ovations he received from the time he landed on British shores to the moment he quitted them produced a great sensation throughout Europe. In London he was fêted by the *élite* of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of this he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the

the Chamber on the "
ing himself chiefly wit
commercial subjects. H
part in the discussions
introduction of railway
and it was he who was
preventing the state f
indefinitely in eventual
companies. He took
in the reform banque
ceded the revolution
which time he was ap
of Paris, and was Minis
under the Provisional G
this latter capacity h
with a financial crisis,
several important refo
introduced into France
bonded warehouses a
rants. He was elected
the Executive Commis
not re-elected to th
assembly, and retired i
In 1861 he published a
revolutions of 1848 in
which being entirely f
cial documents, has b
received by the public.

GARRETT, Sir Ro
Major-General, son of
Esq., of Ellington, in the
was born in 1794 and en

form of self-sacrifice
s of fiction is aban-
hing nearer nature,

Two years later ap-
ovel, called "Ruth,"
e temptation, error,
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knowledges not the
circumstances, and
expiation of repent-
with the working of
le of ethics founded
of the Bible. Mrs.
rise published some
in a village, which
ed to "Household
the title of "Cran-
recently a tale in
alled "North and
a she returns to the
stricts of Yorkshire,
eaders through the
of a "strike." In
shed a life of the
te Bronté, author of
he has also collected
ished in "Household
er periodicals) into
fa," 2 vols., 1859;
st," 1 vol., 1860;
1861.

ALFRED MARGARET.

Human Face Divine." "The Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Dr. Wolff," the missionary, were taken down from dictation, and edited, in 1860, by Dr. and Mrs. Gatty.

GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE, a French poet, one of the most original writers of his day, was born at Tarves, August 31, 1808, where he commenced his studies, which were continued at the College Charlemagne. He cultivated with Gérard de Nerval the study of the old French dialect; and they were friends until the melancholy end of the latter. M. Gautier had a notion that he was born to be a painter, but, discouraged by his first attempts, he turned his attention to literature. In 1830 he published a first volume of "Poésies," followed by a legend, in verse, "Albertus," and in 1838 he produced a new poem, "La Comédie de la Mort." He has also written novels, vaudevilles, travels, and criticisms. In all his works there is a manifestation of the love of external beauty and a worship of form; art for him being a kind of religion. His writings are scattered over innumerable periodicals. Among his romances we may cite "La Jeune France," "Mademoiselle de Mau-

assisted in the important work, "The Description of the City of Rome," by Plattner, the first idea of which was given by Niebuhr, and which Bunsen subsequently continued. He undertook to execute for this purpose a work under the title "Descriptiones de Regionibus Urbis," comprehending everything known of the topography of ancient Rome; but, unfortunately, this work has never been completed. Gerhard has been a
writer; but a mere cata
numerous works, large
would be of little int
general public. He
graphic, clear in all h
and descriptions. He
the antiquities in the
Rome, Naples, and Be
written on Etruscan mi
cian cups and vases, or
jects of ancient art interesting to the scholar and antiquary. He has been for some years corresponding member of the French Institute, of which he was elected foreign associate in 1860.

GERMINY, Charles Gabriel le Bœgue, Count De, late Governor of the Bank of France, is the son of a gentleman in Normandy, and first entered official life as Prefect of the Department of Seine and Marne in 1830. He subsequently represented Melun in the Chamber of Deputies. After his marriage with the daughter of H. Humann, he became Receiver-General of Melun, and subsequently of the Seine-Inférieure, acquiring in these two offices much varied knowledge of administrative details in connection with financial affairs, which he has since turned to account. During 1848 M. de Germiny was for a short time Minister of Finance. When the Crédit Mobilier and Crédit Foncier societies were founded in 1852, M. de Germiny was selected as president of the latter. It has been no fault of his that it has failed to carry out the objects for which it was created, viz., the relief of agriculture, more especially by facilitating loans on mortgage on moderate and equitable conditions. In the summer of 1857 M. de Germiny succe
Count d'Argout as Govern
Bank of France. He is sai
been opposed to any extensi
paper currency unaccompa
proportionate metallic basis
that account he was as a
less popular among a certai
French financiers than s
were named for the office.
theless his appointment gav
satisfaction in the French
In 1862 he was succeeded i
by M. de Vintry (whom se
Count de Germiny has take
the establishment of many i
and commercial undertaki
pecially in the city of Roue
also Grand Officer of the L
Honour and Vice-President
Council General of the Seine-In

GERSTAECKER, Freder
born at Hamburg, May 1
Disdaining to settle quietly
a commercial life, he emigrate
an apprentice, to New York.
he journeyed on foot to Canada
&c., and took any work th
offered to him, having at
times been a sailor, a jeweller,
keeper, a farmer, and stok
steamboat. About 1842 he
to Germany and published hi
During 1849, 1850, 1851, and
travelled through Rio Janeiro
Ayres, California, and Austr
his subsequent narratives
became very popular, being t
into several languages. H
author also of a story founde
in Java, translated into Eng
published in 1860 under th
"A Wife to Order."

GERVINUS, George Go
German historian and phi
was born at Darmstadt, the 2
1805. He was destined for c
and for some time acted as c
a firm in his native town.
inclinations were to
and in 1826 he wen
delberg. He was Pr
Literature at the
tingen, from wh
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osition of the whole con-
arty. In 1848 Gervinus
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agern; he has, however,
despaired of any reforma-
many under its present
rofesses republican con-
rvinus is better known
s a writer than as a poli-
earliest work was "A
e History of the Anglo-
30), and his more recent
udy on "Shakspeare"
eipsic, 1849–50), and a
Jerman Poetry" (5 vols.,
). In the interval he
several important works
of literature. In 1853
uted and imprisoned for
s contained in his his-
gs, and his imprisonment
p and wide sensation on
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ABRAHAM, M.D., a dis-
ecologist, is a native of
Nova Scotia. His father,
esner, was one of those
repaired thither imme-
the declaration of Ame-
ndence. Dr. Gesner, at
od of his life, displayed

bituminous asphaltum, found in some of the West-India islands, and also in New Brunswick. For this gas Dr. Gesner obtained a patent, and has since partially succeeded in bringing it into use.

GHIKA, ALEXANDER, or GHIKA IX., born in 1795, was elected Hospodar of Wallachia early in the year 1834, and by his establishment of schools and other liberal measures, became very popular. Being opposed partly by the Boyards, partly by the Liberals in the Assembly, he appealed for assistance to Russia. That Government, however, in helping Ghika out of his difficulties, put a stop to all his Liberal designs. In 1841 he became the object of the bitter hatred of the Government of Russia, in consequence of his prosecution of the insurrectionists of Ibraila, with whom the Russian consul at Galatz had been implicated, and he was superseded in his office by Georges Bibesco, on which he went to Vienna, where he stayed till 1853. In 1856 he once more became Hospodar, but somewhat disappointed more ardent friends of Roman nationality by his timidity and lack of energy. The events of 1859 terminated his power

don, for some years prior to 1839, when he was preferred to the rectory of Wiston, Sussex, which he held till his consecration in 1848 to the bishopric of Glasgow. He acted as sub-dean of Exeter for some years, and was translated to Gibraltar in 1864. He is the author of works on the Epistles and Gospels for the various Sundays in the year. His diocese includes Malta and other English possessions in the Mediterranean, and his income consists of an allowance of £1,200 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

GIBSON, John, R.A., a celebrated sculptor, is the son of a market-gardener at Conway, in North Wales, where he was born in 1791. His father removed to Liverpool when his son was about nine years old, with a view of emigrating to America, but was led by circumstances to change his intention and to settle in Liverpool. As a child, John Gibson had shown an instinctive fancy for drawing, and at an early age was in the habit of sketching pictures of such domestic animals as he saw around him. A new world opened upon him at Liverpool, and he tried his youthful hand with success in reproducing upon paper the pictures that he saw in the shop windows. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and subsequently to a carver in wood. About two years later he was relieved from this irksome business by Messrs. Francis, who, detecting his artistic talents, purchased the remainder of his time, and gave the youthful sculptor every encouragement. One of the partners in the firm introduced him to the late William Roscoe, who frequently invited him to his country seat, and allowed him to copy some of the choice specimens of ancient art in his gallery. The friends of Mr. Roscoe, remarking the great promise of future excellence which young Gibson displayed, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of defraying the expense of his journey to Rome, and of a residence of two years in that
Gibson left Eng
1817, and carrie
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and soon earned
being one of his r
trious pupils. Se
account in 1821,
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and Cupid," whic
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Gibson has lent the
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innovation which has
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propriety of adopting
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pressing an opinion. It
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later, having changed his opinions, he resigned his seat, and appealed once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in the interim contested the borough of Cambridge without success. During the interval of his parliamentary career he threw himself heart and soul into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's recent legislation, the minister thought to strengthen his government by incorporating with it some of the leading members of the League, and the great skill, business habits, and persevering character of Mr. Gibson marked him for selection. Accordingly, he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and a Privy Councillor; and held that

under-Lyne, which he still represents. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. In several successive years Mr. Milner Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge," viz., the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by the presentation of a testimonial to him in 1861.

GIBSON,* WILLIAM SIDNEY, F.S.A., Archæologist, was born at Fulham about the year 1815. He was privately educated, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1845. In 1842 he was appointed a Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, and has acted ever since in that capacity in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district. He is the author of "The History of Tynemouth," and of "An Historical Memoir on Northumberland," and other historical works, and of "Lectures and Essays on various Subjects." Mr. Gibson is also a Fellow of the Geological Society, Hon. Member of the Académie des Arts, Sciences, et Belles-Lettres de Dijon, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and is one of the Committee of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham. In the year 1857 the University of Durham conferred on him the hon. degree of M.A., "as an acknowledgment of his good service in the cause of literature and liberal pursuits."

GIFFORD, LADY, Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and sister of the Duchess of Somerset and of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, was born in 1807. In 1825 she became the wife of Captain the Hon. Price Blackwood, who afterwards became Lord Dufferin, and died in 1841. Her ladyship is well known in the fashionable world for her wit and beauty, and like her sister, Mrs. Norton, has courted the Muse successfully, having been a contributor to the "Annuals" and to periodical literature. Her ladyship is mother of Lord Dufferin (whom see).

GILBERT,* JOHN, was born at Blackheath, Kent, in 1817. At an early age he made great exertions to enter the Academy Schools as a student, but failed, in spite of the encouragement of Sir W. Beechey; he was therefore thrown upon his own resources, until eventually he found a friend and instructor in Mr. G. L. About the year 1836 he exhibited a water-colour picture at the Suffolk Street Gallery; in 1838 a "Portrait" at the Academy; and in 1841 "Ophelia" bein painting the Portrait of Anne Boleyn," and "Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho Panza." In 1[illegible] he followed this up by another [illegible] ing from Don Quixote, and "A [illegible] from Tristram Shandy," and in [illegible] "The Education of Gil Blas." [illegible] after this date he quitted the [illegible] of Spanish romance, and for [illegible] years drew his subjects from English history,—"The Murder of Thomas Becket," "The Death of Cardinal Beaufort," &c. In 1852 he exhibited at the British Institution "Peace" and "War," the former illustrating "A Drawing-room at St. James," the latter, "The Charge of Cavalry at Naseby." In 1853 he was elected a Member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters. Mr. Gilbert is [illegible] widely known as a wood-draftsman; he has contributed largely in this way to the *Illustrated London News*, [illegible] his name is associated with nearly [illegible] the best modern illustrated editions of British authors.

GILBERT, JOHN GRAHAM, [illegible] native of Glasgow, and was born [illegible] 1794. He became a student of the Royal Academy of Edinburgh [illegible] somewhat past the usual age, obtained the gold medal, and subsequently visited Italy to complete his artistic education by the study of the [illegible] masters. Returning to his native country, he took to portrait-painting, in which he has risen to acknowledged eminence. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Royal Academy of Scotland.

ıcational, antiquarian, ical subjects. Among ɔrtant works which he translated, are "The ranc," of the Venerable rs of St. Thomas of "Codex Apocryphus ıti," "Sculptores Græci rentii Comœdiæ," "Se- mmen," and "The Works d the Great." He is r of "Life and Times of eat," "Life and Letters Becket," "The History " "The History of istory of the Ancient rst Lessons on Common tory Book of English

N, THE REV. GEORGE, popular essayist, was at Comrie, where his inister of the Secession ring been educated for and duly licensed, he l minister of the School- at Dundee, where he his professional avoca- ıg cultivated an early ature with success, he writer of a series of rtraits" in the *Dumfries* Scotland, and has contributed to the *Scottish Review*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *The Eclectic*, *British Quarterly Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, &c. He is now (1864) understood to be engaged upon a poem of a somewhat elaborate character, entitled "Night," and he also contemplates writing the Lives of the Principal British Poets of the Nineteenth Century.

GILLIES, MISS MARGARET, Artist, is a native of Scotland, and was born early in the present century. Though not educated professionally, family reasons and domestic circumstances called on her for exertion, and she at once applied herself to the study of painting. She became a pupil of Frederick Cruikshank, and devoted herself to miniature painting, in which she made satisfactory progress. In this branch of art she soon acquired a good position in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which she has steadily maintained. She has also studied oil-painting, first in London, and afterwards in Paris under Henry Scheffer; enjoying the great advantage of frequenting his studio, and that of his celebrated brother, Ary Scheffer. She has exhibited several successful portraits

army, was born in Loraine county, Ohio, in the year 1828. He was originally destined for the medical profession, but his tastes not tending that way, he was admitted into the Academy at West Point in 1845, where he graduated in 1849, at the head of his class. In the same year he was employed as Second Lieutenant of Engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads, where he remained until 1852. From that date until 1856 he performed the duties of Assistant-Instructor in Practical Engineering at West Point, where he received his promotion to a first lieutenancy. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged at New York in purchasing and forwarding materials for fortifications, and also in the construction of a new fort at Sandy Hook. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was promoted Captain of Engineers, and attached to General Sherman's staff on the South Carolina expedition. In this capacity he commenced operations against Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River, Georgia, Feb. 1862, and personally commanded the assaulting party when that fort was reduced. He also wrote an able volume describing the details of the siege. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the west as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, of the Department of the Ohio. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed to a division in the army of Kentucky, when he succeeded in defeating the Confederate forces under General Pegram, near Somerset, March 30, 1863. Upon this success he was ordered to relieve General Hunter in South Carolina, when he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. By his energy he succeeded in landing troops on Folly Island, in surprising and carrying the works on Morris Island, and in storming the powerful stronghold of Fort Wagner, July, 1863. He has somewhat tarnished his military reputation by the employment of a new weapon in modern warfare, a combustible c "Greek fire," which deals wh sale destruction wherever it and which he not only against the defences of Charl but inhumanly threw among the warlike inhabitants of the city Notwithstanding all the efforts Federal forces, the heroic de of Charleston are at this time 1864) still unsubdued.

GILPIN, Charles, was b Temple Street, Bristol, in 181 was brought up to trade. He member of the Society of Fri member of the Common Co London (in which capacity h ried the abolition of Street Chairman of the National Fr Land Society, Director of the Eastern Railway, and of the N Provident Institution, and Ch of the Metropolitan and Pro Bank. He was elected in the L interest for Northampton, in and appointed Secretary to the Law Board on the return of Palmerston to office in June, 18

GIRARDIN, Émile de, a journalist, was born in Switzer legally unknown parents, about While employed in the office stockbroker, he passed under name of Émile Delamothe, bu denly he claimed his real nam took, by authority, that of G Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten after, was declared to be his fat a commission of the Chamber puties, and under this latter n made his literary *début*. "E (1827) was his first production next came "Au Hasard" (1828). 1831 he married Mdlle. D Gay, one of the muses of the R tion, and whose literary abilities lustre to the name of her hus The revolution of February him an Inspector of the Fine Shortly after that event he fo the *Journal des Connaissances* and other periodicals. At the time he dabbled in all sorts of mercial affairs, as the mines of Bérain, the physionotype, the "

ıire," for which he was dized by Guizot (1835). rith an adroit man of ; M. Boutemy, he pro- *esse* newspaper, since be- rated throughout Europe, s at first announced as a ıeaper journal than any d in France; and as the ɔint-stock company. The ly succeeded; in 1836 *La* ed, and took its place at ılar favourite. Girardin ɔf belonging to no party, is motto, *Au jour le jour.* ɔpigraph, and the pecu- s of his speculation, he , and renounced, in turn, r and every opposition ro principles only has he t—hostility to England r of Russia. Girardin ted the "feuilleton," as ı novel or tale, written in *ıdum* fashion, of which ıns are published daily. 'umas, Georges Sand, Frédéric Soulie, and , were engaged by him at es of remuneration, and ded the circulation of his 1834 Girardin obtained a Chamber of Deputies by of the ministry, of which an ardent supporter. In t occurred which leaves stain on his memory. by personal animosity sire to improve the spe- which he had embarked, Armand Carrel, of the grossly in the columns of that a duel ensued, in f the truest patriots in ɔy the hand of an adven- ıe Revolution of 1848 he arly active, and received ıds of Louis-Philippe his cation. Girardin quite rever, in gaining the f any considerable body rymen, and has justified t of his public life the ɔestowed upon him of ɔle," the Weathercock. It is doubtful whether he has any fixed principle. The *coup d'état* sent M. de Girardin out of France; but after the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and Girardin was permitted to return to Paris, and re-issue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856, however, he sold his share in *La Presse* for £32,000. A widower in 1855, he espoused, in 1856, the daughter of a retired postmaster of Vienne, created countess by the duke of Nassau.

GIRDLESTONE, The Rev. Charles, M.A., was born March 6, 1797, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, in first-class honours, and was subsequently elected fellow of Balliol College. He held the University offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, became Vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire, 1826; Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, 1837; and finally Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in 1847. Mr. Girdlestone is a voluminous author on religious subjects. His works include "A Family Commentary on the Bible," in 6 vols. 8vo. (1832—42), "The Books of Psalms, according to the two authorized translations, in parallel columns, with marginal notes" (1836), "A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Translation of the Psalms," as also of several sermons, and pamphlets on sanitary and social subjects. He has also edited, jointly with the Rev. W. A. Osborne, "The Works of Horace for Young Persons." The Rev. E. Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol, is his younger brother.

GIUGLINI, Antonio, an eminent tenor singer, who shares with Mario the highest place on the Italian lyric stage, was born at Feanes, in the Roman States, in 1826. He received his early instruction from Cellini, Maestro di Capella at Fermo, and began his public career by singing in little duets between the acts at the theatre in that town. He subsequently appeared at Venice, Milan, and Naples, where he rapidly became popular. In

1857 he was engaged by Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he achieved a decided success, which he still retains in England. He has also sung in public at Madrid, Turin, and in other continental capitals, where he is equally a favourite as here.

GLADSTONE, The Right Hon. William Ewart, is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a wealthy merchant of Liverpool. He was born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and where he graduated, taking a double first class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was chosen, at the general election of December, 1832, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, conspired to recommend him to Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in the February following to the post of Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, together with his ministerial leader, in the following month of April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in September, 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position, it became his duty to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government, and in the discharge of this duty his mercantile origin and connection proved of great service. It is known that the revision of the British Tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When brought before the House of Commons, this laborious work was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was co plete in its mastery of general pr ciples; and it received the sanc of both Houses with scarcely an al ation. In May, 1843, Mr. Glads succeeded the Earl of Ripon as Pr dent of the Board of Trade, but signed that office in the early pa 1845. In January, 1846, Sir R Peel announced his intention to pose a modification of the exi corn laws. Mr. Gladstone, who recently succeeded Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) in the post of Secre of State for the Colonies, adher the leader under whose colour he entered upon ministerial life; possibly, being unwilling to re under obligations to the late du Newcastle, who sided strongly w the opposition party, he resigned representation of Newark, and mained for several months withou seat in Parliament. At the gener election of 1847, however, he w chosen the colleague of the late S Robert Harry Inglis, as member f the University of Oxford. In t Parliament of 1847–52, the questio of University Reform and the remov of Jewish disabilities were frequent and earnestly agitated in the Low House. Though Mr. Gladstone's ea sympathies no doubt bound h strongly to the High Church a Tory party, yet he felt that on bo these points the exigencies of t times required that some concessi should be made. He consequen found himself frequently opposed his former friends, and eventua separated himself from the gr body of the Conservative party, refusing to accept office under Earl of Derby on the formation of short-lived ministry in Febru 1852. At the general election of July following, Mr. Gladstone w again returned by the University Oxford, but not without a sharp a severe contest. In the following N vember, it was mainly in consequen of his brilliant speech against budget of Mr. Disraeli that the Di ministry were thrown out of o

the Board of Trade, again
he greatest assistance to
breaking up of the Aber-
nistration, or rather, we
on its reconstruction under
erston at the opening of
55, Mr. Gladstone at first
o occupy the same post;
ned it in the course of a
on finding that it was not
n of the ministry collec-
pose the vote of censure
he resolution of Mr. Roe-
our of the appointment of
e of Inquiry into the state
ih army before Sebastopol,
ses of its sufferings. For
after that date Mr. Glad-
no public office, but con-
elf for a time with lending
'almerston's ministry an
t support. In the winter
he was sent on a special
the Ionian Islands, to ar-
in difficulties which had
he administration of that
; and in the following
sumed office under Lord
as Chancellor of the Ex-
hich important post he
(1864). In this capacity
ainly instrumental in the

followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," each in one volume octavo, stamped him, whilst still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as unfolded in these treatises, as we need scarcely say, had been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. At their first appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published by him in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification of the restrictions on commerce imposed by the then existing corn laws, and gave an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842, to which we have alluded above. In 1851 he gave to the world a work of a different kind, and one which created considerable interest both at home

position on their behalf; and Lord Aberdeen's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1859 he published an elaborate work on Homer, in three volumes octavo. In July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but declined to forsake his former constituents. Mr. Gladstone is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

GLEIG, The Rev. George Robert, Author, was born in 1796, the son of a Scottish bishop. He was educated at Glasgow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen, but, after keeping six terms, chose the army as a profession. He received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the Duke of Wellington in the spring of 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed subsequently the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, and was severely wounded at the capture of that city. He subsequently returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and in the same year to the rectory of Ivychurch, both in Kent. In 1844 he was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-general to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, he was appointed Inspector-general of Military Schools. Mr. Gleig is a prebendary of St. Paul's. He is a fertile author, having written, besides "The Subaltern," "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The Life of Warren Hastings," "Memoirs of Sir Th Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea C lege and Chelsea Pensioners," "C sea Veterans," "Chronicles of W tham," "Country Curate," " Family History of England," " many Visited," "The Hussar," " litary History of Great Bri "Two Volumes of Sermons," " dier's Help to Divine Truth," "Th Old and New," and some other b and magazine contributions. He since contributed to literature " Life of the Duke of Welling which, originally made up, in from a translation of M. Brial interesting work, has since bee written and published in one vo as "The People's Edition."

GLENCORSE, Lord. (*See* Ind

GLENELG, The Right Lord, better known under the of the Right Hon. Charles Grant, son of the late C. Grant, Esq., years M.P. for Inverness-shire, brother of the late Right Hon. R Grant, some time Governor of Bo He was born in India in 1780, was educated at Magdalen Co Cambridge, where he graduat high honours in 1801. In 180 was called to the bar at Lin Inn, but never practised, pref his chance of political to legal nours. In 1807 he entered P ment as M.P. for Fort Rose, which he represented without i ruption till 1818, when he was el for Inverness-shire, and sat for county until his elevation to Peerage in 1825. He was Chief cretary for Ireland for some under Lord Liverpool's admini tion. From 1823 to 1827 he the post of Vice-President of Board of Trade, and was Preside the Board of Control under Grey's administration. He held Secretaryship of State for the C nies for some time under Lord bourne's government, but resig the seals in January, 1839, when retired from official life.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTO The Right Rev. Charles Jo

rize in 1843, on "The
f the Sabbath." In 1848
ointed to the small living
n Rutlandshire, which he
1858, and in the same year
hosen to succeed Dean
Professor of Divinity in
ge, London. In 1859 he
ed Hulsean Lecturer, and
lowing year was elected
fessor of Divinity at Cam-
1861 he accepted the
Exeter, and was promoted
f Gloucester and Bristol in
Bishop is the author of
d Grammatical Commen-
the Epistles of St. Paul
ians and Ephesians, Phi-
olossians, Thessalonians,
and on the "Pastoral
"Historical Lectures on
our Lord," &c. He has
ed a "Treatise on Analy-
."

ABELLA, a distinguished
born at Edinburgh, May
The strict Presbyterian
r family led them to op-
lination for the stage, but
risit to England, chance
among a company of ama-
were engaged in getting
and opened her series of performances in September, 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Catherine. During the season of 1849 she supported not merely her old characters with increasing effect, but undertook various fresh ones, among which should be especially enumerated those of Margaret of Anjou; Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra; and Julia, in the "Hunchback." During the third year of her performances, Miss Glyn achieved a new triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress. She produced a great impression also as Bianca, in "Fazio," and in 1852 put the crowning point to her professional fame, by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play of that name. Miss Glyn is married to Mr. Dallas, of the *Times*.

GODDARD, ARABELLA, pianist, the younger daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, was born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany,

they spent several years, during which time she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the Revolution of February, 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform, at Buckingham Palace, before her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, who highly complimented her on her playing. The finishing of her musical education was then entrusted to Thalberg. Under his able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was most surprising. She made her first appearance in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30th, 1850; and in the following October she made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of her master Thalberg, with marked success. From that date she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by her master Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at her Majesty's Theatre were chiefly confined to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classic compositions. Miss Goddard subsequently became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony. In 1854 she left England for a tour on the Continent, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts everywhere, and everywhere meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, since which she has constantly increased in popular favour. She married, in 1860, Mr. Davison, a musical critic, but still, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name.

GODKIN,* JAMES, A Journalist, was born at (Wexford, about the year 18 ing studied for the Church, the Dissenting ministry i pastor of a congregation a He subsequently became missionary in connection Irish Evangelical Society. quence of differences with about the publication of pamphlet, he resigned his devoted himself to liter politics, in which he has b santly engaged for twent London and elsewhere. He of the *Christian Patriot*, established in Belfast, th *derry Standard*, and the D *Express*, with which he nected for eight or nine ye 1860 he has occupied the post of Irish Correspond *Times*. He is the autho Outcast: a Story of the M formation;" "A Guide to of Christ," "The Touchst thodoxy," "Apostolic Ch "The Rights of Ireland essay, "A Popular Histo land," "Religion and Ed India," "History of Ed Ireland," "Illustrated England," from 1820 to 18 numerous essays, chiefly hi the *North British Review*, t *Review*, and other periodic

GODWIN, GEORGE, F.R the son of an architect, w Brompton, Middlesex, in In 1835 he was rewarded from the Royal Institute Architects for an "Essay crete," which was afterw lated into several langu 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of Lond following year he became founders and honorary s the London Art Union. buted largely to the *Civ and Architect's Journal*, *Journal*, &c., and has been the *Builder* since 1844. A chief works as an archite

Memorials of Workers,"
ow for Life," &c.

IMIDT, MADAME, better
r maiden name of Jenny
daughter of Mr. Lind, a
guages in Stockholm, in
e was born, October 21,
ree years old she could
r any piece she had once
nine she was placed, by
f Madame Lundberg, a
rees at Stockholm, under
mous teacher of music.
, manager of the Court
disinclined, however, to
us's recommendation of
pupil, on account of her
sonal attractions; but
her sing, he caused her
entered at the Musical
ere she made rapid pro-
acted repeatedly in
rts on the Stockholm
ier twelfth year, when
es lost their sweetness.
ng four years she studied
stically, until one day,
rth act of Meyerbeer's
Diable" was to be per-
grand concert, and the
ts of the city declined to
ble *rôle* of Alice. Berg

during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin. She subsequently sang at Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable," and then followed a series of unparalleled triumphs in the operas of "Norma," "Sonnambula," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio, "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding musical scholarships in honour of Mendelssohn. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851. In the same year she married M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared, however, in 1855, and once more in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864 for a limited period. She is well known for her generous disposition, which has been the means of adding many thousands of pounds to the charitable institutions of every country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, HERMANN, German painter and astronomer, was born

Romeo and Juliet," was commanded by the Minister of State. But it is less as a painter than as an astronomer that M. Goldschmidt is known. Led, subsequently, by chance to the study of astronomy, he has obtained a celebrity by the discovery of seven telescopic planets. Most of those planets are now named and classified —Lutetia (15th Nov., 1852); Pomona (26th Oct., 1854); Atalanta (5th Oct., 1854); Harmonia (31st March, 1856); Daphne (22nd May, 1856); and others 27th May, 1857, and 2nd Feb., 1858. What is the more extraordinary in these discoveries is the insignificance of the mechanical means employed by the amateur astronomer. It was in his studio, on the sixth floor of the Café Procope, in Paris, and with a common telescope, that the artist made his successful researches. He has, besides, pointed out more than ten thousand stars which are wanting in the maps of the Academy of Berlin. His time since then has been shared between his pictures and the treatises relative to his scientific discoveries. The Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded him the grand astronomical prize. The growing feebleness of his sight, however, threatens to compel him to relinquish his celestial observations.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Meyer Aaron, a Danish novelist and journalist, of a Jewish family, born at Vordingbord, Jutland, October 26, 1819, edited at first some provincial journals, and founded, in 1840, at Copenhagen, the *Corsair*, a weekly satirical journal, certain articles in which subjected him to imprisonment (1843). Under the pseudonym of Adolf Meyer, Goldschmidt published "A Jew" (En Jöde, 1845), a faithful picture of the private manners of his co-religionists, which has been translated into English (1851, 3 vols. 8vo.). His novel, "The Homeless One" (Hjemløse), was published 1853-57, in 3 vols. This writer has several times traversed Western Europe, and in 1853 was sent on a mission to Austria, to examine the schools instituted in behalf of the manufactu lation.

GOLOVIN, Ivan (Princ a Russian author, born a was exiled on political gr took refuge in England, w naturalized in 1843. The 1848 led him first to p France and next to Germa a journey into Poland, und is said, to rouse the Polish r he returned to Paris in 184 banished from there, and refuge in England. Aft journey to Paris, whence he banished, and a residenc mont, where he edited th *Turin*, from 1851 to 1852, to reside definitely in En has written various wor which are "Esprit de Politique" (1843); "Pierr (1844); "La Russie sous (1845); "Types et Curati (1847); "The Russian U (Der Russische Onkel To 1853), &c. "The Caucas Historical, Political, an Point of View" (1853); " Alexander I." (1858); and in Russia" (1859).

GOMM, Sir Will nard, K.C.B., the son Lieut.-Col. W. Gomm, w 1784, and entered the 9 ensign in 1798. He ser operations in Holland in active service in the where he was present at of Roliça, Vimiera, and C in most of the subseque ments; he also took part paign of 1815, and at of Waterloo was qua general to the division u Picton. At the close of was made a K.C.B., and for distinguished services f to the Guards. In 1839 pointed to the command of in Jamaica, and, returni land in 1841, assumed the of the northern district; following year was appointe and commander-in-chief of

"The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the case of Infants," and "The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist," a vindication of the reformed doctrine on the subject against the teaching of Archdeacons Denison and Wilberforce and Dr. Pusey.

GOODFORD, THE REV. CHARLES OLD, D.D., is the second son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, and was born in the year 1812. He was educated upon the foundation at Eton, and proceeded thence as Scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He subsequently held for many years the post of an Assistant Master at Eton, to the Head-mastership of which college he was appointed in 1853, on the promotion of the late Dr. Hawtrey to the provostship. He succeeded Dr. Hawtrey in the provostship of Eton in February, 1862.

GOODWIN, CHARLES WYCLIFFE, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, in 1817. He was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was subsequently chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a Fellow in 1847, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He is the editor of the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac," the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica," and of a "Greek Fragment upon Magic." He also edited the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act," the "Succession Duty Act," and the "Probate Act." He is the author of an essay on "Hieratic Papyri" (Cambridge Essays, 1858), and of "The Mosaic Cosmogony," published in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews."

GOODWIN, THE VERY REV. HARVEY, Dean of Ely, was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, and graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was subsequently Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his Colle incumbency of St. E Cambridge, from 184 part of which time he Lectureship in the is the author of works, including a ' St. Matthew and St. Lectures" (1855–6) the Church Catechi mons, University Se also of some mathe including an "Elem Mechanics," "Probl in Mathematics," &c

GORDON, LADY known as Miss Luc daughter of Mrs. A Sir Alexander Duff Commissioner of Inheriting on the m of the literary abilit Norwich, she has fo lowed in the footste as a careful translat has introduced some the acquaintance of Among these may Niebuhr's "Greek volume published du "The Amber Wit French in Algiers;" of Feuerbach's "C Ranke's "History of and Vanessa," a no the French of Léon dinand and Maximi "The Village Doct Comtesse d'Arbouvi Moltke's "Russian 1828–9 on the Dan peared during the s

GORDON, SIR J Admiral R.N., G.C. the late Charles Wardhouse, Aberde born in the year 1 the navy at an earl part in Lord Brid Basques Roads, and St. Vincent and th employed in the Ad frigate actions in 1 leg in the second. served with distinc

ie expedition to the
aptured Alexandria,
and was engaged at
Orleans. He was
Governor of Green-
1840, and was pro-
ost of Governor in
a pension of £300
s of his leg.

IUS, Hungarian Ge-
February 5th, 1818,
entered the military
where he completed
course of study in
ng talents were re-
was appointed at
ngarian body-guard,
he was promoted to
in the Palatinal
t the army in order
y at Prague; but the
in Hungary called
and he hastened to
placed his sword at
ie Hungarian minis-
s of his conduct at-
ion of Kossuth, and,
be his rival, Görgei
been his favourite.
in the service, and
f Schwechat he as-
ommand of the Hun-
l while he occupied
howed great military
driven out of Raab
z, it being impos-
efend the place with
he was then obliged
l retreat. He was
t Windschacht, and
y a bold retreat over
ntain. It was soon
is troubles with the
egan. Twice he was
s command, and on
it, was alternately
shed. On the 11th
the Governor and
and Kossuth made
a his place. Shortly
Hungarian forces laid
to the Russians. It
call this an act of
art of Görgei; whe-
not is not certainly
known, but the circumstances of the army and country seem to have been desperate enough to warrant the measure. The most suspicious part of the affair appears to have been the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, which was prescribed as his residence, but was afterwards allowed to change it on parole, and he then pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. He has since published a narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," 2 vols., 1851. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GORTSCHAKOFF,* ALEXANDER MICHAELOWITSCH, a Russian statesman, and cousin of the celebrated general who defended Sebastopol, was born in 1798, and educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. He commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode. In 1824 he was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London; in 1830, *chargé-d'affaires* to the court of Tuscany; and in 1832 was attached for the first time to the Legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the then Russian ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg. During the events of 1848–9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. During the Eastern question, the Prince was ambassador at Vienna, and it was at his instance that the Russian government accepted the four points which were the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856. In the following year he was recalled to St. Petersburg to replace M. de Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A proclamation

of his, very hostile to the Western Powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention. His policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has also been freely commented upon; but these events are too recent for us to hazard an opinion upon them. Prince Gortschakoff still holds (Oct. 1864) the portfolio for foreign affairs.

GOSS, JOHN, Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Roy nist of St. Paul's Cathedr n in the year 1800, at Far , his father, Joseph Goss t of that place. Early i ame one of the "young the Chapel Royal, St. J the charge of the late Joh ith. He was afterwards a late Thomas Attwood, an him as organist of St. Paul's in 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss is the author of various orchestral compositions (MSS.), including overtures in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. Amongst the latter may be mentioned his anthem, "If we believe," and a dirge composed for the funeral of the duke of Wellington in 1852, and his anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S., was born at Worcester in 1810, but was removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he early imbibed a love of natural history. In 1827 he went, in a mercantile capacity, to Newfoundland, where he occupied his leisure by collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years, he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity, for three years; after which he travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making there a copious collection of drawings of insects fine lepidoptera of 1839 he returned to the following year he Canadian Naturalist Gosse visited Jam eighteen months in t study of the zoology cent island; publishi the results of his res Birds of Jamaica," a ist's Sojourn in Jam position of numerous and other subjects, Society for Prom Knowledge, now o years, during which to turn his attentio scope, by the aid of recent researches ha conducted. The Brit constituted his favo study, and he has immense number of ings and observation a monograph on this Ill health driving hi Mr. Gosse pursued tions which were giv in "A Naturalist's Devonshire Coast." a prominent share in those public and pr of living marine an now so popular, and year published "T "A Manual of Mari "Tenby; a Sea-side H and in 1857, "Omph to untie the Geolog the autumn of that from London to resi bourhood of Torquay tain greater faciliti out the most import "Actinologia Britan of the British Sea Corals," which wa January, 1860. Sin published "Even scope," "Letters Natural History, of Natural His Gosse was elec Royal Society.

a, and capture of Suri-
eded to the Peninsula
nmanded the 87th at
'alavera, Barossa, Vit-
le, for which engage-
'ed a cross. He also
is regiment at the
and Tariffa, where he
the head. At Barossa,
tured the eagle of the
iment, and at Vittoria
shal Jourdan. At Ni-
ain severely wounded.
the land force at the
on, for which he was
and during nearly the
erations in China, for
he was made a baro-
9th December, 1843,
wing of the army of
eated a Mahratta force
and captured 56 guns,
and 1846, the army
mand, supported by
then Governor-Gene-
, defeated the Sikh
kee, Ferozeshah, and
which services he re-
nks of both Houses
and was raised to the
ng the last desperate
the Sikhs in 1848–9,

1817, and in 1829 was sent, with a family who were leaving his native village, to America, and spent two years in Oneida county; we next find him in New York, following the business of a bookbinder. Here he fell into drunken habits, when in October, 1842 he was urged by a young friend to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and from that time he became a changed man. He not only practised total abstinence, but began to advocate the principle from the platform. His powers as a speaker were soon developed, and his reputation as an orator spread through the American continent. He visited the Southern States and Canada, and invariably left behind him a deep impression of his eloquence and power. But the chief scene of his labours was in the Northern States. In Massachusetts the influence of his oratory was so powerful, that his presence and advocacy were eagerly sought, and in the two years succeeding his reformation he travelled more than 12,000 miles, delivered 605 lectures, and obtained 31,760 signatures to the pledge! The fame of his talents now reached England, and the London temperance

thousands of reclaimed drunkards and happy homes are said to give evidence of the practical value of his labours. Finding that he was doing a great work, the committee of the Leagues above named urged a further stay; but his engagements in America prevented this; he promised, however, that he would return as early as possible. He went back to America with new laurels gained by his oratory in Europe, and then addressed crowded audiences in many towns and cities of the United States, until in July, 1857, he redeemed his promise and returned to this country, where he laboured with success and with increasing popularity until August, 1860, when he finally returned to America. He published an autobiography in 1845.

GOULBURN, The Rev. Edward Meyrick, D.D., is a son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., serjeant-at-law, and was born about the year 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking

the Royal Gardens at
a taste for botany
was added to his p
zoology. Shortly at
moved to London, as
afford a widér and
scope for his studies.
series of birds from t
of India came into
and as this was the
of any extent whi
England from the
range, Mr. Gould atte
tion of one hundre
was published in 183
of "A Century of
Himalaya Mountain
of this work was s
duce the author to c
of a more extensive
birds of Europe. T
by a monograph of
tidæ," and a monogr
gonidæ," on the com
Mr. Gould left Engla
in the spring of 1838
of studying the nat
of that country. T
visit was "The Bir

new work on "The Birds of Great Britain."

GRAHAM, THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the [illegible], was born on the 20th December, [illegible], at Glasgow, where his father [illegible] on business as a merchant and manufacturer. After being educated [illegible] the Glasgow Grammar School, he [illegible] entered at the university of that [illegible] and in 1826 took the degree of [illegible]. Having spent two years in Edinburgh, Mr. Graham returned to his native place, established a laboratory [illegible] the practical study of chemistry, [illegible] figured as lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute. Elected Anderson Professor at Glasgow, he held [illegible] office till 1837, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry in the London University. He [illegible] that professional position till [illegible], when, on the retirement of Sir [illegible] Herschel, he was elevated to [illegible] Mastership of the Mint. Mr. Graham's scientific acquirements are [illegible] by the discoveries which he made, and the works of which he [illegible] author. Among the most remarkable of the former is the law of diffusion of gases, to which the [illegible] Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh was awarded in 1834, his [illegible] on the constitution of [illegible] and other salts, and his [illegible] of the diffusion of liquids, [illegible] of the new method of separation [illegible] as dialysis, which were rewarded by the Copley Medal of the [illegible] Society in 1862. Among the [illegible] celebrated of the latter we may [illegible] "Elements of Chemistry," [illegible] has passed through two editions in England, and been extensively circulated in Germany. In 1836 [illegible] Graham was elected a Fellow of [illegible] Royal Society, and in 1848 a corresponding Member of the Academy [illegible] of the Institute of France. [illegible] he was created an Honorary [illegible] by the University of Oxford.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, BISHOP OF, [illegible] RIGHT REV. HENRY COTTERILL, [illegible], son of the *Rev. Joseph Cotterill*, honorary canon of Norwich, was born in 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman, and also ninth Classic in 1835. Having taken orders, he went to India as a Chaplain in one of the presidencies, but returning to England, he became Vice-Principal and afterwards Principal of Brighton College. In 1859 he was consecrated to the newly-founded see of Graham's Town, South Africa, in which he succeeded Dr. Armstrong. Dr. Cotterill is the author of a work on "The Seven Ages of the Church," and some smaller theological works.

GRAMONT, ANTOINE-AGINOR-ALFRED, DUC DE, a French diplomatist, precedingly Duc de Guiche, since the death of his father (March 3, 1854), Prince de Bidache, was born at Paris, August 14, 1819. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to enter the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life the 2nd December, 1852, and was sent successively as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel, to Stuttgard (1852), to Turin (April, 1853), and as Ambassador to Rome (1857), which post he held till 1861. He contributed, as the French minister at Turin, to induce Piedmont to enter into the alliance of the Western powers against Russia. He is commander of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Frederic of Wurtemburg, and of that of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. He married in 1848 a daughter of Lord Mac-Kinnon, by whom he has four children.

GRANIER, ADOLPHE, better known as GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, a French publicist and deputy, was born at Cassagnac (Gers). He was educated in the Lyceum of Toulouse, and came to Paris in 1832, where he wrote in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the direction of Victor Hugo. Between that period and 1850, when he joined the *Constitutionnel*, to which he contributed for several years, he wrote in or

edited various political journals, distinguishing himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents; so violent, indeed, were the attacks of the ministerial journal, *L'Époque*, which he edited, that the journals attacked refused to reply, which reserve was then called "the conspiracy of silence." He entered the *Corps Législatif* in 1852 as member for Gers, and was re-elected in 1857. Apart from journalism, he has published several important works, among which may be cited the "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises" (1837), announced as the introduction of a "Histoire Universelle;" "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Ennoblies" (1840); "Voyage aux Antilles Françaises" (1842-44, 2 vols. 8vo.); "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française" (1850, 4 vols. 8vo.); a collection of "Œuvres littéraires" (1852); besides a host of literary articles and pamphlets. In 1840 he made a voyage to the French West Indies, described in one of the works above cited, where he married a lady of Creole extraction. He is still (1864) a constant contributor to the French journals in the Imperialist interest.

GRANT, Sir Alexander, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., of Dalry, North Britain, was born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. In 1860 he became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College at Madras. Sir Alexander Grant is well known to the world of scholars by an edition of "The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes," published by him in 1854.

GRANT, General Si
G.C.B., fifth son of Franc
of Kilgraston, N.B., a
Francis Grant, R.A., wa
He entered the army
served with distinction
Lord Saltoun in Chin
quently in India. He
the battle of Sobraon, a
the 9th Lancers during
the Punjaub campaig
and was present in al
ments. He became br
1854, and served most
India through the mut
at the close of which h
K.C.B. He was furt
with the Grand Cross
the Bath in 1860, for
command of the militar
the war with China in

GRANT, Sir John
son of the late Sir Johr
of Rothiemurchus, I
who was M.P. for Tavi
was born about the y
entered the East-Ind
1826, and having pass
through various subord
the Financial depart
successively Deputy-S
Government of India i
and Judicial departmer
the Government of B
some years a member o
Council, and Lieutena
Bengal; this latter
during the trying perio
mutiny, 1857-9. He
K.C.B., Civil division,

GRANT, Sir Patric
son of the late Major J
Auchterblair, co. Elgi
1804, and entered the
of the East-India Con
Having served for ma
distinction on the sta
took part in the battl
pore and Moodkee, an
C.B. for his services a
afterwards held some
posts, and in 1856
Commander-in-Chief
army. He succeeded
in June, 1857, as Comm

in India, at the period of
and was made a K.C.B.
C. to the Queen for his
that capacity. He is
a daughter of Viscount

, FRANCIS, R.A., is the
the late Francis Grant,
graston, Perthshire, and
eneral Sir J. Hope Grant,
was born in 1803, and
d at the Royal Academy
s elected an Associate in
in 1851. Of the many
ities whose charms have
al attraction to his can-
Marchioness of Water-
dies Howard, Lady Rod-
auclerk, &c. Among the
the other sex whom he
may be named Macaulay,
khart, Sir Edward Land-
Hardinge, Gough, Camp-
Palmerston, Clyde, Rus-
brother Sir J. H. Grant.
. Grant's earlier pictures
a class which he has since
ltivate; such as, in 1837,
of His Majesty's Stag-
ainted for the Earl of
. Containing forty-six
celebrated sportsmen, it
much attention, and was
y engraved. The "Mel-
which followed, was pur-
the Duke of Wellington,
graved.

T, JAMES, was born at
ayshire, about the year
before he was nineteen
ontributor to the *States-*
ndon evening paper, and
ries of forty essays in the
Magazine, under the title
ry Hours." In 1827 he
e *Elgin Courier*, which
reputation hardly second
ny other provincial journal
the Tweed. Whilst thus
e found time to bring out
gin Annual and the *Elgin*
Magazine, his writings in
highly commended by Sir
ott. In 1834 he removed
and after a short connection with the *Chronicle*, then under Mr. Black, he attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, of which he became editor in 1850, a position which he still (1864) holds. Mr. Grant is known also as the author of several successful works of contemporary sketches and in general literature. "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," 2 vols.; "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," 2 vols.; "The Great Metropolis," 2 vols.; "The Bench and the Bar," 2 vols.; "Sketches in London," 1 vol., &c. He has also been a frequent contributor to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he was for a long time both editor and proprietor. Mr. Grant has also written very extensively on theological subjects. He is author of a series of works of a purely religious character, consisting of eight volumes. Most of these works have had a large sale. "God is Love," "Our Heavenly Home," are each in their seventh edition. These works are remarkable for their entire freedom from sectarianism, and are addressed to evangelical readers of all Christian denominations.

GRANT, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh, August 1, 1822. His father, Captain John Grant, a cadet of the Corrimony Grants of Inverness-shire, served throughout the Peninsular war under Lord Hill, and his brother, G. Watson Grant, was the first president of the Scottish Academy. When only ten years old, he sailed for America with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers for Newfoundland. The younger Grant was several years with the troops in America, and his education was principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd Foot; he then joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to

literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain," 3 vols., was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." His next work was "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 1848. Then came "Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange," 1 vol., 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 4 vols., 1850; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, 1 vol., 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots," 3 vols., 1857; "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," 1 vol., 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," 2 vols., 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," 2 vols., 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écossais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," and "The Yellow Frigate," 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," and "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," 1856; "Laura Everingham," 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," "The Cavaliers of Fortune," 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," and "Legends of the Black Watch," 1859; "Mary of Lorraine," 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," 1861; "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," 1862; "Captain of the Guard," 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," 1863; "Second to None," 3 vols., 1864. Most of these works have reappeared in America; all have been translated into German, and several into French. Mr. Grant has also been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine, Tait's Magazine*, &c.

GRANT,* James Augustus, Captain in the Bengal Army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., was born at Nairn in 1827, and was educated at the Gram- mar School, Aberdeen, t Cruickshank, at the Marisc of Aberdeen. He was ap 1845 to the Indian Ar under General Whish at t of Mooltan, was present a of Goojerat under Lord which he received the me clasps; was Adjutant of five years; as Baggage-m James Outram's force i 1857, he did duty with the landers at the relief of under Gen. Havelock, wh wounded. In 1863 he c sources of the Nile in co the late lamented Captain published an account of travels and discoveries i 1864.

GRANT,* Ulysses S., General in and Comman of the army of the Feder America, was born in th at Point Pleasant, Ohio. West Point in 1839, an on the 30th of June, 18 brevet of Lieutenant receiving his commissio and participated in t campaign under Generals Scott. He was breveted Sept. 1847, for Molino d shortly after Captain, fo pec. He gained great during this struggle, a position of Regimenta master during part of th 1852 he was ordered to in August, 1853, became He resigned his commiss 1854, and first settled but afterwards (1860) Illinois. From this priv drawn out by the civil wa first as aide-de-camp to t of Illinois in 1861, and as Colonel of the 21st Ill teers. He was appointed General in July, 1861. command in Cairo, he se cah, and with it Kentuc vember, 1861, he fought Belmont, and in January ducted an able reconnais

us. On the 6th of Henry fell, and ten Donelson surrendered mally, and this was vacuation of Colum- g Green. He was ander of the district see, and his forces t river to Pittsburg ril 6 and 7 he fought iloh, at which the ral A. S. Johnston was second in com- Halleck during the and when the latter Washington, Grant take command of of Tennessee. In being at the head of 3th, 15th, 16th, and eral army, he com- g upon Vicksburg. ic and persistent g was compelled d he reduced the e stronghold Port afterwards. Upon secranz at Chicka- as sent to repair the mplished this effec- General Bragg on This success was pping-stone to his for a few months was nominated by Lieutenant-General, in America to that hief. Endowed with d having organized etermined to try his failure of so many erals, in the trium- of the Confederate d. But he met his d Robert Lee, who l him in three des- t baffled all his sub- movements with the has been computed, Finding his original gn rendered abor- t eventually adopted lecessor, McClellan, ames River, and in- urg, a town some twenty miles to the south of Richmond; but here again Lee had anticipated him. Several desperate engagements have resulted from this alteration of strategy, in which blood was largely shed on both sides. In the course of these operations Grant mined and blew up a fort before the town, with the view of taking the latter by assault. The attempt signally failed, the Federal army being driven back with the loss of 6,000 men. Latterly, General Grant, aided by Butler, with whose force he has been acting conjointly in this campaign, has succeeded to some extent in damaging portions of the railway communications south of Petersburg, not without great sacrifice of life and occasionally severe repulses. Up to this date, however (October, 1864), neither the capture of Petersburg nor Richmond seems likely to reward the ambition and persistent efforts of the able Federal commander.

GRANVILLE, Granville George Leveson-Gower, second Earl, K.G., &c., is the eldest son of the first earl by the second daughter of the fifth duke of Devonshire. He was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. The following year he became, under his father, attaché to the embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Morpeth. He was again returned in 1837, but early in the year 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in Parliament he always sided with the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, and in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In 1851 he obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in the following December succeeded Lord Palmerston in the seals of the Foreign Office. His lordship, however, held this office but for a short time,

as the Russell Cabinet fell to pieces soon afterwards. Besides the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Granville has held those of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy. He was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the minister[illegible] [illegible]rship in the House of Lord[illegible] s re-appointed to his post [illegible] binet in 1859. In 1850 [illegible] ville acted as Vice-Presid[illegible] Royal Commission for the [illegible] tion, of which he was o[illegible] most diligent working me[illegible] l accepted, in the autum[illegible], the Chairmanship of the [illegible] n for the Great Exhibition of 186[illegible]. When the Russian war was terminated, and the coronation of the young Czar was about to take place at Moscow, Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation. In 1857 he was created a Knight of the Garter. Lord Granville is, *ex officio*, as Lord President of the Council, one of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

GRAY, Asa, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, in November, 1810. In 1831 he graduated at Fairfield College. After a short time spent in the practice of medicine, he devoted himself, under Professor Torrey, of New York, to the exclusive study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition; but the long delay of that enterprise led him, in 1837, to resign his post. In 1842 he became Professor of Natural History at Cambridge, Mass. Besides his lectures at New York, Dr. Gray has delivered two courses in Boston. He twice visited Europe for purposes connected with American botany; [illegible]st of these visits was in 1838–9, the second [illegible] fessor Gray publish[illegible] "Elements of Botany [illegible] sequently enlarged in[illegible] Text-Book." Of th[illegible] have been issued. [illegible] menced, with Dr. To[illegible] of North America." [illegible] accession of materi[illegible] Oregon, and Califor[illegible] occupied the author[illegible] time past they have [illegible] more than keep pa[illegible] coverers of new plant[illegible] ing their work furth[illegible] pletion. In 1848 Dr. [illegible] world another book, [illegible] Botany for the N[illegible] States," a work of ve[illegible] with botanists, a [illegible] proved edition of w[illegible] 1858. In the sam[illegible] the first volume of t[illegible] reali-Americana Illu[illegible] still in progress, in [illegible] cies of each genus, w[illegible] of the then organiz[illegible] Union, is to be des[illegible] he published the fir[illegible] "Botany of the Unit[illegible] Exploring Expedition[illegible] Wilkes." Besides th[illegible] lications, the contri[illegible] fessor Gray to the [illegible] Lyceum of Natural [illegible] York," "The Tran[illegible] American Philosop[illegible] "The Smithsonian [illegible] Knowledge," and oth[illegible] lications, are too [illegible] enumerated singly.

GRAY, George [illegible] of Dr. John Edward [illegible] below), was born in 1[illegible] the Zoological dep[illegible] British Museum in [illegible] author of many publ[illegible] mology and ornithol[illegible] extensive contributor[illegible] edition of "Cu[illegible] dom." He ha[illegible] of the Genera [illegible] "The Genera [illegible] their generic c[illegible] 1837–49); th[illegible]

he late Mr. D. W. Mit-
s styled by Sir W. Jar-
ady index to the whole
rnithology."

ɔHN EDWARD, F.R.S., &c.,
ı son of the late Mr. S. F.
r of the "Supplement to
acopœia," and of other
ɔorn at Walsall in 1800,
cated for the medical pro-
1821 he published, under
name, the "Natural Ar-
of British Plants," the
the English language on
method, which has now
ost universally adopted.
ras appointed an assist-
Natural History depart-
: British Museum, and,
gradual promotion, suc-
840, to the post of Keeper
ɔgical Collection. He as-
formation of the Zoolo-
nological, Geographical,
l, and Palæontological
ıe has taken an active
nanagement of the Zoo-
ty (of which he is a vice-
nd has been president of
ɔgical and Botanical So-
is also a Fellow of the
Linnæan, Geographical,
logical Societies, and an
il. Dr. of the University
for having formed "The
logical Collection in Eu-
1851 he was appointed
man of one of the juries
t Exhibition. Dr. Gray,
to his labours as a natu-
taken an active part in
sanitary and metropolitan
ts, on public education,
line, and especially in the
museums, picture gal-
ardens to the public, both
and in evidence before
nentary committees and
ı. He was a Juror of the
section in the Exhibition
ims also to have been the
gester of a uniform low
ıtage, to be prepaid by
ch was afterwards brought
Sir Rowland Hill, and he
has taken great interest in opposing the changes to the decimal system of money, weights, and measures. He is the author of "Illustrations of Indian Zoology" (2 vols. folio), "The Knowsley Menagerie" (2 vols.), "A Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells," and has contributed largely to the Transactions of several of the learned societies with which he is connected. The public are indebted to Dr. Gray for the commencement of a series of catalogues of the different sections of the zoological collections in the British Museum. Dr. Gray married, in 1826, the widow of his cousin, a lady who has largely assisted him in all his studies, and who is the author of "Figures of Molluscan Animals for the use of Students," in 5 vols. 8vo.

GRAY,* SIR JOHN, an alderman and patriotic citizen of Dublin, is the son of the late John Gray, Esq., of Claremorris, co. Mayo, and was born in 1815. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish Bar, and appointed a Magistrate for the city of Dublin. He has taken an active part in favour of every liberal measure among his brethren in the Irish metropolis; he has also been for many years proprietor and chief editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. In reward of his public services, more especially in arranging for the supply of Dublin with water, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1863, by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle.

GRAY, WILSON,* a brother of Sir John Gray, was born about the year 1815, and was educated at a private school at Hazlewood, near Birmingham, then kept by the father of Sir Rowland Hill. Removing in due course to University College, Dublin, he became Scholar and graduated in honours. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Irish Poor Laws, and having kept terms both in Ireland and in England, was called to the Bar in America. In 1844 he returned to Dublin, and became joint editor and

proprietor, in association with his brother, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and was admitted to the Irish Bar. Not long afterwards, however, he emigrated to Sydney, and became a member of the Colonial Legislature, in which he has been a leading advocate of liberal measures. He has constantly refused the sweets of office and the honour of testimonials which the public have been ready to vote to him.

GRAY, MRS. HAMIL[illegible] [illegible]e eldest daughter of J. R[illegible] [illegible]e, Esq., of Alva, co. Cla[illegible] [illegible]y Mary Elizabeth, siste[illegible] [illegible]n-tague Cholmeley, Bart [illegible]d in 1829 the Rev. J [illegible]n Gray, D.L., of Carnty [illegible]k, Vicar of Bolsover an[illegible] [illegible]n. She is distinguished [illegible]y world as author of a [illegible]e Sepulchres of Etruria (1021), praised in the *Quarterly Review* as presenting "a union of genuine learning with genuine refinement." She has subsequently given to the world "The History of Etruria" (2 vols., 1844), a work of great research; "A History of Rome for Young Persons" (1847), and, as a sequel to it, "A History of the Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Constantine" (1850); her last publication is "The Empire and the Church from Constantine to Charlemagne" (1857).

GREECE,* KING OF, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS GEORGE, second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, was born Dec. 24, 1845, and served for some time in the Danish Navy. On the abdication of Otho, the late King of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a vast majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to endorse; then to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who declined it; and then to this prince, who, with the concurrence of his own family and with the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, mounting the throne of Greece as King George I.

GREECE, OTHO I., [illegible] and brother to Maximili[illegible] of Bavaria, was born [illegible] 1st June, 1815, and [illegible] education from Schellin[illegible] and other eminent me[illegible] age of seventeen he wa[illegible] the throne of the newly [illegible] kingdom of Greece, in [illegible] authority given by tha[illegible] France, Great Britain, [illegible] The convention betwee[illegible] courts and the King [illegible] acting for his son, sti[illegible] Greece should form an [illegible] state, and that the pow[illegible] tiating with the Porte, sh[illegible] limits of the kingdom, t[illegible] perfectly defined; and th[illegible] jority of the young king, t[illegible] should be fixed at the 1[illegible] The Greek National As[illegible] knowledged its king, and [illegible] monarch landed in his ne[illegible] with his German soldiers [illegible] ary, 1833. Brigandage, [illegible] form of petty civil war, a[illegible] petual antagonism of par[illegible] with the King's own in[illegible] frequently held in chec[illegible] progress might have bee[illegible] possible. The history of [illegible] that day to 1863 presents [illegible] little more than a record [illegible] lence of factions and [illegible] trigues. In 1835 the ki[illegible] reins of government int[illegible] hands, and in 1836 he [illegible] marriage with the Pri[illegible] Frederica Amelia, daug[illegible] Grand Duke of Oldenbu[illegible] virtually exercised the [illegible] owing to her husband's c[illegible] indolence. In 1863 a revo[illegible] out, which compelled th[illegible] Queen to leave the cou[illegible] were immediately depos[illegible] European Powers consult[illegible] choice of a new sovereign

GREELEY, HORACE, [illegible] journalist, was bor[illegible] New Hampshire, [illegible] Until the age of fo[illegible] a common school. [illegible] ever, that such w[illegible]

fore he was ten years old he ery book attainable within s of his father's house. rear 1825, his parents hav- d to Vermont, Horace, still books, endeavoured to find t as an apprentice in a ice, at first unsuccessfully, rices were at last accepted of the *Northern Spectator*, , Vt., where he remained When that paper was d, he returned to work on farm, then in Erie, Penn- August, 1831, he arrived ork, where he eventually casional work as a journey- , in various offices, for the en months. In 1834, in with Messrs. Winchester tt, he started *The New* weekly literary journal, some time had been a project, and became its is journal, however, after ars' trial, proving un- was abandoned. Dur- stence, Mr. Greeley pub- eral political papers. them the *Log Cabin*, a er established to promote of General Harrison to ncy. In 1841 he com- e publication of the *New ne*, which has been emi- essful. In 1848 Mr. Gree- en to fill a vacancy in the ngress, and served through term preceding General auguration. In 1851 he pe, and was chosen chair- of the juries of the Great and afterwards published of his travels. He has also a collection of addresses, under the title of "Hints rms." In 1856 he pub- History of the Struggle for tension or Restriction in States from 1787 to 1856." visited California, by way and Utah, and delivered in the principal towns ich he passed. Since the f the civil war, he has taken a prominent position as a political writer. He considers it possible to subdue the South if the North will unite heartily in the prosecution of the war—if Republicans and Democrats will forget or sink all their differences to support the President in his efforts to sustain the Union.

GREEN, Mrs. Mary Anne Everett, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wood, an eminent Wesleyan minister, was born at Sheffield in 1818, and in early life resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. She received an excellent education; her intellectual tastes were much fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father, and she devoted much of her time to poetical composition. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and the subject of this memoir having freer access to libraries and MS. collections, conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the fifth and concluding one in 1855. Meantime, in 1846, appeared her "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," in three volumes. She has more recently edited "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society in 1856, and the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," in 1857. Mrs. Green has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, mostly on antiquarian subjects. She has also been entrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of Calendering the State Papers in the Record Office belonging to the reign of James I. (published in four large volumes, 1857–9), as well as those of the reign of Charles II., of which five volumes have already (1864) appeared, but which will probably extend to fifteen or sixteen volumes. In 1845 she married Mr. George P. Green, an artist, descended from a Nonconformist family long connected with Yorkshire.

GREENE, George Washington, grandson of General Nathaniel

son's Works, and the "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," contributed to Sparks' "American Biography," are well known. He since published the official papers and correspondence of that revolutionary celebrity.

GREENWELL,* DORA, born early in the present century, is known as the author of "Christina and other Poems" (1848), another volume of poems, entitled "Stories that might be True" (1851), "Two Friends" (1862), "The Power of Faith exemplified in Life" (1849). She is also a contributor to *Good Words*, and to other periodical literature.

GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, was born in 1817, and was educated privately. He served his apprenticeship as a millwright and engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was subsequently engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and under Mr. James Walker, in a Graving Dock in

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Fucino in Italy, and t
of the Beziers and G
way in France, hav
menced under his dir
his designs. He is
Somerset Central and
Railways, Consulting
Ceylon and Pernam
and one of the Vice-
Institution of Civil E

GRESLEY, THE
B.D., is a cousin of t
William Nigel Gresle
was born in the year
educated at Christ
where he took his B.
in classical honours.
ordained upon his c
Student of Christ
appointed, in 1840,
stall in Lichfield Ca
1857 was instituted to
of a district church
near Maidenhead. H
as the author of sev
Church novels, such a
lie," and "The Siego

and theologians of
e author of "Har-
" "Prolegomena"
"Dissertations on
ols. 8vo). He has
laborious treatise
gy, entitled "Fasti
;" "Origines Ka-
e history of the
among the Greeks
e time of Solon; as
lendariæ Italicæ,"
Calendars of Ro-
Pompilius, of the
He has also trans-
verse both the
Samson Agonistes"
of Mr. Greswell's
issued by the Uni-

THE RIGHT HON.
., born in 1802, is
the late earl, who
30–4. He was edu-
College, Cambridge,
the courtesy title
was returned to the
s in 1826 as mem-
, and in 1830 for
t the general elec-
orthumberland, and
of the Reform Bill

wing cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, but resigned with his colleagues in 1852. He then published a Vindication of his Colonial Policy in two volumes, and figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby. On the formation of the Coalition cabinet, however, Lord Grey was not included among "All the Talents," and he was far from sympathizing with the policy of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet in declaring war with Russia. On the 25th May, 1855, he developed, in a long speech, his peculiar views on this all-absorbing question of the day. He has since occupied an independent position in the House of Lords as a Liberal. His lordship has a work now in the press (Oct., 1864) on "Parliamentary Government."

GREY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES EDWARD, son of the late Ralph W. Grey, Esq., of Backworth, Northumberland, was born in 1785, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1806, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College: soon afterwards he obtained the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay. Hav-

1841 he was appointed governor of South Australia, and held that post till 1846, when he was nominated governor of New Zealand. There he displayed such administrative talents that he was created in 1848 a K.C.B. (Civil division), and in 1854 was advanced to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he held until 1861, when he was requested by the Colonial Office to resume his old post in New Zealand, in the hope that by his tact and firmness he would be able to bring the war raging there to a satisfactory conclusion. This hope has happily not proved unfounded, and the subsequent insurrection of the Maories in 1863–4 has also been, under his auspices, by the energy and skill of General Cameron, recently suppressed (Oct. 1864). Sir G. Grey is the author of a work on New Zealand and its early records, entitled "Polynesian Mythology."

GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, son of the late Sir G. Grey, Bart., Resident Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard, and nephew of the late Earl Grey, was born at Gibraltar in

nions from all parties
tration of affairs, a
and vigour did mu
peace and order in
period. He lost h
general election of 1
afterwards found his
liament as member f
after holding aloof fr
ministry for a time, h
accepted the seals
Office. On the for
Palmerston's adminis
however, he returne
at the Home Office, a
Chancellor of the Du
on Lord Palmerston'
in June, 1859, but re
post at the Home O
continues to hold it
created a G.C.B. (civ

GRIER, ROBERT C
rican judge, was bor
co., Pennsylvania, 1
His father, the Rev.
united in himself th
farmer, schoolmaste
superintended his e
was seventeen, wh

:ted to the Bar in 1817, ›mmenced practice at ,removing afterwards to h in Pennsylvania. For he pursued his profes- ıring which time he sup- ıve a liberal education to and sisters. In 1838 he d President Judge of the t of Alleghany county, as, on the nomination of ›lk, appointed by the f the Justices of the Su- of the United States. the post (1864).

[, Sir Richard John, ›on of the late Richard , of Millicent, co. Kil- ›rn in Dublin in 1784. ›arly in life a civil en- in 1825 was appointed · for the General Valua- and Tenements in Ire- s appointed in 1851 to ›ship of the Board of ›, and for the indefati- ›d industry with which ›arged his public duties other capacities, as well of the many improve- ›ds and in agriculture, › been instrumental in e was raised to a baro- d Palmerston in 1858. s the author of "The ›ap of Ireland," which ›im the Wollaston medal ›cal Society in 1854.

'LIA, the eminent Italian orn on May 22nd, 1812. ›s an officer of engineers of Napoleon, and she ›r aunt the once cele- ·, Josephine Grassini. ›ated in a convent at is said that the success tic stage of an elder ›d early, induced Giulia ame profession, although ›r voice gave little pro- uture perfection. She appearance at Bologna part, and subsequently "Romeo e Giulietta" *nd afterwards at Milan.* She made her *début* in London in 1834 as Ninetta, in the "Gazza Ladra," when she achieved a decided success, though far from equal to that which was subsequently reserved for her. Every part, however, which she assumed after her first appearance steadily increased her reputation, which may be said to have been established by her first impersonation of the Queen in "Semiramide," and of Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni." From the year that Madame Grisi first appeared before a British public till 1861, with one exception, namely, in 1842, she never missed a single operatic season. She had a most triumphant career in Paris, and was prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre till 1846, when she transferred her services to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, where she took her final farewell in 1861. She has, however, sung once or twice since this date on special occasions. Madame Grisi has been twice married; on the second occasion to Signor Mario, the eminent tenor, by whom she has had four children, three of whom, we believe, are living.

GRONOW,* Capt. Rees Howell, the eldest son of the late William Gronow, Esq., of Court Herbert, co. Glamorgan, was born in the year 1794. He was educated at Eton, and was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, in which distinguished regiment he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Captain Gronow, who sat as M.P. for Stafford, in the Liberal interest, in 1833-5, is the author of two amusing works of personal anecdote: "The Camp, the Court, and the Clubs" (1861), and "Recollections and Reminiscences" (2 vols., 1863); a third volume of which last-mentioned work has latterly been announced for publication (September, 1864). He now resides wholly in Paris.

GROS,* Jean Baptiste Louis, Baron, French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, was born at *Ivry-sur-Seine*, February 8, 1793. He adopted the diplomatic profession

under the Restoration, and was created Baron in 1829. He was First Secretary to the Legation in Mexico when in 1834 he was nominated Chargé-d'Affaires at Bogota, and subsequently he discharged some difficult missions in Uruguay and at Buenos Ayres. In 1849 he was accredited to the English Government to afford explanation on the subject of the French expedition to Rome, and the following year became French ambassador at Athens, where he brought to a satisfactory conclusion the dispute relative to the affair of the Jew Pacifico. In 1854 he was sent to Spain to arrange the limits of the frontiers between that country and France, and he signed the treaty of Bayonne which settled the question in 1856. The following year, on the outbreak of the war in China, Baron Gros, in company with the late Lord Elgin on the part of England, proceeded to Canton and signed the treaty of Tientsin, June 27, 1858. He also signed the commercial treaty with the government of Japan in the following November. The faithlessness of the Chinese in reference to their treaty and their treachery at the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, necessitated the return of both Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, who had each proceeded home to the scene of action. Though not a soldier, the Baron was present with the allied army in the brilliant campaign which ensued, as well as in the capitulation of Pekin. In 1858 the Baron had been called to the French Senate. In 1862 he succeeded the Count de Persigny as ambassador in London, which post he still (1864) fills. He is Commander of the Legion of Honour.

GROTE, George, D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgmoor, Oxon, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle Street, which still bears the name of [illegible] original partners. Mr. Grote [illegible] educated at the Charterhouse, [illegible] entered his father's establi[illegible] as a clerk in his sixteenth year. [illegible] leisure was for many years afterw[illegible] spent in unremitting study. A[illegible] 1823 he commenced the compil[illegible] of a "History of Greece," upon w[illegible] work he steadily laboured till th[illegible] form movement of 1830-1 called [illegible] forward into public life. He ex[illegible] that popular cause, and in De[illegible] ber, 1832, successfully contested [illegible] city of London, which he r[illegible] sented in three successive parlia[illegible] until his retirement in 1841. [illegible] Parliament he was considered [illegible] have in especial charge the [illegible] cacy of the ballot, a question [illegible] which he made an annual motion. [illegible] first publication was a pamphl[illegible] reply to Sir James Mackint[illegible] "Essay on Parliamentary Refo[illegible] in the *Edinburgh Review*; it [illegible] printed anonymously in 1821. [illegible] has since written a small work on [illegible] "Essentials of Parliamentary [illegible] form," an article on Clinton's "F[illegible] Hellenici," in the *Westminster Rev[illegible]* and another on "Niebuhr's "Hi[illegible] Legends of Greece," in the *London* [illegible] *Westminster Review*. In March, 18[illegible] was published the first volume [illegible] his important work, "The Hist[illegible] of Greece;" and having for so[illegible] time retired from active part[illegible] pation in politics, he was th[illegible] enabled to devote his entire att[illegible] tion to the production of that adm[illegible] able book, which was completed [illegible] 1856. A new work from his pen, [illegible] titled "Plato and the other Co[illegible] panions of Socrates," in 3 vols. 8v[illegible] is announced to appear in Decemb[illegible] 1864. Mr. Grote married, in 18[illegible] Harriet, daughter of Thomas Lew[illegible] Esq., a lady of an old Kentish famil[illegible] who is known as the authoress [illegible] "The Life of Ary Scheffer," *&c.*

GROVE, George, Secretary to th[illegible] Crystal Palace Company, was born [illegible] Clapham, Surrey, in 1820. He wa[illegible] educated first at the Clapham Gram[illegible] mar School, and then as a civil en[illegible]

ser in the office of Mr. Alexander ndon, of Westminster, and the fac- y of Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow. 1841 he was charged with the ction of the first cast-iron light- se ever constructed, on Morant nt, Jamaica, and in 1844, of a ilar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. his return to England, he joined staff of the late Mr. Robert Ste- nson, by whom he was employed the works of the Chester and Holy- d Railway and the Britannia dge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. ll Russell as Secretary to the So- y of Arts, which post he held ng that and the following year. 1852 on the formation of the tal Palace Company, Mr. Grove ppointed its secretary, a position ch he still occupies (1864). In 1 Mr. Grove published a transla- of a volume of Essays on the Arts by M. Guizot, and has been ge contributor to the "Dictionary e Bible," edited by Dr. William h. He is married to Harriet, hter of the Rev. Charles Bradley, lsbury.

ROVE, WILLIAM ROBERT, Q.C., S., the son of a gentleman of erty and magistrate in Glamor- hire, was born about the year . He was educated at Brasenose ge, Oxford, where he graduated in 1832, and was called to the at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. Ill- h interfering for a time with xercise of his profession, he de- his leisure to the study of elec- , and succeeded in contriving owerful battery which bears me. He was Professor of Ex- ental Philosophy at the London tion from 1840 to 1847, and ken since that date an active as Member of Council, in the s of the Royal Society. He is thor of a "Lecture [printed London Institution] on the s of Physical Science since ing" (Jan., 1842), in which advanced the doctrine of the convertibility of the various forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion. Also, of an essay "On the Co-relation of Physical Forces" (1846); (4th edit. 1862); translated into French (Paris, 1856). The latter is a development of the doctrine advanced in the lecture of 1842 and in succeeding lectures. He also discovered the gas voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, and is the author of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and *Philosophical Magazine*, suggestions for the amendment of the patent laws, &c. Mr. Grove became a Q.C. in 1853. He is the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, and he received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847 for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat."

GUDIN, THEODORE, a celebrated marine painter, was born in Paris, August 15, 1802. He became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised both in oil and water-colours. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1822, and in 1824 obtained the second-class medal. In 1827 he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The picture which secured his fame was the "Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus," which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is now in the Bordeaux Museum. The "Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger" (1835) was still more admired; it is now in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 to 1848, during which period he produced no fewer than sixty-three paintings—chiefly naval actions, many of large size. He was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1841. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in

details, slovenly in touch, and outré in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scottish scenery, "The Banks of the Don," "Coast Scenes near Aberdeen," &c., and still more in "L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera," &c. His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. He received a medal of the first class at the Fr[illegible]tion of 1855. Since the [illegible]ady James Hay (whose d[illegible] nar-ried) in 1861, M. G[illegible]tted France and taken [illegible]ence permanently in S[illegible] his wife's family. He w[illegible]n in Paris for the liter[illegible]istic *fêtes* which he gave [illegible]g in that city.

GUELL-Y-RENTE, Do[illegible]ś, a Spanish poet and politic[illegible] was born at Havannah in the year 1818, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having been first educated in Cuba, at the College of St. Charles, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law, at the age of twenty-one, and then returned to practise as a barrister in his native city. At the end of two years, however, he again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda di Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assis, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, from the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married in the year 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment, which had in the first instance been passed against them, Don José Guell-y-Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the *pronunciamento* of 1854, and mainly contributing to Espartero's accession to power. I[illegible] tional Cortes he sat [illegible] Valladolid, until anot[illegible] conspiracy hurled E[illegible] power, and consigned [illegible] to disgrace. A year [illegible] he returned, and has [illegible] himself wholly to liter[illegible] tion to numerous cont[illegible] Liberal press of Spai[illegible] the *Novedades*, Don [illegible] Rente has written seve[illegible] "American Legends," [illegible] of the Lily," "The Gr[illegible] a King," "A Parallel [illegible] bella I. and Isabella II [illegible] Philosophical, and Pol[illegible] "Legends of a Sorrow [illegible] "American Tradition [illegible] these works have bee[illegible] France, where their a[illegible] considerable reputatio[illegible]

GUÉRARD,* Euge[illegible] born in Vienna, whe[illegible] Bernard von Guérard, [illegible] scended from an old L[illegible] was Court Painter. A[illegible] age Eugene evinced [illegible] dilection for art, and [illegible] Italy when fifteen year[illegible] studied the old mast[illegible] Milan, Florence, and [illegible] latter city he became [illegible] Giovanni Bassi, and [illegible] friendship of such me[illegible] Koch, Cavallari, and [illegible] the young painter made [illegible] in art, his tastes lying [illegible] direction of landscape. [illegible] proceeded to Naples, [illegible] mained for six years, ac[illegible] in depicting the lovely [illegible] Two Sicilies; two of his [illegible] having been purchas[illegible] Isabella. Recalled to [illegible] the death of his fathe[illegible] Guérard established hi[illegible] seldorf, where he p[illegible] study of architectu[illegible] the history of [illegible] Academy, under [illegible] von Schadow, f[illegible] Between the la[illegible] he made vari[illegible] Belgium, Holl[illegible]

cipalities, for artistic purposes; several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, the others were bought by American artists. In 1852 E. von Guérard migrated to Australia, in order to find there an unexplored field of labour. Two years afterwards, he fixed his residence in Melbourne, Victoria. During the last ten years, he has visited the wildest and least known portions of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania; and his active and conscientious pencil has done much to render Australian scenery familiar to European eyes.

GUERICKE, HEINRICHE ERNST FERDINAND, a German theologian, born at Vettin (Prussia) February 23, 1803, studied theology at Halle, where he became, in 1829, Assistant Professor. Nominated in turn Examiner and Pastor, he lost, from 1833 to 1838, his titles on account of his attachment to the opinions of the old Lutherans, and was only reinstated in them after the death of Frederick William III. He has written various critical works on the New Testament, "Manual of Church History" (1833); "General Christian Symbolics" (1839); a "Treatise on Christian Archæology" (1847); "History of the Reformation" (1855); and he has published, in conjunction with Hengstenberg, "A Review of Lutheran Theology."

GUÉRIN,* JULES, a distinguished French physician, and Member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Jonzac, in the old department of Jemappes, March 11, 1801. After studying the classics at Louvain and at Paris, he was one of the favourite pupils of Lisfranc for the medical profession, and was admitted M.D. in 1826. In 1829 he became proprietor and editor of *Gazette de Santé*, the title of which he altered in 1830 to that of *La Gazette Médicale de Paris*. He formed one of the Commission ordered after the accession of Louis Philippe, for the re-organization of the system of medical education. Subsequently he devoted himself to the study of physical deformities, and in this direction created the magnificent institution known as "La Muette," where patients of this description, instead of being left to the care of only mechanical practitioners (some of whom were mere workmen), have since been treated by able surgeons on anatomical and physiological principles. In 1837 he carried off the great surgical prize for a work on Orthopædics, in 16 volumes, illustrated by 100 engravings. M. Guerin has also written most voluminously; but in a work like the present it would be impossible to give anything like a detailed account of his productions. He stands in the highest rank of his profession, and was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1860.

GUÉRONNIÈRE. (*See* LA GUÉRONNIÈRE.)

GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-GUILLAUME, the eminent historian and statesman, was born the 4th October, 1787, and is the son of an advocate at Nîsmes, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution. Guizot was educated at Geneva, and at the age of twelve made himself master of the learned languages. German had become to him a second mother tongue, and English and Italian completely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after remaining some time in Languedoc, proceeded to Paris, with the view of being called to the bar—an intention which he does not seem to have earnestly prosecuted. About this time he met, in literary society, Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, who was editing a magazine, called *The Publicist*, which enjoyed a considerable reputation, and who, through gratitude for the discreet assistance she had received, during a long illness, from an unknown contributor—no other than François Guizot—consented, in 1812, in spite of the difference in their ages, to become his wife. She was fourteen years his senior, and her relations with the chiefs of the Royalist party were soon destined to open a political

lents of Guizot which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France made it easy for him to obtain important posts under the twofold restoration of the Bourbons. He was successively Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of that of Justice, and Director-General of the Administration for settling claims of indemnity. He belonged to the Liberal school under the Restoration, and fell with its heads, M. Decazes, M. Royer-Collard, and M. Camille de Jourdan, when the assassination of the Duc de Berri, in 1819, turned the scale in favour of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villèle's administration called forth vigorous protests in the form of political pamphlets from Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended in 1825 from his lectureship. In his retirement he renewed his studies and literary activity. His chief productions were "Memoirs relative to the English Revolution," in 6 vols. 8vo., followed by a "History of the English Revolution," in 2 vols.; "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and "Critical Notes and Essays upon Shakspeare." He likewise wrote largely

that monarch. Upon t
Louis Philippe, Guiz
Minister of the Interior
important post in th
The first ministry fo
Philippe lasted only
and M. Guizot did n
into power until two ye
when a coalition minist
In the cabinet of Octo
sided over by Marshal
was Minister of Publi
and from that period
filling the London emb
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tration to the end o
Louis Philippe. It is,
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October, 1840—after
from the London em
became best known t
For seven years and
held the portfolio of F
On entering on powe
task was exceedingly
land and France were
projects and ambition
and it was no easy mat
excited feelings of the
dissipate the suspicions
But the device of "peac
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drawal from active political life, notorious. It is only matter of e, however, to remark, that ever may be thought of M. Gui- a politician, it cannot be ques- d that as an author he has earned tinction which must long secure nce to his name. Nor is he entitled to praise as the origin- of an extensive improvement in literature of his country. Since tirement he has published two volumes of his admirable "His- of the English Revolution," em- ng the history of the Common- th; as well as "Richard Cromwell the Dawn of the Restoration," n. (1855); and two semi-political phlets, "On Democracy in France" 9), and an "Enquiry into the es of the Success of the English lution" (1850). The chief works have been translated into English "History of the English Revolu- of 1640," 6 vols. (1826–55); e of Monk;" "Lectures on the ry of Civilization," 3 vols. (1846); reille and his Times" (1852); kspeare and his Times" (1852); ay on the Fine Arts" (1854); e in Marriage" (1854); "Mé- s pour servir à l'Histoire de mon s" (1858); "Discours Acadé- s" (1861); and in the same year phlet, entitled "L'Église et la r Chrétienne" (1861), being a e of the temporal power of the which gave rise to much dis- at the time, both in France England. The "Public Speeches late Prince Consort," trans- to French, with an introduction Guizot, in which the latter ly contrasts the acts of the with those of William of with regard to his wife, have ently published in Paris.

NEY, The Rev. Archer, was the year 1820, and was for ars a member of the legal n. He changed his plans of vever, and having been or- in 1849, filled various posts, for four years one of the of the town of Buckingham. More recently he has officiated as chaplain to an English congregation in Paris. He is well known as the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr" of the Established Church; as also "Sermons," in English and in French (including some on absolution and excommunication), a pamphlet entitled "Restoration," and of some few other volumes of poems; as "Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GURNEY, Sir Goldsworthy, Knt., a son of the late John Gurney, Esq., of Trevorgus, Cornwall, was born about the year 1795, and was educated for the medical profession. At an early age he turned his attention to the practical study of chemistry. He is well known as the inventor of the "Bude Light," the steam-jet, and of the system of ventilation and lighting which has been adopted in the new Houses of Parliament. He is the author of a treatise on "The Elements of Chemical Science." Sir G. Gurney is a Magistrate for Devon and also for Cornwall, in which county he resides. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1863.

GUTHRIE, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., Philanthropist, is the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, where he was born in 1800. He studied for the Church of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin, proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with a view of being able to assist the poor medically, when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland he went for a time into his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county. He was afterwards translated to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in that city, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. He took, together with Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and

the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city. He is now editor of the *Sunday Magazine*.

H.

HAERING, Wilhelm, Novelist, known under the *nom de plume* of "Wilibald Alexis," was born at Breslau, in June, 1798. His education was commenced at Berlin. He fought in the campaign of 1815 as a volunteer. In 1817 he resumed his studies at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession. His first work was a poem, entitled "Die Triebjagd." A result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott was the novel of "Walladmor," which he gave out as an unpublished work by the author of "Waverley." It is said that when Scott read the English translation of this novel, he declared it to be one of the happiest mystifications of the day. It was translated into French from the English, and appeared (1825) in Paris among Scott's works. Under a similar disguise

was born at Tournay, 1803, but practises h land, where he has re years. He is one members of the New Society, to whose exh been a constant con first picture of impo "Hall of Courtray." cided his position, and by Mr. Vernon. T cities of his native co ancient architectural inexhaustible quarry w has successfully work Flemish interiors, co rally, some one featur by special wealth of c painted with unrivall spirit, are peopled wit costume of the sixte teenth centuries, unde in keeping, suggested Haghe is also well kn grapher; having litho signs of others, and important works of trating the archaeologi his native country.

HAHN-HAHN, Ida Frederika-Gustava, was born at Tressow,

e restored her to liberty. She
d herself at this epoch of her
clusively to poetical composi-
Three volumes of verse suc-
l each other from her pen
n the years 1835 and 1837;
m that time her vivid imagi-
being called into play, a series
ls, giving idealized pictures
eratic life in Germany, were
ed in rapid succession. The
opular of these are, "The
s Faustina," "Ulrich," "Sigis-
bert," and "Cecil," a con-
n of the latter, all of which
een translated into our lan-
The time occupied in the pro-
of these novels was diversified
ous continental tours. Im-
y great restlessness of spirit,
ed for the East, and traversed
d the Holy Land, producing,
her "Oriental Letters;" and
aving embraced the Roman
faith, traced the course of
ward and inward pilgrimage
test work, "From Babylon to
m."

DEMAN, S. S., M.A., an Ameri-
uralist and philologist, born
umbia, Pennsylvania, in 1812,
and German extraction. He
cated at Dickinson College,
s employed upon the New
and Pennsylvania geological
in 1836 and 1837. In 1851
ne Professor of Natural His-
he University of Pennsylvania,
years later obtained the same
Delaware College, Newark,
e. He is also Professor of
and Chemistry to the State
ural Society of Harrisburgh,
vania. He is celebrated for
wledge of entomology and
gy, on which subjects he has
ed several interesting papers
cientific societies of Philadel-
l Boston, a list of which will
l in Agassiz's "Nomenclator
us," and in "Allibone's Dic-
of English and American
re." Professor Haldeman
devoted his attention to the
dy of speech and its bearing
upon etymology, an essay upon which gained the Trevelyan prize in 1858, against sixteen European competitors. This essay, "Analytic Orthography," contains phonetic versions of the Lord's Prayer, in Cherokee, Wyandot, and Grebi, and examples of the numerals, from one to ten, in about 70 languages or dialects, with the pronunciation appended by the author from the lips of the natives. In 1851 he published at Philadelphia a volume on the ancient pronunciation of Latin.

HALE, JOHN PARKER, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, U.S., March 31, 1806. He entered Bowdoin College in 1823, where he graduated in honours in 1827, and was called to the bar in 1830. Two years later he was elected to the State Legislature, in the Democratic interest. In 1834 President Jackson appointed him United States' Attorney for New Hampshire, a post he held for six or seven years. In 1843 he was returned to Congress by the Democrats, but he astounded his party by voting with the opponents of slavery in the debates on that subject. Finally, a letter he published in 1845 against the annexation of Texas effectually alienated the Democratic body from him. In 1846 he became Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. In spite of this, his defiance of all party considerations where slavery was in question gained him great popular esteem, and he was consequently returned to the U.S. Senate in 1847. In 1852 the free-soil party nominated him for the Presidency, against Pierce and Scott, and he gained no less than 157,685 votes. He was not re-elected for the Senate in 1853, and in that year, therefore, returned to his profession; but his successor having died in 1855, no opposition was made to him as a candidate for the vacancy, and he was returned for the full term of ten years.

HALE, SARAH JOSEPHA, an American authoress, born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1795. Her maiden

than 40,000 copies have been sold, and "Woman's Record; or, Sketches of Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854," a book well known in England. In 1828 she became editor of the *Ladies' Magazine*, in Boston, and was continued in that office when that periodical was amalgamated with the *Ladies' Book* of Philadelphia. She has edited the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and published very many original compositions.

HALE, THE VENERABLE WILLIAM HALE, Archdeacon of London, was born about the year 1795, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1817. He became successively preacher of the Charterhouse, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, Master of the Hospital of the Charterhouse (1838), Rector of Cripplegate (1847), Archdeacon of Middlesex (1840), and Archdeacon of London (1842). He resigned his living of Cripplegate in 1857. Archdeacon Hale is the author of a very large number of pamphlets, tracts, sermons, &c., mostly on ecclesiastical subjects; also of "Some Account of the Past

earliest literary and
series of letters cont
to a weekly newspape
and designed to exhib
liar features of the Y
as the "Lucubration
the Clockmaker."
tracted so much att
were collected into
lume, and had an i
tion, as well in Engl
were reprinted, as in t
In 1842 he came to
observations on the
tish society were
afterwards, under th
Attaché; or, Sam Sli
He received the ho
D.C.L. from the Univ
in 1858. In 1859
M.P. for Launceston,
principles. Judge H
author of the follo
"Historical and Sta
of Nova Scotia;" "
Clockmaker" (1st,
series); "Letters to
"Bubbles of Canada
Bag of the Great
Attaché" (1st and 2n
Old Judge, or Life
"Rule and Misrule

ighbury College, and
life won the law scho-
don University, where
.A. and LL.B. He
inister of the Albion
hurch, Hull, in 1842,
t that post till 1854,
minister of Surrey
rly styled Rowland
Ir. Hall distinguished
y opposing the popu-
what was called
ion," being directly
most of his brother
e Rev. Thomas Bin-
American civil war
ongly advocated the
n the interests of the
e author of several
, the most popular of
to Jesus," of which
million and a quarter
n circulated in this
being extensively
rica, and translated
irty languages; an
vork on sacrifice, in
e views of Mr. Mau-
also of several small
alism, of which he
nest advocate during
He has laboured in
the social elevation
f the people, among
the opening of his
y lectures on secular
have brought large
sons under religious

, an eminent geolo-
ologist, born of Eng-
Hingham, Massachu-
11. He early evinced
to all investigations
nature. He was sent
r school, in the State
here for six years he
Ir. Amos Eaton, the
tural Science in that
837 he was appointed
k Survey, his report
been published in a
with illustrations by
While so engaged he
t his attention to the
palæozoic formations of the Western States; and three volumes of the "Palæontology of New York," published in 1847, 1852, and 1859 respectively, embody his investigations on this subject. To this complete and useful work, Professor Hall owes his fame. In its production he had to contend against several obstacles, and in one of the intervals which occurred while the State was hesitating whether the work should be continued, he was invited to take part in the Canadian Survey, under Sir W. E. Logan. This offer, however, he was obliged to decline, being appointed at the time (1855), Geologist of the State of Iowa, of the survey of which he published a volume in 1858; and the New York legislature also making final arrangements with him at this juncture, to continue his "Palæontology" before mentioned. In 1850 Mr. Hall was elected by the Geographical Society of London one of its fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same body. He is also member of several American and European scientific Societies, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers.

HALL, Sir John, K.C.B., son of the late John Hall, Esq., M.D., of Littlebeck, Westmoreland, was born in 1795, and entered the army medical department in 1815. Rising by gradual promotion, he became Staff-Surgeon in 1827, and Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals in 1846. He acted as head of the medical department in the campaigns in Caffraria in 1847 and 1851. He was also chief medical officer to the army in the Crimea, through the Russian war of 1854-6, and for his services there was created a K.C.B., Civil Division. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Inspector-General of Hospitals since 1854.

HALL, Samuel Carter, F.S.A., the fourth son of Col. Robt. Hall, was born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801. Mr. Hall is a barrister-at-law, and commenced his professional labours as

a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Amulet*, one of the favourite Annuals of its time. He is, however, chiefly known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall was for several years editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, succeeding the poet Campbell in 1830, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* (in 1839), and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance, and a succession of courageous experiments, he at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a very large amount of public support. That work has had an extensive influence on the progress of British art, and to the labours of its editor may be largely attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the "old masters" to the modern artists. For the industrial arts, of the country he has also laboured much, and his services for them have been universally acknowledged. Mr. Hall has edited several illustrated books,—the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," &c. In 1851, Mr. Hall published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," the most authentic pictorial representative of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant; in 1862, he produced a similar work descriptive of the International Exhibition of that year. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery and also of those in the private collection of her Majesty, a step which has largely increased the prosperity of that work. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities of the age. His Memories of these he has embodied in Lectures, which he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading cities and towns of England. To g a list of the several works, ori and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. would be to occupy space far be our limits. They amount to m a number than two hundred seventy volumes. Mr. Hall has e tially assisted in founding some lent charities of London—the Ho for Consumption, the Govern Institution, the Pensioners' E ment Society, and others; and as one of the hon. secretaries Nightingale Fund.

HALL, Mrs. Anna Maria, the above, whose maiden nam Fielding, is a native of W county, although, by the mother of mingled French and Swiss de She quitted her native country age of fifteen, to reside in L An acquaintance with Mr. S. C in due time resulted in their in 1824. Her first work, "Sk of Irish Character," which ap in 1828, did much to soften p and religious prejudices in I A volume for children, called " nicles of a Schoolroom," pr "The Buccaneer," with which Hall made her *début* as a novel in 1832. Two years later ap "Tales of Woman's Trials," 1835, "The Outlaw," a novel reign of James II. These we lowed by "Uncle Horace" "Lights and Shadows of Irish racter:" the "Groves of Bl a tale which occupies part of th volume of this work, was h out at the Adelphi in 1838. A of Mrs. Hall, "The French Re had previously made a hit at James's Theatre. "Marian; Young Maid's Fortunes," perha most popular of this lady's novel gone through several editions, been translated into German Dutch. "Stories of the Irish santry" were published in a col form, after their appearance in C *bers's Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. H name was soon afterwards asso with her husband's in an illus work on "Ireland, its Scenery,

," &c. In 1845 she added to her of fiction a novel called "The Boy;" and later a fairy tale, ummer Eve," originally pro- in the pages of the *Art Journal.* s numerous contributions to cals, Mrs. S. C. Hall has written ction of illustrated sketches of nes and haunts of genius and in England, which appeared lly under the title of "Pilgrim- English Shrines" in the *Art* . Mrs. Hall's name is also ed with that of her husband in ook of the Thames" and "The South Wales." She has also d two novels, entitled "A 's Story" and "Can Wrong it?" Her children's books are us; amongst them "Uncle Money-box" has been circu- thousands.

LECK, FITZ-GREENE, an Ame- poet, was born at Guilford, ticut, July 8, 1795. In 1813 ed a banking-house in New nd remained in that city en- in mercantile pursuits until hen he returned to Connecticut. ry early period he had evinced ability, but the earliest of his productions in print were humorous and satirical odes es contributed to the *Evening* 1819, in conjunction with his J. R. Drake, under the signa- "Croaker." Toward the close ame year he published "Fanny," ngest satirical poem, which through several editions, al- for a long time unacknow- by the author. In 1822 Mr. k visited England and the Con- In 1827 he published a small containing "Alnwick Castle," Bozzaris," &c.; and some other which had appeared in different als, were collected and pub- in 1835. For some time pre- the death of John Jacob Astor, engaged to assist him in his and was one of the original s of the Astor Collection.

LECK.* HENRY WAGER, a neral in the U.S. army, was born in New York about the year 1810. He entered West Point as a cadet in 1835, and graduated in 1839. He was appointed to the U.S. Engineer Corps as 2nd Lieutenant in July, and was one of the Assistant Engineer Professors at West Point. This position he held from 1839 to 1840. The Union College of Schenectady conferred on him the degree of M.A. in 1848. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant 1845, having previously published a work on "Bitumen." He published a series of lectures on War in 1846, under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science." During the Mexican war he served on the lower Californian coast, and was breveted Captain May 1, 1847, for gallant conduct on the 19th and 20th of Nov., 1847, and for his services in California. He was Secretary of the State of California under the Military Government of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to Dec. 20, 1849. During that interval he was chief of staff to Commodore Shubrick during the combined operations on the Pacific coast in 1847-48. In 1849 he was a member of the Convention to form and draft the Constitution of the State of California. He was promoted to be Captain of Engineers in 1853, and resigned the service in August, 1854. He practised law in San Francisco, and was the head of a prosperous firm at the breaking out of the civil war. In the interim he had published a treatise on "International Law," besides other works. At the instance of General Scott he was recalled from San Francisco in 1861, and commissioned a Major-General of the U.S. army from August 19, 1861. On his arrival he was placed in command of the Department of the West to relieve General Hunter. Early in 1862, after the victories of Paducah, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, &c., it became necessary to enlarge the Department, thereby embracing all the country, for some miles, on both sides of the Mississippi river. After the battle of Shiloh, in April,

[illegible] under his direction the siege of Corinth took place in May. On the 11th of July, 1862, he was called to Washington, and placed at the head of the armies of the United States. This position he retained in favour of Lieut.-General Ulysses Grant (whom see) early in 1864.

HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., of Ewell, near Epsom, was born in 1801, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts between that date and December, 1853, when he was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In the following year he was made by Lord Dalhousie Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that crisis, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (civil division) soon after his return to England.

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1820. Whilst still young, he showed a great taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shakspearian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are, "A Life of Shakspeare," "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon," "A Hand List of the Early English Literature preserved in the Douce and Malone Collections in the Bodleian Library" (2 vols., 8vo., privately printed, 1860); "Skeleton Hand List of the Early Quarto Editions of Shakspeare" (1860), "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales" (1849), and an edition of "Shakspeare," in fifteen vols., folio, brought out by private subscription, of which twelve volumes have already appeared (1864).

HAMILTON, The Very Rev. Henry Parr, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Dean of Salisbury, is a son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, Physician in Edinburgh and Professor in the University. He was born in the year 1794, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was subsequently elected a Fellowship. Having held for [illegible] years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Deanery of Salisbury. He is the author of "Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Middle Classes," &c., and several sermons.

HAMILTON, The Rev. [illegible], D.D., F.L.S., a popular preacher and author, minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, London, was born in 1814. His father was minister of the parish of [illegible]blane, Stirlingshire. Dr. Hamilton commenced his career as a minister of a small and secluded parish in Perthshire. He was then removed to the pastoral charge of a chapel in Edinburgh, and on the translation of the successor of the celebrated Rev. Edward Irving he was chosen minister of the large and influential congregation assembling in what was then (1841) called the National Scotch Church, Regent Square. As a preacher, Dr. Hamilton is distinguished by an imaginative and pulpit oratory. Besides numerous tracts, he has published several volumes, mostly adaptations of pulpit addresses, which have had a very extensive circulation both in this country and in America. Among these may be mentioned, "[illegible] Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy Home." He has published besides, "Memoirs of [illegible] Colquhoun," a "Life of James [illegible] of Woodrille," "The Royal P[illegible]

Lessons from the Great Bio-
." He was editor of *Excelsior*,
p and popular monthly miscel-
established in 1854, and also
a work in four volumes, en-
"Our Christian Classics: Read-
m the best Divines."

ILTON, SIR ROBERT NORTH
, BART., K.C.B., eldest son of
Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart.,
rton, County Lanark, was born
h in 1802. Having received
ation at Haileybury, he en-
he Bengal Civil service in 1819,
ving held several civil and
l offices, he became in 1842
l agent to the Governor-
l in Central India, in which
displayed great readiness and
in the trying season of the
mutiny. Sir Robert was cre-
K.C.B. civil division, and re-
the thanks of both Houses of
ent for his services on that
n. Sir Robert, who is married
ghter of the late General the
able Sir George Anson, G.C.B.,
England when the mutiny
out, and returned at once to
a, whence he was sent by the
or-General with full powers,
mpany the force under General
gh Rose, in every engagement
ration of which he was present
the field throughout the whole
gn, until tranquillity was
l in Central India, when ill
required him to leave the
, and to give up the appoint-
the Supreme Council in India
had been conferred upon him.

ILTON, SIR WILLIAM ROWAN,
Astronomer Royal for Ireland,
of Archibald Hamilton, Esq.,
lin, a gentleman of Scottish
on, was born at Dublin in 1805,
cated at Trinity College, Dub-
ere he graduated in high
atical honours. Devoting him-
y to scientific pursuits, he was
d, in 1827, Astronomer Royal
nd, and Professor of Astro-
n Trinity College, Dublin,
ost he has filled down to the
ime (1864). Sir William is
also the author of several able Essays on mathematical and physical subjects, which have appeared in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society.

HAMMOND, JAMES HAMILTON, an American statesman, was born in Newbury, South Carolina, U.S., Nov. 15, 1807. He graduated at the South Carolina College, in which his father was Professor of Languages, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and two years later became editor of a political journal in Columbia, which maintained the doctrine of State Rights, and zealously advocated the principle of nullification against the attempt of the Federal Government to impose an obnoxious tariff upon dissentient states. In 1831 he married, and retired from his profession, devoting himself to politics, the study of military tactics, and agriculture. At this period he wrote extensively on the great question which divided the state, and was actively employed in organizing the South Carolina Militia in what was expected would be a warlike opposition to the Executive Government. He was elected to Congress in 1835, but only sat for one session. In 1841 he was made a general of brigade, and in the following year elected governor of South Carolina. While holding this office, he wrote boldly in defence of slavery, and published papers on railroads, banks, agriculture, and manufactures. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1858 his political opinions seem to have undergone considerable modification, and in that year in a speech delivered at Columbia, he expressed himself opposed to the re-opening of the slavery question, and as no longer entertaining the extreme nullification sentiments which distinguished the early stages of his career. In 1861 he went to reside at Athens, in Georgia, where he devoted himself to making a new translation of Jomini's famous work on the art of war. We have not learned whether he has publicly identified himself with either of the con-

but resigned the service on the 31st of October, 1860. He then took the position of Professor of Surgery in one of the Colleges in Baltimore; but at the outbreak of the Civil War he threw up this appointment and offered his services to the Government, re-entering the army as Assistant-Surgeon with rank of 1st Lieutenant, May 28, 1861. The battles of the West soon placed a number of sick and wounded soldiers on the hands of the Government, while no provision had been made for their relief. Hundreds died from pure neglect, arising from the want of a good organizing head of the Medical Department. Hammond was at last selected for the position, and order soon arose from chaos. He was appointed Surgeon-General with the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General in April, 1862. Dr. Hammond is better known than any other American surgeon in Europe, as well as highly esteemed in his native land. He has studied in all the hospitals at home and many of those abroad, and is possessed of a rare union of professional and administrative talents.

HANCOCK,* WINFIELD SCOTT, a Major-General in the U. S. Army,

as appointed Bampton Lec-
xford for 1863, his subject
ie Relation between the
l Human Elements in Holy
' He is also the author of
es on the Fall and its Re-
d has edited with notes,
ms and Psalms of Henry
)." (1843), and poems by
:ton, Sir W. Raleigh, and
15).

Y, JAMES, born at Dum-
7, is a cadet of the ancient
amily of "Hannay of Sor-
entered the royal navy at
:hirteen. After serving in
ps till the autumn of 1845,
navy, and dedicated his
lents entirely to literature.
date he has frequently
ıis pen in many journals
icals, from *Punch* to the
eviews. Mr. Hannay is
ıthor of "Singleton Fon-
l another novel, "Eustace
which has been translated
an. In the summer of
ivered in London a series
on "Satire and Satirists,"
ve since appeared in a
ıt the general election of
ame a candidate, on liberal
for the Dumfries burghs,
ather had twice contested
ays, but was defeated by
r member, Mr. William
published in one vol. 8vo.,
his contributions to the
Mr. Hannay is now editor
burgh Courant.

/ER, GEORGE-FREDERICK-
L-CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUS-
OF, Duke of Cumberland
dale, in Great Britain, Earl
, in Ireland, Knight of the
d first cousin to the Queen
, is the only son of the late
st, whose name is better
England as the Duke of
d. He was born at Berlin
1819, and married 18th
1843, the Princess Alex-
aria, daughter of Joseph,
Duke of Saxe-Altenburg,
issue:—*Ernest-Augustus-*
William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, Crown-Prince of Hanover, born September 21, 1845; Frederick-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, Princess, born January 9, 1848; Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born December 3, 1849. The late King of Hanover succeeded to the Crown of that kingdom upon the death of his brother, King William the Fourth of England, 20th June, 1837, when, by the Salic law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited. He died November 18, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. His Majesty is said to be an excellent musician.

HARDING, CHESTER, an American artist, was born of poor parents in Conway, Massachusetts, September 1st, 1792. His family removing to New York State when he was fourteen years of age, he obtained some employment at chair-making, and also as a farm labourer. He served in the army during the war with Great Britain in 1812, and subsequently obtained a contract from the United States Government for a supply of drums, to the manufacture of which he applied himself with great assiduity. His next achievement was the sale of a patent spinning frame to the State of Connecticut; after which distress caused him to take to cabinet-making in Caledonia, New York. His pecuniary affairs still continuing bad, he left his wife and family, proceeded to the Alleghany, and embarking on a raft, floated down to Pittsburgh, where he obtained work at house-painting. Having saved up a little money, he set forth on his return home, "walking the whole way, and guided only by blazed trees for more than 200 miles." With his wife and child he then proceeded to Pittsburgh, as before, by raft. Here he worked as a sign-painter, undergoing the while great poverty and *privation.* An accidental circumstance revealed to him that he pos-

sessed a talent for catching liknesses. Obtaining some colours, he first took his wife's portrait, and the picture pleasing some citizens, he was requested to paint them also. His success encouraged him to remove to Paris, Kentucky, where he painted 100 portraits in six months, after which he repaired to Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining regular instruction in the art. He pursued the profession in various places; visited England in 1823, and on his return settled in Boston. His talents as a portrait-painter are generally acknowledged. He has taken in his time likenesses of Presidents Madison, Monroe, Adams, and also of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, J. C. Calhoun, &c. In England, the late Duke of Norfolk, Samuel Rogers, Lord Aberdeen, and other distinguished persons sat to him.

HARDING, Sir John Dorney, Knt., son of the late Rev. John Harding, rector of Coyty and Coychurch, Glamorganshire, was born in 1809, and educated at the Charter-House, whence, having been for a short time a pupil under Dr. Arnold at Laleham, he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, and took his subsequent degrees of M.A. and D.C.L. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple, he went for a short time on the Oxford circuit, but subsequently was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. From 1852 till 1862 he held the office of her Majesty's Advocate General.

HARDINGE, Viscount Charles Stewart Hardinge, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, was born in 1822, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title, and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord second administration in 18 acted as Private Secreta father in India, and was the battles of Moodkee, F and Sobraon. He also ser years as Major in the Ken and is now Lieut.-Col. Kent Administrative Batt teers. He published in elaborate "Views in Ind perial folio, which prove h artist of more than ordina

HARDWICK, Philip, tect, son of the late Hardwick (an eminent ar a pupil of Sir W. Chamber about the year 1793, and up in his father's office. great works were the bui Katharine's Docks; he al several important classic London, including the Hall (generally considere work); the grand entr North Western Railway ton Square; the Glob Office, the City Club, th at Lincoln's Inn, and buildings of the metropol

HARDWICKE, The the Earl of, Char Yorke, Admiral, R.N., late Sir Joseph S. Yo was born in 1799, and Harrow and the Royal Entering the navy, he saw service in early life, and midshipman at the att giers under Lord Exmou M.P. for Reigate in 183 presented Cambridgesh Conservative interest fr ter date until he succe earldom on his uncle 1834. His lordship, w tained the rank of Lord Lieutenant of Cam and was a Lord in Wai Queen during Sir R. Pee tration. He acted as General under Lord Derb ministration in 1852 (on sion he was sworn a Privy and held the post of Lord

Derby's return to power in

Y, THOMAS DUFFUS, was born oyal, Jamaica, in 1804, and of Major T. B. P. Hardy, of Artillery. He entered the vice as junior clerk in H. M. ffice, Tower, in the year on the death of the late y Petrie, Keeper of the the Tower, the compilation umenta Historica Britannica sted to him by the Govern- which work he wrote the troduction. In 1861, on of Sir Francis Palgrave, y was appointed Deputy the Public Rolls, by Sir John Master of the Rolls. Mr. well known in literary the editor of several very SS. in the Rolls Collection; them "Rotuli Literarum in Turri Londinensi asser- 833—1834), dating from to 1227; "Rotuli Litera- tium in Turri," &c. (1835), to 1216; "Rotuli Normaniæ, 9; "Rotuli de Oblatis et tc.;" "Modus tenendi Par- n" (1846); also a Catalogue hancellors, and the Life of gdale, late Master of the ork of high literary merit.

FORD, JOHN SCANDRETT, ldest son of the late J. S. Esq., of Blaize Castle, near was born in 1785, and was n honorary D.C.L. by the y of Oxford in 1822. He ted M.P. for the Cardigan- roughs, by a double return, but his election was annulled, on. Mr. Harford, who is a te and deputy-lieutenant for ershire, and has also been eriff of Cardiganshire, is s a man of great taste in art rature, and is the author of ife of the late Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury," "Life of l Angelo," &c.

GRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, scoverer of the gold fields in lia, is the third son of Lieut. J. E. Hargraves, of the Sussex militia, and was born at the close of the last war, at Gosport. At the age of fourteen he was launched into the world on the deck of a merchant ship, and toiled at sea three years, during which he visited most parts of the world. Before he was eighteen years old, he became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, journeyed to the gold diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return to the latter country he made some explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He then proceeded to Sydney, and communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary there; and upon agreement with the government, pointed out the several localities where gold had been found, and instructed the seekers in washing and using the cradles; so that, in one week, about £10,000 worth of gold was raised upon a spot named "Ophir." Mr. Hargraves was then appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields then being worked throughout Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him the sum of £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a pure gold cup, £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He also received splendid testimonials from the other Australian colonies, in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England, and published a very interesting narrative of his success, in a volume entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields."

HARINGTON, THE REV. EDWARD CHARLES, M.A., is an immediate descendant of the celebrated Sir John Harington, of Kilston, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and was

born about the year 1807. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. He was appointed, in 1847, Chancellor and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He is the author of a learned treatise "On the Object, Importance, and Antiquity of the Rite of Consecration of Churches," a work on the "Reconsecration and Reconciliation of Churches." "Brief Notes on the Church of Scotland," "The Reformers of the Anglican Church and Macaulay's History of England," "Bradford the Martyr and Sir John Harington," "Rome's Pretensions Tested," "The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England Unbroken," "The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the Ancient British Church," "Pope Pius IX. and the Book of Common Prayer," "The Fifty-fifth Canon and the Kirk of Scotland."

HARLESS, Gottlieb Christoph Adolf, a German Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg, November 21, 1806, studied at Erlangen and Halle, became tutor in the faculties of Theology and Philosophy at Erlangen (1828-29), then professor in the College and University of the same town; titular of the Chair of Theology, and preacher to the University in 1836; he lost both these appointments in 1845, on account of his opposition in the Diet of Bavaria to the reactionary tendency of the ministry and the demands of the Catholic party. The Saxon Government hastened, however, to nominate him titular Professor of Theology in the University of Leipsic. He was called to Munich in 1852, as private Ecclesiastical Councillor to the Minister of Worship. He is distinguished as a writer and orator, and has published a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians" (1834); a "Theological and Methodical Encyclopædia, from the Stand-point of Protestantism" (1837); "Popular Lessons on Physiology and Psychology" (1851), "Treatise on Plastic Anatomy" (1857).

HARNESS, The Rev. William, A.M., divine and dramatic poet, w born at Wickham, Hampshire, 1790, son of John Harness, M.D., Commissioner of Transp He was educated at Harrow Sch under Dr. Drury and Dr. Butler. there became acquainted with L Byron, who on seeing him bullied a boy much stronger than hims kindly interposed for his protecti The acquaintance thus auspicio begun ripened into a warm friendsh as is evidenced in Moore's Life of noble poet, several of whose lett to Mr. Harness are published. entered Christ's College, Cambrid and graduated B.A. in 1813. Ha taken orders, he became successi curate of Kilmerston and Dorki after which he was for some morning preacher at Park-street Trinity Chapels. He was subsequ minister of Regent-square Chapel, Pancras. This cure he held for tw years, when he was appointed in bent of All Saints, Knightsbri He also filled the office of "Cle the Clergy Returns," to which he nominated by Lord Lansdowne in year 1841. Mr. Harness printed vately in 1837 a drama called "W come and Farewell," which warmly eulogized by the Quar *Review*. He has also printed "A lume of Parochial Sermons," "Cl tian Education," "Boyle Lectu "Claims of the Church of Rome sidered," four Sermons delivere Cambridge, as select preacher, February, 1841, on "The Imag God in Man," with several other lectures and pamphlets. Mr. Har has been known in London for ne half a century as an indefatig clergyman, and as a preacher of repute in intellectual circles.

HARNEY,* William Selby, Brigadier-General in the U.S. ar was born at Tennessee in 1800. was appointed to the U.S. army w out entering the Military School West Point, receiving his commis as 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, February, 1818. During the foll ing January he was promoted to

1840, for gallant and
onduct in the several
with them in Florida.
s appointed Colonel of
ons, and went with the
Mexico. He took part
nent at Cerro Gordo, in
nd was breveted Briga-
or gallant conduct. He
in some of the other
e campaign, and was
stinguished in the affair
arch 25, 1847. In 1858
ted to the rank of Bri-
l of the U. S. Army, and
command of the De-
he Pacific, with head-
n Francisco. While in
his Department he be-
d in the San Juan dis-
at Britain, and was sub-
noved from the Pacific
rders of General Scott.
n command of the De-
the West, and at the
nt of the civil war was
shington, but before he
er's Ferry, he was ar-
e Virginia authorities.
rever, released after a
ention. He next agreed
ederate Gen. Price that

genteel comedy, and in Shakspeare's characters of "Rosalind," "Imogen," "Beatrice," &c., &c. She married in 1831, Charles, 4th Earl of Harrington, who died in 1851, leaving issue by her an only daughter, married in 1854 to the Earl of Mount-Charles, eldest son of the Marquis of Conyngham. Her only son, Lord Petersham, dying before his father, the earldom of Harrington passed to the late earl's brother, father of the present peer.

HARRIS, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT HARRIS, eldest son of the second Lord Harris, and grandson of the first peer, who stormed Seringapatam, was born in 1810, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. In 1846, the year after succeeding to his father's title, he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, of which he subsequently became Governor and Commander-in-Chief. He held that post until the early part of 1854, when he was nominated to the Governorship of Madras, which he administered with great ability through the trying period of the Indian mutiny, and returned to England in 1861, when he had conferred upon him the Order of

ships from lightning, now universally employed in the Royal Navy, and also as the inventor of a new steering compass. Sir William is the author of many papers on electricity and magnetism, an elaborate report on damage done by lightning in the navy, printed by order of the House of Commons, and on other scientific subjects, as also of a work on thunderstorms. Many of his papers have been published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the British Association, and other works. He also received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1835, in acknowledgment of his contributions to scientific knowledge, and in 1845 a magnificent vase from the late Emperor of Russia, as a testimonial of his Imperial Majesty's recognition of his scientific labours.

HARRIS, Hon. Edward Alfred John, second son of the late earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, was born in 1808, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College. He entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese Stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He sat as M.P. for Christ Church, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore. In the same year, he was transferred to Peru, as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. On the return of his brother to place and power, in 1858, he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

HARRIS,* the Rev. Thomas Leonard, well known as a poet, preacher, and Christian spiritualist, was born at Stony Stratford in England, and emigrated with his family early in life to America, where he still resides. All his works profess to be written in the Spirit, and are improvised. They are of considerable bulk; the *of Light* alone makes four volumes. Mr. Harris preache winter in London, in the Mar Institution, some five years ag belongs to no denomination. of Mr. Harris's Works i "Hymns of Spiritual Devotion New Christian Age," "First the Christian Religion," "Ar Christianity," Part I.; "Song tan," "The Wisdom of Angels Epic of the Starry Heavens," of the Morning Land," "A the Golden Age," "Regina, a Many Days;" "Truth and Jesus," 12 Sermons; "The Mi Age," 12 Sermons; "Modern alism: its Truths and its He is also Editor and chief cont to the *Herald of Light*, an A monthly religious and spiritual of the new Christian age.

HARRISON, The Ven Benjamin, M.A., is the eldest the late Benjamin Harrison, Clapham, Surrey, treasurer of Hospital. He was born abo year 1809, and was educated pr and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where duated B.A. in 1830 in the honours. He was for many domestic chaplain to the late bishop (Howley) of Canterbu whom he was preferred, in 1 the Archdeaconry of Maidstone a Preachership in Canterbury dral. He is the author of a treatise on the English ritual, e "An Historical Enquiry into th Interpretation of the Rubrics re to the Sermon and Communio vice" (1845), and of a vari "Charges" and "Sermons."

HARRISON, Thomas, a civ gineer, one of the school of em practical men to which the Ste sons gave birth, was born abou year 1810. He was largely emp in the construction of the doc London. He is now engineer North-Eastern Railway.

HARROWBY, The Right Honourable Dudley Ryder, Ear K.G., eldest son of the late Earl,

ucated at Christ
e he graduated
bsequently M.A.
he was elected
hich he repre-
at for Liverpool
al interest from
ccession to the
ge in 1847. He
e India Board
t of Earl Grey's
ppointed Chan-
Lancaster under
dministration in
he subsequently
ce of Lord Privy
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he blue riband
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tucky, about the
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arble. In 1859
ce the execution
the late Henry
which he had
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f several distin-
He was in 1861
statue of the
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sturbances
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stination.
NDER, R.A.,
April, 1806,
el Hart, of

that town. He inherited a
art from the latter, who, w
prenticed to a goldsmith and
of Bath, had studied art, and i
don, in 1785, had painted
Northcote. In Bromley's "Lis
Engravers" the elder Hart's name
appears. In 1820 he removed with
his son to London. In 1823 Solomon
Hart entered the Royal Academy as
studen inting. He first appeared
as an or at the Academy in
1826, portrait-miniature of his
father nch of art he did not long
contin ractise, but soon turned
to oils. irst exhibited oil picture
—at t ish Institution in 1828—
"Inst ion," was immediately sold,
and co med the artist in his choice.
"The evation of the Law," exhibited
at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830,
was purchased by Mr. Vernon. The
painter now began to exhibit regularly.
"Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front
de Bœuf" (1830), "English Nobility
privately receiving the Catholic Com-
munion early in the Sixteenth Cen-
tury" (1831), "Giacopo Querini re-
fusing to enter into the Compact with
Boemondo Theopolo to put to death
the Doge Gradenigo" (1832), "Wol-
sey and Buckingham" (1834, pur-
chased by Lord Northwick), "Cœur
de Lion and the Soldan Saladin"
(1835). The two latter pictures in-
creased his professional reputation,
and led, in 1835, to his election as an
Associate. After this period his pic-
tures became more numerous and
ambitious in their subjects, including
"Sir Thomas More receiving the
Benediction of his Father" (1836),
"Hannah the Mother of Samuel, and
Eli the High Priest," "Eleanor Sucking
the Poison from Edward's Arm,"
"Henry I. receiving the intelligence
of his Son's Shipwreck." In 1840 he
became R.A., and recurred to those
scenes of Jewish ceremonial which, in
1830, first made his name known—
"Scene in a Polish Synagogue." His
most celebrated works in this class
are the two treatments of "Simchath
Torah," or, "The Rejoicing of the
Law" (1845 and 1850), of which the

Convent of the Ognessanti, Florence," "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena," of the "Cathedral at Pisa," "An Offering to the Virgin," &c. One of the very numerous styles in which Mr. Hart has ably competed for fame has been what may be termed the familiar-historical:—"Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," "The Three Inventors of Printing," "Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World." In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy.

HARTLEY,* SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, born at Heworth, co. Durham, in 1825, son of the late W. A. Hartley, Esq., is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was for many years resident engineer at Plymouth for the late J. Locke, Esq., M.P. In 1855–56 he served in the Crimea as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and in 1857 was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission for improving the navigation of the Danube. He has received the Turkish war-medal from the Queen, the Imperial order of the Medjidie from H.M. the Sultan, and the Telford medal, the Stephenson prize, and the Manby premium from

of Northampton" (8
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"Parliaments and
ford," "Parliament
Acton-Burnel," "Es
the Isle of Arran," "
ingham Castle," "H
von and the North
"History of Porc
"History of Pevere
Peak," "Funeral C
therine of Arragon,"
Printing" (8vo., 184
age of the Mene Va
"The System of C
pursued on the Est
of Bedford" (1850),
Working Man" (185
Military History of
and the Scottish I
He also edited "Fr
the English Version
for the Parker Soci
author of various
torical, and archite
the "Archæologia"
the Archæological I
chæological Associat
ter is the authores
Hearts of Warriors
People."

HARVEY. GEORG

he studied two years with uccess as to attract notice. In when the Scottish artists re- l to establish an academy of own, framed on the model of the Academy of London, Harvey, h only twenty, was invited to as associate. That rank was, 9, exchanged for academician. titles, then nominal, he helped nder well merited by great y in promoting the new aca- 's interests. The history of his ry, and more especially incidents the history of the Covenanters, ied the subjects for pictures by h he first won fame: "Cove- rs Preaching" (1830); "Cove- rs' Baptism" (1831); "Battle rumclog," from Scott (1836); e Covenanters' Communion" 0). In a similar spirit are his st Reading of the Bible in Old Paul's" (1847); the latter pic- was the first to introduce him e *habitués* of London exhibitions. subsequently painted many do- tic subjects, such as "Examina- of a Village School" (1832); e Curlers" (1835); "Shakspeare re Sir T. Lucy" (1837); "John yan in Jail" (1838); "Dismissal Village School" (1840); "The s and Foolish Builders" (1849); e Bowlers" (1850); "The Col- ion Plate" (1834); "Sabbath ing" (1841); "The Minister's s" (1843); "Quitting the Manse" 5); "The Past and Present— dren blowing Bubbles in the old Friars Churchyard" (1848); ghland Funeral" (1844); "Glen rkin" (1846); "The Head of the " (1854); "John Bunyan and Daughter selling Laces at the of Bedford Jail" (1857); "The ath in the Glen" (1859); "The ry Bank" (1864), &c. Mr. rey's popularity has been in- sed by good engravings from his enanters' pictures, and from the ading of the Bible,"—subjects ch appeal to the sympathies of a e class.

HARVEY, *William, was born at* Newcastle-on-Tyne about the year 1800, and served an apprenticeship as a wood engraver with Thomas Bewick. In 1817 he came to London, and in a short time afterwards became a pupil of B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and of thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. While studying under Haydon he drew and engraved his large cut of the "Death of Dentatus," from a painting by his master; this admirable cut was published in 1821. In 1824 Harvey drew and engraved the beautiful vignettes and tail-pieces in Dr. Henderson's "History of Ancient and Modern Wines." With those cuts he may be considered as having closed his career as an engraver, and to have entered on that of a designer on wood. In the latter capacity, perhaps no other artist has furnished more employment for wood engravers. Among the numerous works illustrated by him (which our limits do not enable us to enumerate), the following specially deserve favourable mention:—"Northcote's Fables," first and second series; the "Tower Menagerie;" the "Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society;" White's "Selborne;" Lane's "Arabian Nights;" the Illustrated Edition of the "Common Prayer;" and Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspeare."

HASTINGS, Sir Charles, M.D., a younger son of the late Rev. James Hastings, rector of Martley, Worcestershire, was born in 1794, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1818. He subsequently settled at Worcester, where he obtained an extensive practice. He has published a "Treatise on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Lungs;" "Illustrations of the Natural History of Worcestershire," and other works more or less nearly connected with the science and practice of his profession. Sir Charles is also the founder of the Provincial *Medical and Surgical* Association, now *called the British* Medical Association,

of which society he has been for several years President of the Council, and in this capacity, his services have been widely useful. Sir Charles, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and a deputy-lieutenant for Worcestershire, received the honour of knighthood in 1850.

HASTINGS,* VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS, K.C.B., elder brother of the above, was born in 1790, and entered the navy at an early age. He saw much active service in the Walcheren expedition and in the Mediterranean. He was First Lieutenant of the *Undaunted*, Captain Ussher, when that ship conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Elba. He was in command of the gunnery establishment on board H.M.S. *Excellent* from 1832 till 1845, and for six years he was the head of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He was Principal Storekeeper and a Member of the Board of Ordnance, from 1845 to 1855, when the Board and Office was abolished, and was knighted and made a C.B. (civil) for his improvements in naval gunnery. In 1859 he was nominated a K.C.B. of the civil division, for his services, at the Board of Ordnance, during the Crimean War. He is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Hereford and Brecon, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former.

HATCHELL, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, was born in county Wexford in 1788, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained several University honours and a scholarship. He was called to the Irish bar in 1809, and in 1847 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. Hatchell became Attorney-General in 1850, when he was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland. He was twice elected M.P. for Windsor, and sat from January, 1850, to July, 1852, when he retired from Parliament. He was appointed a Commissioner of National Education, and of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1853, but withdrew from the Board of Education on its reformation in 1861. Mr. Hatchell was a short time Commissioner solvent Court in Ireland, pr its amalgamation with th Bankruptcy.

HAVERGAL,* THE RE HENRY, born about the was educated at St. Edm Oxford, where he graduated and M.A. 1819. Having b of Astley, in Worcestershir he was appointed Rector o las, Worcester, and Honora Worcester Cathedral, in 1860 he was appointed to t of Shareshill, near Wolv Mr. Havergal is one of authorities in sacred mus of the best composers of t more of his music is in cathedrals than of any ot musician. He is also th various Sermons, includi Ordination (1845), Death —Assize Sermon (1847) volumes of Historical Serm

HAWKINS, BENJA HOUSE, F.L.S., F.G.S., & Devonshire Street, Lond 1807, is the son of Thoma Esq., who died in 1811, ar Agnes, daughter of Willi house, Esq., of Jamaica. educated at St. Aloysius C earliest attempts in art under the instruction of t Behnes, the celebrated scul devoted himself to the natural history since 1 geology since 1852. In 1 invited by the late Earl o reside at Knowsley, to m from the living animals. favourable circumstances f of natural history he cont the end of the year 1847 ing these five years and obtained that facility fo the animal form which the attractive feature of lectures on Geology and well known at the Cry and various scientific a institutes in England an during the last few year assistant-superintendent a

exhibition of 1851, where his zeal and activity gained for him many friends. In 1852 he was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the exterior forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size. He devoted three years and a half to the construction of the thirty-three life-sized models in the Crystal Palace Park; many of them are of colossal proportions; it was in one of these (the iguanodon) that he carried out his original idea of giving a dinner to Professor Owen, Professor Forbes, and twenty scientific and literary gentlemen, on Dec. 30th, 1853. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. He is the author of several useful educational works: namely, "Popular Comparative Anatomy" (in 1840); "Elements of Form" (1842); "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame" (1860), &c., &c.; and he is now (1864) engaged, in conjunction with Professor Huxley, in the production of an "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy."

HAWKINS, Cæsar Henry, an eminent surgeon, is the third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Baronet, some time serjeant-surgeon to King George II. and III. He was born towards the close of the century. After having been for many years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was elected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured. He held the office of Surgeon in 1861, having held it for thirty-two years, and was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which institution he is also a Trustee. Cæsar Hawkins was for some time an Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and was afterwards and is still a member of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which body he has been President. In 1849 he was chosen to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Consort honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Cæsar Hawkins has also held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Sergeant Surgeon to her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions," &c.

HAWKINS, The Rev. Edward, D.D., eldest brother of the above Cæsar H. Hawkins, was born in 1789, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School; thence he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1811, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. Having discharged several college offices with energy and ability, he was chosen in 1828 to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel College, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral and the Rectory of Purleigh, Essex, are annexed. He was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford in 1847, but resigned that post in 1861. Dr. Hawkins (who was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Arnold) is the author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1840, "Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament," and a variety of Sermons. He has also edited "Milton's Poetical Works," in four vols., with notes.

HAWKINS, Edward, F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S., a distinguished numismatist and archæologist, was born at Macclesfield in 1780, and educated at Macclesfield Grammar School. In the year 1824 he succeeded Taylor Coombe, Esq., as Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, which office he retained till the close of 1860. Mr. Hawkins has been devoted for many years to the study of archæology in general, and in particular to that of coins and

medals. His very important collection of medals illustrative of English History, commenced in early life, has been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. He possesses the largest collection ever formed of political caricatures relating to England, some as early as the reign of Henry VIII. He has also formed an extensive collection, commenced in boyhood, of printed books, &c., as well as views and portraits of places and persons illustrative of the county of Chester. He was elected in 1846, and still is one of the treasurers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He is the author of "The Silver Coins of England," 8vo., 1841; "Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," 4to., 1826; the 7th to the 10th part, both inclusive, of "Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," and of various papers in the "Archæologia" and in the *Numismatic Journal*.

HAWKINS, The Rev. Ernest, B.D., was born about the year 1802, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Exeter College. He is a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and minister of Curzon Chapel. Mr. Hawkins has been since 1838 Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and it is very much owing to his energy and administrative ability that the English Church has multiplied its Colonial Episcopate in all quarters of the British dominions. Mr. Hawkins is the author of "Historical Notices of the Missions of the Church of England in the North American Colonies previous to the Independence of the United States," "Annals of the Dioceses of Fredericton, Toronto, Quebec." He is also the author of "Notes on the Book of Psalms." He was appointed to a Canonry in Westminster in 1864.

HAWKS, Francis S., D.D., LL.D., a distinguished divine of the American Episcopal Church, was born at New-bern, North Carolina, Ju He graduated at the U that State in 1815, and w 1818 to the bar, at which for some years. In 1 elected to the Legislature State, but finding all la distasteful, in 1827 h orders, and officiated fir Connecticut, and subsequ ladelphia. In 1831 he be of St. Thomas's Church, living he held for twel 1833 he received the de from Columbia College. General Convention offe appointment of Missic of the South-west, which In 1836, under the aut same body, he proceede to search for document the history of Episcopac and while in that cou copies of several whic great value. In 1837, I conjunction with Dr. E foot the *New York Revie* same year founded th known as St. Thomas's I ing, Long Island, destin for the benefit of the Clergy; but the scheme Hawks became deeply i had to dispose of all his perty and to begin lif 1843 he removed to Mi was the same year elec that diocese; but when came on for approval General Convention in with a strong opposition, based upon his embarras matter of St. Thomas' speech in vindication of cured him an acquittal, bu after that to accept t although a vote of confi was passed by the dioce elected him. In 1844 Rector of Christ Church, and during the five year this charge he was elect of the University of L 1849 he was invited to r York, where aid was for

es: he complied, was
r of the Church of
nd when it became
th that of Calvary,
t preferment, which
In 1854 he declined
Rhode Island. Dr.
shed several original
translations, among
st remarkable are,
o the Ecclesiastical
ited States" (2 vols.
nia and Maryland,
pt and its Monu-
"Auricular Confes-
rotestant Episcopal
; "History of North
nslation of "Rovero
ntiquities of Peru."
d "The Official and
rs of the late Major-
lton" (1842); "The
graphy," and "Ap-
dia of Biography"
been a plentiful
riodicals.

, JOHN, F.R.S., civil
rn at Leeds in 1811,
the Leeds Grammar
he establishment of
ts infancy, he was a
Charles Fowler, who
ied in the construc-
roads in the West
ire. He then became
lexander Nimmo, who
oyed by the Govern-
orks in Ireland. On
ath, Mr. Hawkshaw
he works of the Boli-
s in South America.
England, he became
Manchester and Bol-
railway. He subse-
Engineer to the Lan-
shire Railway (nearly
ich he constructed),
her railways in the
parts of England.
onstructed the Riga
ailway in Russia, the
r and Dock in the
the Londonderry
d, the Charing-Cross
metropolis, and other public works, and is now constructing the New Docks at Hull, the Government railways in Mauritius, the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railway in Russia, the extension of the Charing-Cross Railway into the City, &c. He is Consulting Engineer to the Madras Railway, and to the Eastern Bengal Railway. He is also Engineer to the Government Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, to the War Office for the foundation of the new forts which he is now building in the sea at Spithead, and is extensively consulted by Government in matters of a professional character. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germains, in Norfolk, Mr. Hawkshaw was called in by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to arrest the inundations and remedy the evil caused by that great disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large syphons in place of the fallen sluice. He was one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers when that body was appointed by the Crown, and in 1860 was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between contending schemes for the water supply to the City of Dublin.

HAY, SIR JOHN CHARLES DALRYMPLE, BART., eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, Wigtonshire, was born in 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as a midshipman during the operations on the Syrian coast in 1841, including the siege of Acre, where he distinguished himself in command of a boat. Subsequently, as flag lieutenant to Sir Thomas Cochrane, he took a distinguished part in the operations on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He commanded the *Columbine* as senior officer at the destruction of some pirate vessels in China, in 1849, for which service he was promoted, and received a service of plate from the merchants of China. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian War of 1854–6, and took part in the capture of Kertch

and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He succeeded to his father's title in 1861, and was elected in 1862 M.P. for Wakefield in the Conservative interest.

HAYES, AUGUSTUS ALLEN, a distinguished American chemist, was born at Windsor, in the State of Vermont, February 28, 1806. He graduated at the Military Academy of Norwich, Vermont, in 1823, on quitting which he commenced studying medicine under Dr. Dana, then principal of the Medical College of New Hampshire. In 1825 he began to investigate the medicinal properties of American plants, and was rewarded for his industry by the discovery of the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, a colourless compound producing salts of a most brilliant colour. In 1827, having become Assistant Professor of the above college, he commenced an examination into the properties of chromium, and his paper upon this subject attracted attention among the various scientific bodies of Europe, and the college of Dartmouth, U.S.A., testified their respect by conferring upon him the degree of M.D. In 1828 he removed to Boston, and in the ten succeeding years was, at different periods, director of a manufactory of colours and chemical productions at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a consulting chemist of various dyeing, gas, and smelting establishments in New England. He also then contributed valuable papers on chemical subjects to the "Transactions" of the American Academy and the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1837 Dr. Hayes conducted an elaborate investigation into the different modes of generating steam, &c., and his researches enabled him to invent a new method for the arrangement of steam-boilers, since very generally adopted in the United States. He also perfected a new plan for refining copper and iron. He has, besides, published an account of the chemical differences existing in varieties of guano, and has written on "The Existence of a Deposit of I African West Coast," " "Differences in the Chem tution and Action of S below the Surface, on Sou at the Entrance of Rivers recently commissioned by States Navy Department into the question of coppe sheathing in the constru sels, and the results attai are said to be very volu Hayes also holds the off Assayer of Massachusetts

HAYTER, SIR GEOR K.S.L., descended from family in Dorsetshire and is a son of the late Mr. Ch who was professor of pe H.R.H. the Princess Ch was born in St. James's don, in 1792, and while obtained two medals i Academy. In 1808 h midshipman in the roys 1809, he commenced his a by painting miniatures i and Southampton. In appointed Painter of Mi Portraits to the Princes and H.R.H. Prince Leop Coburg (now king of th Having studied in Rome 1819, when he became the Academy of St. Luk his residence in Londo history and portraits un that year he returned t became a member of t Academies of Parma (whe her imperial Majesty the Maria Louisa), of Floren nice, also of the pontific of Bologna. On his wa remained at the court o and of Louis Philippe, pa portraits, until July, 18 returned to London to pai of her Majesty, then Princ and of H.R.H. the late Kent. In 1837 he was Painter of Portraits, and Painter in Ordinary to he 1841. In 1842 he received of knighthood. He is t

o the "Hortus Ericeus
on the classification
a diagram containing
nomenclature.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR
ENOUGH, BART., young-
ste John Hayter, Esq.,
ne Stoke, Wilts, by
er of Joseph Good-
of Codford St. Peter,
in 1792, and educated
and at Trinity College,
he was a second-class
. Having been called
Lincoln's Inn, in No-
e practised for some
ourt of Chancery, but
having shortly before
gown. In July, 1837,
M.P. for Wells, which
d to represent in the
, having been rechosen
position down to the
864). He was Judge-
al from December,
1849, when he became
tary of the Treasury,
filled till July, 1850,
Parliamentary Secre-
icate and responsible
latter post, which in-
l the patronage of the
discharged (with only
aption caused by Lord
short administration)
when he retired and
for his services by a
1861 he was enter-
e banquet given in his
's Rooms, by upwards
of the House of Com-
over by Lord Palmer-
handsome service of
sented to him. Sir
Deputy-Lieutenant for
Bencher of Lincoln's

EMPEROR OF, FAUSTIN
orn about 1790, was
lave on the property
who gave him his
e period of the eva-
ti by the French, he
soldier the army of
lines. From step to
step he rose to the rank of Colonel, and he held that rank at the period of the fall of the President Boyer. From his taciturnity—a quality denoting wisdom among the blacks—he was admitted into the secret of the several conspiracies which succeeded each other from 1843 to 1847. Having been created a General of Division under Richer, he owed his election as emperor solely to the accident of his name having been mentioned at the Senate at the moment when the votes were divided between two candidates, neither of whom had a sufficient majority. He then became the medium of a reconciliation between the parties. Soulouque triumphed in consequence of his great energy of character, but his victory was disgraced by some frightful executions. Perfidious councillors drove him into a course of vengeance, having for its object nothing less than the extermination of the whole coloured race, who form the fifth of the population of Hayti. Soulouque was after this outbreak principally occupied in re-conquering the Spanish part of the island, erected into the Dominican Republic, when he was proclaimed emperor. The constitution was immediately put into harmony with the new order of things, guaranteeing the essential rights of citizens, and leaving, in appearance, little latitude to arbitrary proceedings; but unfortunately here, as elsewhere, practice continually was found to contradict theory. Faustin Soulouque is completely black. His coronation as emperor was solemnized with great pomp in April, 1852. His reign, however, has not proved of long duration; his policy, which was that of despotism supported by a nobility, and his egregious extravagance, were alike unsuited to the condition of the country, and at last became intolerable. A revolt broke out in 1859, headed by Fabre Geffrard, one of his own generals, which drew to it the entire population. Soulouque escaped in a British vessel to Jamaica, and the Republic was restored, with Geffrard as presi-

note, and who is the only surviving child of the celebrated writer of the same name, and grandson of William Hazlitt, A.M., a Dissenting minister of considerable reputation in his time (1737-1820). He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple, as a student, in 1859, and was called to the Bar by that Society in Nov., 1861. He is the author of the following publications: —"British Columbia and Vancouver's Island," comprising an historical sketch of the British settlements in the north-west coast of America, and a survey of the physical character, capabilities, &c., of that region (1858); "Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems of Henry Constable, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge," now first collected and edited (1859); "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., with maps and illustrations (1860). The first draft of this work had already appeared in 2 vols. in 1857. He also edited "Shakespeare's Jest Books," 2 vols., 1864.

HEAD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDMUND WALKER, BART., K.C.B., son of the late Rev. Sir John Head, Bart., was born in 1805, and educated at

K.C.H., and a
Military Order of
late James Roper
born at Hermitage,
1793. After servin
Royal Engineers
under the Prussia
at Fleurus, in whic
was twice shot un
charge of an associa
from Falmouth to
1825, to work the
mines. He rode a
and published his
under the head of
a Journey across
1835, while holdin
sistant Poor-Law C
county of Kent, he
Lord Glenelg, at a
Governor of Uppe
under the greatest
the aid of the mil
resignation in Ma
only suppressed an
but repelled the
bodies of American
for which services
the thanks of th
Nova Scotia, New
Upper Canada, h
baronet in 1838.

. John Headlam (Arch-
:hmond), was born at
ıry, Yorkshire, in 1813.
:ated at Shrewsbury
Trinity College, Cam-
he graduated as a
836. He was called to
Inner Temple in 1839,
Q.C. in 1852. He is a
l deputy-lieutenant for
ling of Yorkshire. In
:lected M.P. for New-
, which he still (1864)
e was appointed Chan-
Dioceses of Ripon and
-4. He carried through
Trustee Act of 1850,
tly edited it as a law
assed through several
lso edited the supple-
el's "Chancery Prac-
and the New Chancery
852. In 1859 he was
lge-Advocate-General,
worn a member of the
He is best known to
nnection with his exer-
nent in favour of the
ucation, the Cambridge
nmission, &c.

JOEL TYLER, an Ame-
orn in the State of New
er 30, 1814. He gra-
ıion College in 1839,
burn theological semi-
pastor of a church at
Mass., for two years.
ailing, he passed the
3 in European travel.
home he published his
ı Italy" and the "Alps
:," which being received
ıcouraged him to devote
ely to authorship. In
ıced a work on "Napo-
Marshals;" also "The
tains," which, although
om its style falling in
e of the general public
was severely criticised.
has also published lives
Winfield Scott, Jackson,
and General Havelock;
aptation of St. Hilaire's
the Imperial Guard of
Napoleon," and a "History of the
Second War between England and
the United States." Mr. Headley
was elected to the State Legislature
of New York in 1854, and chosen
Secretary of State of the same the
following year.

HEATH, THE REV. DUNBAR ISI-
DORE, was born about the year 1817,
and graduated at Trinity College,
Cambridge, as 5th Wrangler in 1838;
he received from that college, of
which he was a Fellow, the Vicarage of
Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. Some
of his sermons, published in 1859, con-
tain expressions which were alleged
to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine
Articles by his diocesan, who prose-
cuted Mr. Heath before the Court of
Arches, and the reverend gentleman
was in 1861 sentenced to deprivation
of his benefice, which sentence was con-
firmed on appeal. Mr. Heath has also
published "The Future Kingdom of
Christ" (1852–3); "The Exodus
Papyri" (1855); and a record of the
patriarchal age, or "The Proverbs of
Aphobis, B.C. 1900," &c. (1858).

HEDGE, THE REV. FREDERIC
HENRY, D.D., an American divine,
was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec.
12, 1805. He is the son of the late
L. Hedge, who formerly occupied the
chair of logic and metaphysics in
Harvard College. In 1818 he was
sent to Germany, and studied for
five years at Schulpforte, celebrated
as being the training-school of Klop-
stock, Fichte, and Ranke. In 1823 he
returned to America, graduated at
Cambridge, Mass., two years later,
and then prepared himself for the
ministry. In 1829 he was ordained
to a charge in that city, whence, in
1835, he removed to the Unitarian
chapel at Bangor, Maine, where he
continued for fifteen years. In 1847-48
he travelled over Europe. From 1850
to 1856 he was pastor of the West-
minster Church, in Providence, Rhode
Island, during which period he re-
ceived the degree of D.D. from Har-
vard College. In the latter year he
undertook the charge of the First
Congregational Church in Brooklyn,

the "Prose Writers of Germany," (with portraits), containing extracts from the writings of twenty-eight authors, preceded by a short essay on each, was published in 1848, and is esteemed in America as an excellent introduction to a knowledge of German literature. He has been for thirty years a constant contributor to different periodicals; and his papers on St. Augustine in *Putnam's Monthly* for March, 1856, and on Leibnitz, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1858, enjoy high repute in America.

HEINEFETTER, SABINA, a German vocalist, born in 1805, at Mentz, is said to have travelled in her childhood all over Germany, subsisting on the casual bounty of the public to reward her sweet singing. At the age of twenty she received lessons from Spohr, who procured her admission into the Cassel Theatre. In 1829 she appeared in Paris at the Italian Opera with credit, although by the side of Sontag and Malibran. From 1831 to 1836 she appeared with *éclat* in the various theatres of Germany. Her reputation led her a second time to Paris, in 1841, when she appeared in the "Huguenots." Some time after she went to Brussels, where the scan-

command of a [illegible]
Army in the [illegible]
Federal troops at B[illegible]
1861, and was wou[illegible]
strength of the arm[illegible]
creased, Colonel H[illegible]
promoted to Brig.-[illegible]
teers, and during th[illegible]
the Army in the w[illegible]
General Heintzelma[illegible]
of a Division. Th[illegible]
Potomac began m[illegible]
1862, and was abo[illegible]
ganized into five Ar[illegible]
the chief command o[illegible]
lan. General Heint[illegible]
appointed to the [illegible]
Third Army Corps o[illegible]
as such took the fie[illegible]
was breveted to th[illegible]
Gen. of the Regula[illegible]
gallantry at "Seve[illegible]
took part in the wh[illegible]
sular Campaign, and [illegible]
distinguished on th[illegible]
Chickahominy, and d[illegible]
Days' battles." In J[illegible]
promoted to the ran[illegible]
of Volunteers, and [illegible]
corps during the bat[illegible]
days of General Po[illegible]
campaign in Virgi[illegible]

* THE REV. THOMAS, ı May 7, 1811, and was Magdalen Hall, Oxford, duated B.A. in 1840. a priest-vicarship in dral, he became Vice-recentor of St. Mark's ea, and in 1846 was ter of the Children, and in Ordinary of her Ma- ls Royal. He is the Psalter Noted," "The d" (for chanting), "A y of Plain Song," Plain Song," "The ," "Carols for Christ- s for Easter," &c. ated "Fétis on Choir Singing;" and has ıe St. Mark's College ' "The Canticles Ac- ıs set to music some of nslations of Hymns of urch; "Peace, it is I," 'ast and Over," "'Tis ırrection."

THUR, was born about and was educated at , Cambridge, where he . in 1838. He entered rice as Private Secre- onteagle, whilst Chan- Exchequer, and was ointed Commissioner of ı, and Spanish Claims. acted as Private Secre- Morpeth (now Earl of st holding the post of for Ireland, and suc- office of Clerk of the on the retirement of L. Bathurst in 1859. lication was entitled ın in the Intervals of 12); to this succeeded "Catherine Douglas," f Labour," "Friends in and 2nd series), "Com- Solicitude," "The Con- New World and their The Spanish Conquest tc.

ON,* LIEUT.-COL. ED- ıs WALCOTT, was born 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, and became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862; he was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, rendered vacant by the death of Major-General Sir John Jebb, K.C.B.

HENGSTENBERG, ERNEST WILLIAM, a German Theologian, was born October 20, 1802, at Frændenberg, and is the son of a minister of the Protestant communion. He was educated at Bonn, and chiefly studied Oriental languages and philosophy. Having translated an Arabic work of the sixth century after Christ he received high distinction from his university, and in 1824 edited the first part of Aristotle's Metaphysics. In 1824 he qualified himself for the post of private teacher of philosophy, and in 1825 as teacher of theology, and became in 1829 ordinary Professor and Doctor in Theology. He edited the *Evangelische Kirchen-Zeitung* from 1827. Among his chief works are Commentaries on the Apocalypse and the Psalms, and he is preparing one on the Gospel of St. John. His son is also a distinguished minister and writer on theological subjects.

HENLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH WARNER, only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, was born in 1793. He was educated at Magadalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he has represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest since the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade during the Earl of Derby's first brief tenure of office in 1852, and on that occasion was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and again under the same *nobleman's* second administration in *1858–59.*

hibition of 1822, when he contributed the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," which gained him the 2nd medal. He subsequently produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroche, "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent, &c., and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853–55 he received the Grand Medal of Honour. He was decorated in 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the "Académie des Beaux Arts" in 1849.

HENRY, Caleb Sprague, an American divine, was born at Rutland, Mass., August 2, 1804. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven, and commenced his ministry at the Congregational Church at Greenfield, Mass. In 1831 bad health obliged him to resign this charge, and he passed the next two years in studying philosophy at Cambridge, at the end of which period he settled at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1835 he moved to New York, and took holy orders as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and in the same year was appointed

tion.

HENRY, Joseph, physicist, was born i York, December 17, ceived a common educ menced life as a wat native city. In 182 Professor of Mathems bany Academy. In making experiments These continued for years, and though he have reduced his disc tice, yet Americans cl credit of having inv machine moved by electro-magnetism, a been the first to den principles by which conveyed between through the agency telegraph. In 1832 h Professor of Natural the College of New Je ton. In 1837, he visite his countrymen prete that year he imparted to Professor Wheatsto was elected First S Smithsonian Instituti ton, in which post he Professor Henry publ "Contributions to

the exigencies of the business
he succeeded, to study the
application of chemistry,
soon became a proficient
more strictly scientific part
studies. He consequently
his business, and devoted
wholly to chemical studies,
ore especially to toxicology.
s one of the founders of the
al Society of London (of
he is a Fellow), and also of
istol Medical School, in which
ame Professor of Chemistry on
s opening in 1828. Mr. Hera-
is the senior magistrate for
, and he is frequently con-
, both in his native city and
other parts of England, in the
s of the remains of persons
nals who are suspected to
died of poison. He is also
ively engaged in analyses for
rts, manufactures, and agri-
.

RAUD, JOHN A., epic poet and
ic writer, was born in London,
Self-educated, and originally
d for business, he commenced
for the magazines in 1818.
raud is the author of many
own works. In 1820 he pub-
his local poem of "Totten-
d in the following year that
Legend of St. Loy." Soon
e wrote articles for the
and other Reviews, and
years was united in the
of *Fraser's Magazine*. In
eared his poem of "The
into Hell," and in 1834
udgment of the Flood."
se were republished many
erwards, enlarged and re-
His tragedy of "Videna"
in 1854; since which he
produced on the stage
no Wife," "Agnolo Diora,"
ersion of M. Legouvé's
He has also published a
ntitled "The Roman Bro-
among his miscellaneous
"The Life and Times of
Savonarola," and some ora-
lectures on Coleridge, and
poetry. He was also editor for three years of the *Monthly Magazine*, and also of the *Christian Magazine*; and has been connected for many years with the *Athenæum*, *Illustrated London News*, and the *Temple Bar* magazine.

HERBERT, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY ARTHUR, of Muckross, co. Kerry, is the only son of the late Charles J. Herbert, Esq., of that place, and was born in 1815. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has represented his native county in Parliament in the Liberal interest since 1847, and is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kerry, and Colonel of the Kerry Militia. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1857–58, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland on taking office.

HERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., was born Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs. Young Herbert was sent to London in his sixteenth year, and became a student of the Royal Academy; but losing his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study. He then directed his attention to portraiture, and before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons; among others, her present Majesty, the then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830–5) consisted of portraits. Soon after this, he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour" (1834); "Haidee" and "Prayer" (1835); "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri" (1836); "Desdemona interceding for Cassio" (1837). Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in 1839, "Constancy,—'Love outwatched the drowsy Guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 Mr. Herbert painted a picture

principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (1843); "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution" (now in the Vernon Gallery); "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant" (1845); "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth" (1847). In 1846 he was elected R.A., and in 1848 invited to join in decorating the New Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted him was the illustration of Shakspeare's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. Of the first, "Lear disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, appeared at the Academy in 1849, since which date Mr. Herbert has put in few appearances at the Academy. To Mr. Herbert was also assigned the decoration of the Peers' Robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum in addition to the original price agreed upon. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose paint-

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as made to his consecration
High-Church party. Dr.
en has contributed articles
o the "Encyclopædia Metro-
a" and the "Encyclopædia
nica." In the former, the
Thomas Aquinas, in the latter,
ticles Socrates, Plato, and Aris-
are by him. He is also the au-
f two volumes of Sermons, one of
preached before the University
cford; of a work on "The Philo-
ical Evidence of Christianity;"
of a volume of "Lectures Intro-
ory to the Study of Moral Philo-
y." Of his great work, the
pton Lectures, Mr. Hallam, in
"History of Literature," speaks
the only attempt made by any
lish writer to penetrate to the
ths of the scholastic philosophy.
see of Hereford is of the annual
e of £4,200; the diocese includes
efordshire and parts of four adja-
counties; and the bishop enjoys
patronage of about thirty
gs.

ERRING, JOHN FREDERICK, er of animals, the son of a na- f New York, but of Dutch de- was born in Surrey in 1795. as for some years a leading er of the Society of British ; at whose exhibitions as like- hose of the British Institution, principally appeared before lic. He is entirely self-taught. ire to depict the English race- ras kindled by the first sight of a race—the St. Leger at er,—when he was nineteen age. He painted the winner important race for thirty- ears in succession, and thus l a wide connection in the world. Yet although he d to paint the St. Leger and studies of other cele- horoughbreds, he did not feel mpetent to carry out what he s begun. He took to driving, s nearly four years on the ishing his career as coachman ld and celebrated coach, the nd London Highflyer." While thus engaged, he was continually requested to relinquish that occupation and resume the pencil. At length Mr. Frank Hawksworth promised him if he would give up driving he would ensure him full employment for a twelvemonth in painting hunters and hounds; on the strength of this offer he at once abandoned the ribbons for the easel, and innumerable were his racing scenes and portraits of high-mettled racers. Her Majesty has eight horses painted by him; he has also been sent for by august personages in France to paint their favourite horses. More interesting compositions, however, to the lover of art are his richly coloured studies from the farm-yard, with its motley population of horses, cows, pigs, and poultry. Many of his choicest productions have been purchased for America, where he is held in as high esteem as Sir Edwin Landseer is in England. Amongst his last works are his "Returning from Epsom;" "Derby Day;" "The Scene near the Windmill Inn on Clapham Common;" "Market-day;" "Horse Fair" on a heath near a town. Also a "Horse Fair" in a country village; "The Road," anterior to rails; likewise four pictures of "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter."

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART., astronomer, born in 1792, at Slough, near Windsor, is the only son of the great astronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1813, and subsequently devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with the late Dean Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical

two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828 another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope. In the same year he published, in the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society," a paper which contained the exact measurement of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appear in his "Treatise on Sound," published in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia," and his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series; and a great number of memoirs published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and elsewhere, many of which relate to photography. On January 8, 1836, the Astronomical Society again voted him their gold

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hand in the great operations of the Italian Campaign which followed. In the Italian War of 1859 he held at first no command, but after Count Giulay's defeat at Magenta, he was appointed to succeed that general, and it was he who formed the plan of the battle of Solferino on the Austrian side. He has received numerous orders both foreign and in his own country. He was nominated Field-Marshal July, 1859.

HESSE-CASSEL, Frederick William I., Elector of, was born at Hanau, August 28, 1802. He studied at Marburg and at Leipsic, and in 1831 was called to the regency of the Duchy by the conduct of his father, who, in conjunction with his mistress, the Countess of Reichenbach, was compelled to retire from public life. The new Regent, acting with the Minister Hasenpflug, endeavoured to annul the constitution which had been guaranteed by his father in the early part of the same year, and the latter being impeached, saved himself by resignation. On the death of his father in November, 1847, Frederick William I. became Elector. In the following year he consented to make some liberal concessions to his people, and to govern constitutionally, but in

HESSE-DARMSTADT, FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, PRINCE OF, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, was born Sept. 12th, 1837. He is a captain in the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. In 1862 he married the Princess Alice (second daughter of Queen Victoria), when an allowance of £6,000 a-year was settled by Parliament on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 by way of dowry. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the House of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburgh, a petty state which, at the death of the reigning prince, will fall to Hesse-Darmstadt; and as the Empress of Russia is a daughter of the House of Hesse-Darmstadt, this alliance is likely to establish intimate family relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and St. James.

HESSEY, THE REV. JAMES AUGUSTUS, D.C.L., eldest son of J. A. Hessey, Esq., was born in London in 1814. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident Fellow and Lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus*; was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and select preacher in his University in 1849. In 1845 he was elected Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1850 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and present Obligation considered." These have been since published, and have passed through two editions. His other publications are, "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," and sundry small pamphlets and sermons. In 1860 Dr. Hessey was app the Bishop of London to th dal stall of Oxgate, in St. Pat dral.

HEURTLEY, THE REV. ABEL, D.D., was born abou 1806, and was educated Christi College, where he B.A. in first-class mat honours in 1827. In 18 presented by his college t tory of Fenny Compton, shire. In 1845 he disc office of Bampton Lecturer years later was appointed t rary Canonry in Worcester In 1853 he was elected Ma fessor of Divinity, to wh tached a Canonry in Chri Cathedral. He has been t one of the Select Preach University of Oxford, and sent (1864) a member of madal Council. Dr. Heur author of several volumes including his Bampton Le Justification," and also of Symbolica, a Collection of longing to the Ancien Church," published at the versity Press in 1858.

HEWITSON,* WILLIA ralist, was born at Newcast January 6, 1806. At an e showed the bent of his tas collections of shells, birds insects. On leaving school cled to a land-surveyor a 1831 he began "The Briti originally published by s but now in its third editio he joined Mr. E. Doubled lishing "The Genera of Di doptera," since completed tion with Mr. Westwood. began the "Exotic Butterf has been continued quar the present time. In trustees of the British M lished the first part of a of Lycænidæ, by Mr. Hew eight plates, but on their proceed with it, he comme following year a new wo trations of Diurnal Lepido

ing a continuation of the Ly-
ide, with 16 plates. Since the
mencement of his study of the
ect, Mr. Hewitson has been un-
ingly engaged in forming a col-
on (perhaps the best in existence)
stic butterflies.

HEYGATE, THE REV. WILLIAM
ARD, graduated B.A. at St. John's
ge, Oxford, in honours, in 1839,
having taken orders, held some
ies in Essex, Cornwall, &c. He
written a great number of tales,
hich "Godfrey Davenant, or
al Life," "William Blake," "The
ar and Trooper," "Sir Henry
ton," and "Ellen Meyrich, or
Excuses," are very popular. He
so published very many other
s; among which are a "Book of
tion," "The Wedding Gift,"
atio Clerica," "Catholic Anti-
," "The Good Shepherd," "Eve-
f Life," &c.; and he is the author
English part of Parker's His-
l Series.

HEYWOOD, JAMES, F.R.S., is the
son of the late Mr. Nathaniel
wood, banker, of Manchester, by
daughter of Thomas Percival,
, F.R.S., and was born May 28,
. He was educated at Trinity
ge, Cambridge, where he was
or optime in 1833, but did not
ate B.A. till 1857, when en-
d subscription to the Thirty-nine
les was abolished by the Cam-
University Reform Bill, which
d much to promote. He was
to the Bar in 1838, but did not
se. He sat as M.P. for North
shire from 1847 to 1857. He
took an active part in discus-
on ecclesiastical subjects. In
1850, he moved for an address
Queen for a Royal Commission
uiry into the English Univer-
and the prime minister (Lord
ell) intimated his intention of
a commission at some future
In 1851 he made a motion
academical tests, but was
d out. In 1854, however
22), on the order of the day
consideration of the Oxford
University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and carried, by 252 against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matriculation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish all tests on taking degrees, though eventually (June 29) he carried a clause by 233 against 79, in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, and medicine. On the 20th of June, 1856, a clause in the Cambridge University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medicine, and music, was carried by 118 to 41. Mr. Heywood has published translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes" (1855), "History of University Subscription Tests" (1853), "Academical Reform and University Representation" (1860), "Introduction to Genesis" (1855), "The State of Biblical Revision" (1860), "Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies," &c.

HIBBERD, SHIRLEY, a well-known horticulturist, is the author of "Summer Songs" (1851), "Brambles and Bay-Leaves" (1855), "The Town Garden" (1855), "Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste" (1857), "Fresh-Water Aquaria" (1856), "Garden Favourites" (1858), also "Epitome of the [Russian] War" (1857), &c. He is connected with the gardening department of one or two weekly newspapers.

HIGGINS,* MATTHEW JAMES, better known by his pseudonym of "Jacob Omnium," was born about the year 1815, and was educated at Eton. He served for some years as an officer in the army. He is the reputed author of a very large number of letters which have appeared in the *Times*, and of articles in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and elsewhere, mainly devoted to the exposure of abuses in our social and military systems, which he lashes with an unsparing pen.

HIGGINSON,* SIR JAMES MACAULAY, K.C.B., son of the late Major *James Higginson*, of the 10th Foot, *was born in 1805*. He was educated

at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and from thence entered Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore campaign and successful assault of that fortress in 1826. He was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled successively the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India - dency Paymaster, Private a... - tary Secretary to the Gov... f Agra, Private Secretary to S s Metcalfe, Governor-Genera ; Superintendent of the Myso , and Agent to the Governo l at the court of Moorshedab... n returning to Europe he accom l Lord Metcalfe to Jamaica in 1 s Secretary to the Governor; a n 1843 he followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offices of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and, on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, he was selected by his successor, the Earl Cathcart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Secretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius; created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, and a Knight Commander in 1856. He retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign service.

HILDRETH, RICHARD, an American writer, was born in 1807, at Deerfield, in Massachusetts, and is the son of a Unitarian preacher. After taking his degree at Harvard College, he was admitted to the Bar in 1830, but devoting himself to a literary life, became, in 1832, editor of the *Atlas*, a Boston daily paper. He has been attached to several other journals in a like capacity, and has also written a few educational books. His "History of the United States of America," however, is the work on which his fame mainly rests, and is useful as a book of reference. Mr. Hildreth is a determined opponent of slavery. He has published several work subject; such as "Archy Mo the "White Slave." He published a "History of E work entitled "Despotism rica" (1840), to which was a in 1854, a chapter on the Basis of Slavery." Mr. Hil also written an historical "Japan as it was, and is Of late years he has bee editorial staff of the *New Yor* and has translated one of B works. He is now consul of

HILDYARD, THE JAMES, B.D., eighth son late Rev. William Hildyard, man of Yorkshire, is on brothers, of whom nine Masters of Arts at Cambri was born in 1809, and was at Shrewsbury School un Butler, and at Christ's Colle bridge, where he graduated 1833 as Second Classic an cellor's Medallist; besides w gained six gold medals and tw for Latin essays. He subs became a Fellow of his Coll was one of the preachers a hall 1843–4. On the death Arnold he was an unsuccessfu date for the Head Maste Rugby School, and was a Rector of Ingoldsby, Lincoln 1846. He has published som plays of Plautus, with Lat and a Glossary, and several S But the work by which he known is the "Ingoldsby (1858–62), in which he fr keenly discusses the argumen Episcopal Bench against a of the Book of Common Pray

HILL, SIR HUGH, son of Hill, Esq., of county Cork, in the south of Ireland in 1 educated at Trinity College Having practised for se a special pleader belo was called at the Mi 1841, and went the In 1851 he obtaine silk gown, and in to the Bench on

ridge from the Court
ch, when he received
nighthood. He re-

ROSE P., a Lieut.-
army of the Con-
f America, was born
Virginia, about the
entered the West
Academy as a cadet
1842, and graduated
as General Burn-
of June, 1847. He
Second Lieut. of
, 1847, and in Sep-
was promoted First
November, 1855, was
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rvice and joined the
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Confederate army.

OCTAVUS, R.S.A., was
at Perth, where his
as Hill, was a book-seller. His early taste for art caused his father to send him to Edinburgh, where he became a pupil of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson. Mr. Hill first exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three pictures of Scotch scenery, which gave early proofs of the artistic skill which has marked his more mature performances. His works include a series of sixty pictures, illustrative of "The Land of Burns," a work which was projected by the artist. Among his chief English subjects are his large pictures of "Windsor Castle—Summer Evening," "Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Durham," and "Fotheringhay;" of his Scottish pictures, his "Old and New Edinburgh,—from the Castle," "Valley of the Nith," "The Ballachmyle Viaduct," "The River Tay,—from the Bridge at Perth," are among the most elaborate of his works; of Irish scenery, his "Kenmare Bridge," in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is a favourable specimen. He has now far advanced, if not actually completed, a large composition, commemorative of the disruption in the Scottish Church in 1843. This work will contain about 400 portraits, and represent the signing of the Deed of Demission and Act of Separation. In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Secretary of the new Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, &c. He was the first to suggest the formation, and to aid in devising the constitution, of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. This association has proved the parent of numerous other art-unions, in London, Dublin, Glasgow, and elsewhere. A controversy, commenced under his Secretaryship with the parties through whom Government had previously dispensed its patronage to art in Scotland, led to the appointment of a Government Commission, who returned a report so favourable to the claims of the Academy as to result in the erection of a public structure in Edinburgh for a Scottish National Gallery and Royal Academy, costing £50,000, on a site contributed by

Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Q.C., Commissioner of Bankrupts at Bristol and Recorder of Birmingham, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B. (whom see). He was born in the year 1792, and his education was mainly conducted by his father. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1819, and went the Midland Circuit. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1832 to 1834, as member for Kingston-upon-Hull. In the latter year he received a silk gown with a Patent of Precedence. He was appointed successively Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol District, which offices he still holds (1864). Mr. M. D. Hill is well known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and has published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham;

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in 1854 he became c
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was made a K.C.B.,

ecorder of Birmingham, &c. (the ject of the foregoing sketch), is inguished by his exertions in cause of juvenile reformation; second, Mr. Edwin Hill, is of the Stamp Department at set House; the fourth, Mr. ar Hill, is head master of "Bruce le School," Tottenham, Middle- the fifth, Mr. Frederick Hill, was for many years distin- ed as an able Inspector of Prisons, w one of the Assistant Secre- s to the Post Office.

ILLARD, George Stillman, an rican author and journalist, was in the State of Maine in 1808, was educated at Harvard Col- . He studied law and obtained success at the bar. In 1834 he a Unitarian journal. In 1839 troduced the poet Spenser to American public, prefacing an of his works with a critical tation of high merit. Hav- travelled in Europe during years 1846 and 1847, he pub- in 1853 "Six Months in Italy," ical guide-book in the eyes of rican travellers in that country. has been editor of the *North rican Review*, and published in twelve Lectures, delivered at Lowell Institute, at Boston. He o author of an Essay (1850) on dangers and difficulties of com- , and other works. In 1852 he chosen by the municipal council ston to deliver an eulogy on te Daniel Webster.

INCKS, The Rev. Edward, D.D., inent archæologist, a native of , born about 1791, was elected r of Trinity College, Dublin, in t graduated in 1812, and was d a Fellow in 1813. In 1819 k the college living of Ardtrea, archdiocese of Armagh, and in that of Killyleagh, in the diocese n; three years after which ceeded D.D. Dr. Hincks is ated for his knowledge of Egyp- and Assyrian inscriptions. In he published a catalogue of the ptian MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; but his publications chiefly consist of papers in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, and the British Association, and in the journals of the Royal Asiatic Society and of Sacred Literature. Of these the best known is probably a translation of portions of the Inscription of the elder Tiglath Pileser, which was published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1857, in parallel columns with three other translations; in order to show by their general agreement that the true principles of deciphering the Assyrian inscriptions must have been discovered. Dr. Hincks has also been a contributor to several reviews and magazines, and published separately, in 1863, "A Letter to Professor Renouf on the Polyphony of the Assyrio-Babylonian Cuneiform Writing." In the same year he received the insignia of the Prussian Order of Merit in the Department of Science and Literature. He has also published some professional works, the chief of which is his report of a discussion on six doctrinal points between three Protestant clergymen (of whom he was one) and three Roman Catholic priests at Downpatrick, in 1829.

HINCKS,* Francis, C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the above, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "Responsible Government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognised theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle with the then governor, Lord Sydenham, he obtained the complete recognition of this principle by the Home Government; and this has probably contributed no little to the preservation of Canada as a portion of the British empire. Soon after this he became Prime Minister, in which office he continued for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On

his ceasing to command a majority in Parliament, he retired, and soon after was appointed (in 1856) Governor of Barbados, from which he was removed in 1861 to the Governorship of British Guiana. He has since been made a Companion of the Bath.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, astronomer, a native of Nottingham, was born about 1822. He was for some years an assistant in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. In 1846 he published "The Solar System;" in 1848, "The expected Return of the Great Comet;" in 1852, "An Astronomical Vocabulary;" and a "Descriptive Treatise on Comets." Mr. Hind is Foreign Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanack." He is distinguished in England as the discoverer of a large number of planets, particulars of which discoveries he invariably sends to the *Times* newspaper, in letters dated from the Observatory in the Regent's Park. The Council of the Astronomical Society awarded him, in 1852, their gold medal "for his astronomical discoveries, and in particular for the discovery of eight small planets;" previously to which, in 1848, they had voted him their testimonial for his discovery of Iris and Flora. A pension of £200 a year was granted to him in 1852, "for important astronomical discoveries." The names of the planets discovered by Mr. Hind are:—Iris, Aug. 13, 1847; Flora, Oct. 18, 1847; Victoria, Sept. 13, 1850; Irene, May 19, 1851; Melpomene, June 24, 1852; Fortuna, Aug. 22, 1852; Calliope, Nov. 16, 1852; Thalia, Dec. 15, 1852; Euterpe, Nov. 8, 1853; Urania, July 22, 1854.

HINDS, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Norwich, son of the late Abel Hinds, Esq., of Barbados, was born in that island in 1793, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, and subsequently obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin Essay. He afterwards became Vice-Principal of Alban Hall, O
Whately), Princip
College, Barbados,
ley, Herts, from
which latter year
and became Recto
of Castleknock, Du
to Archbishop Whs
was appointed chap
Bessborough, and
cessor in the lor
Earl of Clarendon.
ceeded Dr. Cramer
lisle, and in the f
ceeded Dr. Stanley
wich, which he
Dr. Hinds is the a
tise on Logic," "
and Early Progres
"Inquiry into the
tent of Inspiratio
Sacred Poems," &c

HINGESTON,
CHARLES, M.A.,
1833, was educat
Grammar School,
lege, Oxford, where
in 1855, M.A. 1858
curacy in Oxford (
appointed in 1859 t
racy of Hampton G
in 1860 to the Rec
Devon, which he
the author of "Sp
Cornish Crosses,
etchings (1850).
"The Poems of F
(1857); "The Chr
by John Capgrave
H.M. Treasury, u
of the Master of
"Johannis Capgra
tribus Henricis" (
H.M. Treasury, &
Book of the Illu
(translated from t
grave), 1858; "A
and Historical L
Reign of Henry I
Master of the Rolls)
contributed numer
rary and scientific

HINTON, THE R
M.A., born at Oxfo
is well known a

ucher of the Baptist de-
. Having graduated at
he commenced his career
rdwest, whence he re-
Reading, and afterwards
where he has ministered
ars to a congregation in
Square, Bishopsgate. He
active part in advocating
ry principle in religion
on, and is a voluminous
e author. The following
of some of his numerous
:—"Memoirs of William
History of the United
orth America," "Theo-
Attempt towards a Con-
of the Whole Counsel
lements of Natural His-

R,* JOHN BAPTIST VON,
the Metropolitan Church
and late Professor of
ics in the University of
born of humble parent-
garten, June 20th, 1788.
ted first in a monastery
and afterwards at Con-
e University of Frei-
s ordained in 1810, and
essor of Theology in the
llwanghen in 1812. In
romoted to the Profes-
ristian Morals in the
Tübingen, and, in 1837,
d in the same capacity
He is the author of
hics," a work of wide
Germany, both amongst
Protestants. He is also
"Discussions on the
gious Questions of the
), and of a "Treatise on
ate of Society" (1849),
se on the Present State
" (1850). This latter
Dr. Hirscher eloquently
essity of extensive in-
in the Churches of the
union, was placed on
purgatorius at Rome.
ranslated into French,
English by the Rev. A.
has also published a
roposed School Reform
in Baden (1864). Dr. Hirscher resigned his Professorship at the close of 1868, on account of increasing years and infirmities.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., geologist, and President of Amherst College, Massachusetts, was born of poor parents at Deerfield, in that state, May 24, 1793. In 1816 he became principal of the academy at Deerfield, and in 1818 the faculty of Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. In 1821 he was chosen minister over the Congregational church in Conway, Massachusetts, where he remained until he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College, in 1825. In 1830, and also in 1837, he was selected to make a geological survey of Massachusetts. In 1844 he was promoted to the Presidentship of the College, together with the chair of Natural Theology and Geology. In 1850 he was sent by the State of Massachusetts to visit the agricultural schools of Europe. Among other works he published are "Geology of the Connecticut Valley," 1823; "Religious Lectures on the peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons;" "First Report on the Economic Geology of Massachusetts," 1832; three reports "On the Geology, Zoology, and Botany of Massachusetts," 1833, 1838, and 1841; "Elementary Geology," 1840; "Fossil Footmarks in the United States," 1848; "Report on the Agricultural Schools of Europe," 1851; "The Religion of Geology and its connected Sciences," 1851; and many scientific papers in the "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals. Dr. Hitchcock first explained scientifically the fossil footprints of the Connecticut Valley, and is considered the founder of the science of ichnology in America.

HITZIG, FERDINAND, a German critic and Biblical commentator, born at Haningen (Baden), June 23, 1807, studied first at Carlsruhe, and subsequently theology in the universities of Halle and Heidelberg. In 1833 he was called to Zurich as Professor of

works on Oriental mythology, philology, and archæology.

HODGES, JAMES, civil engineer, son of the late Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Dalston, Middlesex, was born at Queenborough, Kent, in 1816. From 1839 to 1844 he acted as assistant engineer under the late Sir William Cubitt at Dover, where he had charge of the tunnels and cliff-works of the South-Eastern Railway, and also of the great blast of the Roundown Cliff. From 1844 to 1848 he lived in Norfolk as resident engineer, under Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, when he constructed the new harbour at Lowestoft. In 1859 he proceeded to Canada as engineer for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and constructed several hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, including the Great Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence at Montreal, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in person in 1860, and of which Mr. Hodges published an account in folio in the same year.

HODGES, SIR WILLIAM, is the son of William Hodges, Esq., of Weymouth, where he was born in 1808. Having been educated at the University of London, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1832, and

devoted to them th
a scholar was the
He left Columbia
had completed the
to entitle him to a
so great a favourite
ties, that soon after
to the grade of M.A
Fitz-Greene Halle
Bryant, the poet. I
years at the bar, co
while to periodical
became part editor
American. In 1835
lished two works,
favourably known to
lic, "A Winter in th
"Wild Scenes in the
Prairie." He is kn
"Grey Slaves," a
poems. He found
bocker Magazine, and
times been editor
Monthly Magazine, t
ror, and the *Literary*
tal disorder has of
him to live in retire

HOFFMANN, Vo
AUGUST HEINRICH, a
poet, born the 2nd
Fallersleben, Hanc
father was a merc
master, studied th

: songs and ballads. Hence
re "Allemannische Lieder"
; "Unpolitische Lieder"
41, 2 vols.); "Schlesische
sder" (1842); "Deutsche Lie-
der Schweiz" (1843); "Kin-
r;" "Hundert Schullieder;"
slieder" (1850); the inter-
'Horæ Belgicæ" (1850–52, 8
te. He has contributed also
us articles on philology and
re to the principal journals of
y. He took no part in the
on of 1848, and has since
ing quietly on the banks of
ne.

IANN,* AUGUSTUS WILLIAM,
n eminent chemist, is the son
hitect, and was born at Gies-
the grand-duchy of Hesse,
year 1817. He received his
cation at the university of
e place, where he studied
and law, but subsequently
his attention to chemistry,
eminent Liebig, whose as-
became. Having held for
the Professorship of Che-
the University of Bonn,
Manager and Director of
of Chemistry which was
London about twenty years
by the influence of the
Consort, Sir James Clark,
institution was subse-
ted with the Government
lines. Dr. Hofmann has
largely with his pen to
rnals, and conjointly with
ones has edited "Fowne's
hemistry." He also wrote
on the Chemical Depart-
Great Exhibition of 1862.
was nominated to the
p of Chemistry in the
f Berlin.

'H, GEORGE, musical critic
born about 1777, is a na-
land, and began his career
to the signet in Edin-
ds the close of the last
le is chiefly known to the
s works in musical litera-
"Musical History, Bio-
Criticism," published in
1836, was reprinted in a second edition, considerably enlarged, in 1838. His "Memoirs of the Musical Drama" were published in 1839; and a second and cheaper edition, under the title of "Memoirs of the Opera," in which the view of the musical stage was brought down to the period of publication, appeared in 1851. These books have been received as the best modern authorities on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Hogarth conducted for many years the musical and dramatic criticism of the *Morning Chronicle*, and on the establishment of the *Daily News* by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Dickens, in 1846, he joined the staff of that paper in a similar capacity.

HOGG, SIR JAMES WEIR, BART., is the eldest son of a gentleman settled in county Antrim, and was born in that county in 1790. Having been called to the Bar, he went to India at an early age, where he practised with much success, and eventually became Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Returning to England about 1832, he obtained a seat in Parliament in January, 1835, as M.P. for Beverley, and continued to represent that constituency and the borough of Honiton down to 1857. He was elected a Director of the old East-India Company in 1839, and was chairman of that body in 1846-7.

HOGG,* ROBERT, LL.D., was born at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1818, the son of an extensive agriculturist. He has distinguished himself by various successful works, chiefly on the sciences of botany and pomology. Amongst these are the "Vegetable Kingdom and its Products," "British Pomology," and the "Fruit Manual." He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, was for some time the secretary to the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, is editor of the *Florist and Pomologist* and *Gardener's Year-Book*, and one of the editors of the *Journal of Horticulture*.

HOLBROOK, JOHN EDWARDS, M.D., an American naturalist, was

Reptiles inhabiting the United States," a work in five volumes, which was written against great obstacles, in consequence of the lack of museums and libraries for reference in the States. Dr. Holbrook has been more recently engaged on the "Ichthyology of South Carolina," of which several numbers have appeared.

HOLDEN, THE REV. HUBERT ASTON, M.A., LL.D., is a member of a good old Staffordshire family, and was born in 1822. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became successively Scholar and Fellow, after having obtained the Bell University Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic in 1845. Having held for several years the office of Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college, he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College in 1853. In 1858 he was promoted to the Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Ipswich. Dr. Holden is known as the editor of Aristophanes with notes, of collections of English Poetry and Prose, in 4 volumes, entitled "Folio-

nia, Thessaly, &c." daughter of the la Smith. In 1855, La lished the life of her

HOLLAND, WILL ANDER PAUL FREDER OF, Prince of Orang Duke of Luxembur Limburg, born Febr the eldest son of th liam II., by the Princ sister of Nicholas I. He mounted the th March 17, 1849, and voted himself to th the liberal institutic granted to his count nally assisted the fir tion of his kingdom civil list one half, a Concordat conclude 1827. His colonia has been equally su especially, standing respect. During th 1854–6, William II strictest neutrality. 1839, the Princess Matilda, daughter of of Wurtemberg, by issue Prince Willian ander Frederick Ch

r some years with several
aily and weekly newspapers,
magazines. He joined the
l *Words'* staff in 1857, and
a very active contributor to
All the Year Round; as also
nhill Magazine, *Good Words*,
Week, and other leading
s. In 1859 he published a
' contributions, chiefly upon
rom *Household Words*, called
Bow Bells." This was fol-
1860, by "Rubbing the Gilt
ther collection of papers,
aring on politics or political
In the same year he
a collection of home
(originally contributed to
ear Round), under the title
Journeys." In 1861 he
a volume of papers from
agazines, under the title of
f Life;" and, 1861, a sub-
book, called "Ragged Lon-
61," upon the homes of the
itan poor. The bulk of this
k first appeared in the form
s of special contributions to
ing Post. These were fol-
r a work called "Under-
London," describing the
as and water system of the
is; a collection of stories
Rough Diamonds," and the
History of the International
m, prepared for the Royal
ioners. He is also the
of one or two original
pieces, and an active
of the Dramatic Authors'

IES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D.,
rican physician and author,
n of the Rev. Abiel Holmes,
f the "Annals of America,"
born at Cambridge, Mass.,
29, 1809. After an education
d chiefly in his native place,
ed Harvard College, where
ated in 1829, and on quitting
rst devoted himself to the
the law, but soon after aban-
hat profession for medicine.
Europe, he attended the hos-
a Paris *and other foreign* capitals, and on his return home in 1835, he commenced practising at Boston. In the following year he received the degree of M.D., and in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, which office he subsequently resigned. In 1847 he was appointed to a similar professorship in Harvard College. In 1849 he retired from general practice to devote himself chiefly to authorship. Early in life his poetical talents had attracted attention. The first productions of his muse were contributed to periodicals in 1836, but his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society some time later. "Terpsichore," and "Urania," recited before the same body, in subsequent years, met with a like success; but it is as a writer of songs and lyrics for festive occasions, when many of them have been either sung or spoken by himself, that Dr. Holmes has acquired his greatest popularity. His productions, indeed, owe much of their fame to the social position and hearty good fellowship of their author. There is, however, an earnestness and vigour in all his literary productions, even where the subject of them does not fall under the class to which we have just adverted. His two prose works, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and "The Professor," have been extensively read in this country. While engaged in literary avocations, Dr. Holmes has not forgotten those questions upon which his former position as a physician and as a professor entitle him to be regarded as a competent authority. Besides the results of various investigations in auscultation and microscopy, he has published several medical works; among which the most important are "Lectures on Homœopathy, and its kindred Delusions," which appeared in 1842; "Report on Medical Literature," in 1848; and a pamphlet "Upon Puerperal Fever." Dr. Holmes has more recently given to the world a remark-

able tale, entitled "Elsie Venner," which has been republished in this country. Since the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Wendell Holmes, who is a stanch abolitionist, has delivered some very energetic speeches in favour of holding the Union together.

HOLST, HANS PETER, a Danish author, born at Copenhagen, October 22, 1811, is chiefly known in his own country by his excellent elementary school-books and entertaining novels. His "Fædrelandske Romancer" (National Romances) have passed through several editions. In 1840 he visited Italy, at the expense of his government, where he entered into intimate relations with the sculptor Thorwaldsen. All that he has written is distinguished by purity and taste, an elegant style, and great facility of versification.

HOME,* DANIEL DUNGLAS, whose name has been connected for several years with spiritual manifestations, comes of a good old Scottish family, and was born about the year 1830. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, holding *séances* in their capitals, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities of that city being afraid of his powers. He has published an autobiographical sketch, in which he enters largely into the *rationale* of spiritualism, in which he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of 'the life to come.'"

HONE, THE VENERABLE RICHARD BRINDLEY, M.A., was born in the year 1805, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and subsequently proceeded M.A. Having been curate of Portsmouth for seven years, he was appointed Vicar of Halesowen, near Birmingham, in 1836, Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1845, and Archdeacon of Worcester in 1849. He is the author of "Lives of Em tians," in 4 vols., publi S.P.C.K., and of several single sermons.

HONOLULU,* KAMI KING OF, born about th succeeded his younger br haméha IV., on the pr lamented death of the la ber 30, 1863. The pres his brother, has visited I has imbibed the stronges for English civil and re dom, and it is believed fully carry out the meas inaugurated by his pred is described as a man of courage, resolution, and Before his accession to t showed fine administrat as Minister of the Interi fied with certain democr cies in the present Cons king summoned a Co amend it. The sittings in July last, and cont weeks, when a factions showing itself in some gates, the king dissolv missed the Convention, days after produced, I draft of a Constitution, ready to grant. A copy ment has just been rece land, Nov., 1864.

HONOLULU, BISHOP WICH ISLANDS), THE THOMAS NETTLESHIP ST was born at Sheffield, Y 1823, and is the son of W. He was educated at th School, Sheffield, and at lege, Cambridge, where h as a Wrangler in 1844, and Fellow in 1846. In that y orders, and was, from 18 one of the tutors at St. M ing College, Chelsea, aft was elected Head Master prietary Grammar Schoo worth. In 1861, t Sandwich Islands ha wish that his don constituted into a s of England, and

endowment, Mr. Staley
rated first Missionary
onolulu.

THE REV. EDWIN PAXTON,
a old English sailor, who
Nelson in the *Temeraire*,
Weston, in the year 1820,
cated privately. He has
any years a Minister of
gational Independent de-
and at present preaches
ngregation at Brighton.
itor of the *Eclectic Review*,
n as the author, *inter alia*,
orth, a Biography," "The
s Architects," "A Life
org," "Self-Formation,"
ge of Poverty," 1st and
"The Dark Days of Queen
e Golden Times of Queen
eam Land and Ghost
nius and Industry," "Li-
Labour," "Old England,"
d Moral Philosophy of
"Self-Education," "The
graphy, Romantic, Philo-
Didactic," &c. His pro-
m in all about seventy
rying in size.

HOMAS SAMUEL, was born
close of the last century.
the Royal Navy in 1804.
was appointed Secretary
l Commander-in-chief in
ies, and also Deputy-Judge
In 1823 he was appointed
Monte Video and Consul-
30, and retired on a super-
llowance in 1843. In 1846
loyed by the British and
rnments on a special mis-
river Plate, when he ne-
basis of the treaty which
ently concluded between
in and the Argentine Re-

JAMES CLARKE, R.A., is
gentleman who held a Go-
pointment on the coast of
a grandson of the cele-
dam Clarke. He was born
ar 1818, and at an early age
schools of the Royal Aca-
e in 1843 he *gained two*
ls. In 1846 he obtained
the gold medal for the best historical painting in oils; the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold." His most celerated pictures are:—"Bassanio commenting on the Caskets," from the "Merchant of Venice" (1847); "Chronicles of Giovanni Villani" (1848); a series of Pictures from Venetian history (1849-54); "Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris" (1854); and more recently "Market Morning," "The Hidden Whisper," "The Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for her Child's Safety." Of late years Mr. Hook has chiefly devoted himself to marine subjects, of which the best known and most popular is entitled "Luff Boy" (1859), which has been engraved. He became an A.R.A. in 1854, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1859.

HOOK, THE VERY REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., the son of the late Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and a relative of the late Theodore Hook, was born in 1798; he was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821; thence as curate to Whippingham, Isle of Wight; in 1827 he was appointed Lecturer at St. Philip's, Birmingham; and in 1829 Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. On the accession of her Maiesty, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a month; but the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, he saw twenty-one new churches erected in the parish, in addition to the late parish church, which was rebuilt at a cost of thirty thousand pounds, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he has found leisure for the production of numerous and *valuable books*; among which the "*Church Dictionary*," "Ecclesiasti-

cal Biography," and "Devotional Library," most of which have gone through many large editions. Besides these, he has published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day; among which, that "On the Means of rendering more efficient the Education of the People" may be noticed, as having attracted great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the Deanery of Chichester. In 1861-64 he published a biographical history of the English Church, under the title of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

HOOKER,* JOSEPH, Major-General in the U.S. army, was born in 1819, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and was appointed a cadet to West Point in 1833. In July, 1837, he became 2nd Lieut. of Artillery, and, after gaining other steps in promotion, became Adjutant to his regiment. He served in the Mexican war in the same regiment with "Stonewall" Jackson, and was Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Hamer. In May, 1847, he was breveted Capt. for his services at Monterey, and in 1847 appointed Assist.-Adj.-Gen. In June, 1847, he gained the brevet of Major, and in Sept. 1847, he gained the further brevet of Lieut.-Colonel for Chapultepec. In October, 1848, he was promoted to a full Colonelcy, and entered the Adjutant-General's department at Washington. He resigned in February, 1858, and went to California, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the construction of the National Road, and as a farmer. When the civil war broke out, in 1861, he returned, and was present, as a spectator, at the battle of Bull Run. After some delay he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of a new regiment of regulars, but was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His brigade was principally engaged in Maryland, and the adjoining counties of Eastern Virginia. It also helped to clear the Potomac of the blockading batteries. When General McClellan moved to the Peninsula, General Hooker's b gade was added to the com with its commander at the head division. The battle of Willia set forth his fighting qualities, were further tested at Fair Oak during the "seven days' battles." second advance from Malvern H August, 1862, was made entir him. For this he was made a General of Volunteers. During ral Pope's operations before Wa ton, General Hooker was very nent, and at Antietam, Septem 1862, he was wounded. In Se ber he was promoted to the Brig.-General of the Regular At the disastrous repulse of side at Fredericksburg, Dec 1862, he commanded the of the army. In January, he was appointed, with the of Major-General of the U.S. to the command of the army Potomac, and thoroughly reorg it. On the 28th of April he moving, and after several crossed the Rappahannock som tance above Fredericksburg. ing Chancellorsville on the 30th was attacked and totally defeat "Stonewall" Jackson, whose dental and fatal wound at the m of victory alone saved Hooker's from utter annihilation.

HOOKER, JOSEPH DALTON, F.R.S., is the only surviving Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., F. director of the Royal Botanical dens at Kew. He was born about and took his degree in medicine soon relinquished the profession botany. In 1839, when the ex tion to the Antarctic Ocean Sir James Ross was being fitted Dr. Hooker was appointed assist surgeon on board the *Erebus*, his object being to investigate the bot of the district through which expedition passed. He published his return the "Flora Antarctica," which he figured and described vast number of new plants, and a comparison of these with species of other parts of the wo

d in advancing our know-
f the laws which govern
ribution of plants over the
of the earth. In 1848 Dr.
undertook a journey to the
as for the purpose of investi-
he plants of tropical countries.
rict through which he passed
g under British superintend-
s position was dangerous and
ntures remarkable; indeed, he
some time kept prisoner by
ernor of a district in the
Himalaya. He returned in
d published two very interest-
nes of "Himalayan Journals."
this, he brought over a great
n of plants, and has published
work called the "Flora In-
In 1851, while still in India,
shed some beautiful sketches
ge number of rhododendrons
Sikkim Himalaya, several of
ave since been introduced
gland. In these expeditions
ker received some assistance
vernment, but quite inade-
cover his expenses. Before
India he held a situation
luseum of Economic Geology,
tributed a valuable paper to
nd volume of the "Transac-
f that institution on the vege-
f the Carboniferous period as
d with that of the present
He was appointed, in 1855,
t-director of Kew Gardens;
o one of the examiners of can-
for the Indian Civil Service,
lember of the Council of the
a Society.

KER, SIR WILLIAM JACKSON, distinguished botanist, is the rviving son of the late Joseph , Esq., of Exeter, is a member family which produced the author of "The Ecclesiastical ' and was born at Norwich in He devoted himself from o botanical studies, and was e years Regius Professor of in the University of Glasgow, s subsequently appointed to ratorship of the Royal Gar- t Kew, a post which he still (1864) holds. He was knighted in 1835, and in 1845 was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, in recognition of his scientific attainments. He is a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies, both upon the Continent and in America, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He is the author of "The British Flora," "A Century of Ferns," "Flora Borealis Americana," "Icones Filicum," Genera Filicum," "Musci Exotici," "Flora Exotica," "Muscologia Britannica," "Journal of a Tour in Iceland," &c., and contributed the botanical portion of the work to Captain (afterward Admiral) Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Arctic regions. He has also contributed largely to botanical periodical literature.

HOPE, ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD, F.S.A., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (the author of "Anastasius"), by a lady who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., was born in 1820, and was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and has taken an active part in the Church Union movement, and the agitation for the revival of Convocation, extension of the episcopate, &c. He also purchased the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy. He was M.P. for Maidstone from 1841–52, when he supported what was termed the "Young England" party; in 1852 he was unsuccessful, but was re-chosen in 1857. At the general election of 1859 he unsuccessfully contested the University of Cambridge.

HOPE,* SIR JAMES, K.C.B., Admiral, is the only son of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh in 1808. At the age of twelve he entered the Royal Naval College, and became a midshipman in 1822. In 1838 he

attained the rank of captain, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844–5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian War, 1854–6. In 1859–60 he held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and also on the Chinese coast, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially for his operations which led to the ca[illegible] Pekin. In 1863 he was tra[illegible] to the chief command of th[illegible] Indian station. Sir James is a[illegible] trate and dep.-lieutenant for [illegible] lithgow.

HOPKINS, EDWARD JOHN[illegible] cian, born in 1818, received h[illegible] musical education in the ch[illegible] Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. [illegible] from 1826 to 1833, and w[illegible] wards a pupil of the late Mr. [illegible] Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham Church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist of the Temple Church in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are constantly performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F and A, and the anthems "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," and "Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

HOPKINS, JOHN LARKIN, Mus. Bac., is a cousin of the above, and was born in 1820. He was educated for some years as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HOPKINS, JOHN HENRY, born in Dublin, in 1792, of English parents, who emigrated to the United States when he was but eight years old. After receiving a classical education, he passed a year in a counting-house in Philadelphia, after which he for a [illegible] assisted Wilson, the ornithologist, in the preparation of [illegible] plates for his work. At the ag[illegible] nineteen he embarked in a pro[illegible] for the manufacture of iron; but, [illegible] scheme failing, in 1817 he bet[illegible] himself to the study of the law [illegible] such assiduity that in six months [illegible] was admitted to the Bar. He d[illegible] not appear to have had much t[illegible] for his profession, for in 1823 we [illegible] him receiving ordination in the A[illegible] rican Episcopal Church, and in [illegible] following year Rector of Tri[illegible] Church, Pittsburgh. In 1826 he [illegible] sent as clerical deputy from the [illegible] cese to the first General Conven[illegible] of the Church, a mission he a[illegible] efficiently discharged in 1829. In [illegible] Diocesan Convention of 1827, he [illegible] candidate for the assistant bisho[illegible] of Pennsylvania, and at the ba[illegible] ran a tie with his opponent, Dr. [illegible] derdonk, whom he caused to be elec[illegible] by generously giving him his owne[illegible] ing vote. In 1831 he was appointe[illegible] Trinity Church, Boston, and in [illegible] same year Professor of Divinity [illegible] the new Theological Seminary of M[illegible] sachusetts. In 1832 he was elec[illegible] first Bishop of Vermont, and accep[illegible] at the same time the living of [illegible] Paul's, Burlington. One of his e[illegible] liest acts in his new diocese was [illegible] foundation of an extensive school [illegible] boys, an institution which afford[illegible] work to several poor clergymen. [illegible] the building necessary for it entail[illegible] upon Dr. Hopkins liabilities whi[illegible] hampered his exertions for ma[illegible] years, and obliged him to resign [illegible] living at Burlington. He subsequen[illegible] superintended the building of [illegible] "Vermont Episcopal Institute." [illegible] literary works are too voluminous [illegible] be enumerated here.

HOPKINS,* WILLIAM, of Ca[illegible] bridge, born about the year 18[illegible] was educated at St. Peter's Colle[illegible] Cambridge, where he gradu[illegible] in 1827, and proceeded M.A [illegible] He is perhaps the only ma[illegible] applied mechanical princi[illegible] investigation of the p[illegible] physical geology.

HORNBY, SIR [illegible]

K.C.B., son of the late Rev. G. Hornby, and nephew of the 12th Earl of Derby, was born in 1785. He entered the navy in 1797, and distinguished himself on the West-Indian and Mediterranean stations. He took part in the operations which resulted in the surrender of the Isle of Elba by France to Tuscany, and for his services on that occasion was made a Companion of the Bath. Having held some dockyard appointments at Plymouth and at Woolwich, he was appointed, in 1841, Comptroller-General of the Coast-Guard Service. He also held the office of a Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He attained flag rank in 1846, and became a full Admiral in 1858. He was Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station from 1847 to 1851; was made a K.C.B. in 1852, and a G.C.B. in 1861.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY, poet and critic, was born early in the present century, and educated at the Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, upon leaving which he entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He then returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Death Fetch," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad stances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion of which originally appeared in periodical publications. Among his complete works are "An Exposition of the Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository*. He has also been an extensive contributor to periodical literature. One of his most original productions is "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, in which he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the archetypal traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief priest, was anxious only to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen. He is also the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great. In 1852 he went to seek his fortune in the gold fields of Australia, but found gold-digging to be a lottery, or else suited only to a labouring man. He was subsequently appointed Commander of the Gold Escort at Melbourne.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT, A.R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known composer of glees, &c., and grand nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, January 19, 1817. The first picture exhibited by Mr. Horsley, painted while he was still a youth,—"Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. This, and others which followed,—"The Chess-Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," &c.,—were first seen in the British Institution. Mr. Horsley exhibited for the first time at the Academy the "Pride of the Village" (now in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast—Youth and Age" (1840); "Leaving the Ball," another "contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; "The Pedlar" (both in 1841); "Winning Gloves" (1842); "The Father's Grave" (1843). In the latter year, Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200. In the trial of skill of 1844, his two small frescoes obtained him a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved of; and the subject subsequently executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the

tional patronage had tempted him; "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal—'Keep your time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Consort); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote," &c.

HORSMAN, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, son of William Horsman, Esq., and nephew of the late Earl of Stair, was born in 1807, and educated at Rugby School. In 1831 he was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish Bar, and acted as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Kirk of Scotland; he entered Parliament in 1836, as M.P. for Cockermouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest down to the general election of 1852, when he was rejected. He was elected, however, for Stroud early in the following year, and has sat for that constituency down to the present date (1864). He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855 on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post which he resigned in 1857 on the ground that the work of the office was too light. His political career since that time has been

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"Œnone" for a g
Louis. She also fin
lic library of that
"Beatrice Cenci," a
mired. The achieve
which she owes he
tion is "Puck," whi
in 1855, and of whic
been ordered by H.I
Wales and the Duke
Hosmer has, with the
of two visits to he
1855 and 1857, resid
City" since 1851. I
she finished the figu
monument in the c
drew della Fratte in
sculpture entitled "
intended as a compa
and "Zenobia in Ch
ception perfected in
in the execution
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tion was suspende
taken to Switzerlan
physicians for the r
health.

HOUDIN, ROBER
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notice from the ski
effected an importa

:o Algeria, where he con-
:he magicians who were
undermine the authority of
ı, by beating them at their
. In 1859 he published his
s. Houdin has received the
he Legion of Honour, and
appointment under the
overnment.

ITON, LORD, THE RIGHT
CHARD MONCKTON MILNES,
c., born in 1809, is the
n of the late Robert
n Milnes, Esq., of Fry-
ıll, and Bawtry, York-
the Hon. Henrietta Maria,
ıghter of Viscount Galway.
s graduated B.A. at Trinity
ambridge, in 1831. He has
"Memorials of a Tour in
ınd some volumes of poems,
nanner of Wordsworth: the
f Time," "Lay of the Hum-
ong Ago," and "Man of
:. Monckton Milnes entered
t in 1837, as member for
:, which he represented
termission till his elevation
erage in 1863. In 1846 he
he retention of a low duty
ı corn; but he would not
restore the old Corn-laws.
arm advocate of liberty of
, and "considers religious
the birthright of every

AYE, ARSÈNE (also spelt
a distinguished French
or, and art-critic, was born
s, a small town in the de-
of Aisne, in March, 1815.
h Revolution of 1830 having
a moment the dormant
pirit of France, Houssaye,
nsulting his parents, joined
a part of which was then
Antwerp. The peace con-
ortly afterwards with Hol-
red him to his family. He
o Paris in 1832, and for the
years his talent was doomed
against poverty. In 1836
is *début* in the literary world
blication of the "Couronne
" a romance. In 1838 he
became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes. In 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life. In 1856 he resigned the directorship, and was succeeded by M. Grupis. His latest publications are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française" (1855), "Le Roi Voltaire" (1858), and a "Histoire de l'Art Français" (1860).

HOWARD, THE HON. AND VERY REV. HENRY EDWARD JOHN, D.D., youngest brother of the 6th, and uncle of the present, earl of Carlisle, was born in 1795. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1817. In 1833 he was appointed Dean of Lichfield, and in the following year Rector of Donnington, Salop. He is the author of "Translations from Claudian" (1823), "The Pentateuch, translated from the LXX., with Notes," "Lectures on the Old Testament," "Lectures on the New Testament," &c.

HOWARD, THE HON. HENRY GEORGE, sixth son of the 6th Earl of Carlisle, was born in 1818, and, entered the diplomatic service, as an Attaché to the Embassy at Paris in 1838. In 1846 he became Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and in 1848 at Lisbon, where he acted for upwards of a year as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1851 he was transferred to Vienna as Secretary of Legation, and twice acted whilst there as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of the Embassy of Paris, where he has several times acted in the same capacity. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence in March, 1858, but resigned in the following May.

at the Hague in 1845, was Chargé d'Affaires for several months, was transferred to Berlin in 1846, was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was also appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg; was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850-52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. Later, in the affair of the *Charles et George*, when Minister at Lisbon, his name was constantly before the public, and previously, during his mission to Rio Janeiro as Minister Plenipotentiary, the commercial and social interests of the country were carefully guarded, whilst an amicable understanding between the Court of Brazil and this country marked the period of his mission.

HOWARD DE WALDEN, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES AUGUSTUS ELLIS, G.C.B., son of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. (who was created Lord Seaford), was born in 1799, and was edu-

mission, and subs
lar capacity at t
werp. In 1847 h
special mission to
from 1850 to 1852
Ambassador at th
He is a Lieut.-Ge
and was created a
sion, in 1858. He
as M.P. for Dundal
just before the pas
Act.

HOWE, ELIAS,
sewing-machine, w
Mass., United St
was the son of a
bined with this occ
of a miller, and wi
until he was seve
period the only ed
was from attending
during the winter
trived later to acq
tion in machinery
duced his first spe
machine. The in
ruinous to him;
made to England i
better result than
him to destitution
the United States
in a series of law

h pitch of prosperity. He n to use the powerful weapon d in his hands to agitate for form. Up to that time the es held their commission Crown, and were entirely nt of popular control. Mr. ed incessantly the right of of the British colonies to privileges, and though tried l on the local government was acquitted) and obliged luel with the younger Hali- became in 1840 a member ovincial Government, and risome correspondence with authorities, succeeded in ex- abuses of the old system aining a municipal charter :. Mr. Howe has officiated nes as colonial agent in ain, and only resigned his ovincial secretary to super- construction of the railway ax to Quebec. He is con- one of the originators of responsible government in colonies. In 1828 Haliburtory of Nova Scotia" was y him. He has closely idenelf with the question of government in the British d published on this subeches and public Lothich were included seveed to Lord John Russell

AMUEL GRIDLEY, an Ameriin and philanthropist, was ston, Mass., November 10, graduated at Brown Uni- 821, and qualified himself dical profession. In 1824 he Greek army, in the war lence, as military surgeon, Greece was constituted rate kingdom, he was emrganize a regular surgical During the famine which t country at the close of Dr. Howe procured large rom the charitable in the tes, and established depôts spots for their distribution, superintended in person. An attack of malaria in 1830 obliged him to leave the country, and on reaching Paris, he was witness of the revolution of July, and afterwards of that which broke out at Brussels. Returning to America in the autumn of 1831, he accepted the charge of the new Institution for the Blind, which has since acquired a European reputation. With characteristic zeal, he at once set out for Europe to acquire, in the schools of England and France, the necessary information for the post. Though on a journey, the object of which should have monopolized all his energies, he seems to have been unable to stifle his strong sympathy for oppressed nationalities. He became President of the Polish Committee at Paris, and undertook most rashly to convey funds for the relief of the Polish detachment which had crossed into Prussia. While so engaged, he was arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian authorities, who released him at the end of six weeks, when he returned to his new post at Boston, which he has filled ever since. In 1850 he visited Europe again with his wife, and in 1858 the island of Cuba. In politics, he is attached to the free-soil party. He has organized a school for idiots, and has invented an alphabet for the blind; but his greatest achievement is the education of Laura Bridgman, the deaf and blind mute.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, was born at Uttoxeter early in the present century. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Botham, were members of the Society of Friends. Miss Botham's education was liberal for the period at which it was acquired. Associated with an elder sister, she studied under her father's roof French and Latin, and made some progress in chemistry, and almost by stealth gained a competent knowledge of imaginative and dramatic literature—studies strictly forbidden among the Quakers. Her very early love of poetry led her to write verses almost as soon as she could write at all; and after becoming

whole of Miss Bremer's works, and H. C. Andersen's "Improvisatore" into English. Mrs. Howitt edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young may be especially mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest juvenile works are "Lilieslea," in 1 vol., "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself, in 3 vols., and in 1863 the "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction in 3 vols., entitled "The Coast of Caergwyn" (1864). Mrs. Howitt has also translated Miss Bremer's Travels in Italy and Switzerland; in the Holy Land; and "Greece and the Greeks," in all 6 vols. Mrs. Howitt has been a frequent anonymous contributor to the periodical literature of the last twenty years. A daughter of Mrs. Howitt has appeared before the public, both as an artist of several successful paintings, and authoress of "The Art Student

published a poem, desolation of Rym accompanied by poet to periodical works, ginal poems. In 1 produced his "Book a very popular wor published the "Hi craft," which has nine or ten editions Howitt produced o popular of his wor Life of England," i published about the nization and Christi of the treatment o European nations i nies; also "The Book," and two seri Remarkable Places, Battle-fields," &c. Mrs. Howitt took u Heidelberg, and whil Mr. Howitt publish "Student Life in which he introduced some of the most songs. During thei many the Howitts dish language, whic Howitt to translate Miss Bremer. A m

year he produced two illus-
d volumes, entitled "Haunts
Homes of British Poets," having
iously visited all the localities
as described. Besides his "Pan-
" he is the author of "The Hall
the Hamlet," 2 vols. (1847);
dame Dorrington of the Dene,"
d. (1851); "Tallangetta, or the
tter's Home" (1857); "The
of the People" (1860); also,
851, "The Year-Book of the
ry." To these must be added
lations of "Peter Schlemihl;"
e Wanderings of a Journeyman
r, P. D. Holthaus;" and several
ren's books; among others,
k o' the Mill," 2 vols. (1849), and
Boy's Adventures in the Wilds
stralia" (1855). In 1846 Mr.
tt became a co-proprietor and
f the managers of the *People's*
al. Another publication, *Howitt's*
al, appeared in 1847, and reached
e period a circulation of thirty
and copies. This was afterwards
amated with the *People's Journal*,
ch are now extinct. In 1852 Mr.
t set sail for Australia, deter-
l through his own personal ex-
ce to become acquainted with
capabilities of that country.
result was his "Land, Labour,
old, or Two Years in Victoria;
Visits to Sydney and Van Die-
s Land." He returned home in
nber, 1854, and has since been
g the "Illustrated History of
and," the sixth and last volume of
h was completed in 1861. Mr. Ho-
has since published two volumes
The Ruined Castles and Abbeys
reat Britain and Ireland," illus-
d by photographic views. In
he produced a small volume
ribing some of the cruelties prac-
l under the Game-Laws, and on
advantages of transportation of
icts to new colonies. In the
e year also he published a "His-
of the Supernatural in all Ages
Nations," a work which has
n rise to much animated dis-
ion.

OWSON, THE REV. JOHN SAUL, was born in 1816, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837, and obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and subsequently (in 1849) Principal of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool, which post he still (1864) holds. Dr. Howson is the author of various lectures and sermons; joint author with the late Rev. W. T. Conybeare of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," 2 vols. 4to., with Notes and Essays on the Geography, Voyages, &c. He is also a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," the *Quarterly Review*, and other periodical literature; author of an Essay on Deaconesses, and of Hulsean Lectures on the Character of St. Paul; and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

HUBBARD, JOHN GELLIBRAND, F.R.S., eldest son of the late John Hubbard, Esq., was born in 1805. He early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the eminent house of Hubbard and Co., Russia merchants, in London. He is a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the "Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission." Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and was elected M.P. for Buckingham in the Conservative interest in 1859. He is the author of able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn" (1842), and "The Currency of the Country" (1843), which the late Mr. M'Culloch called a valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue. In his place in Parliament Mr. Hubbard carried, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and has for the last two or three sessions strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that tax. He has also taken a prominent part as a de-

fender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates.

HÜBNER, ALEXANDER, Baron, an Austrian diplomatist and Privy Councillor, was born at Vienna, November 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna, he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return (in 1833), the late Prince Metternich gave him a post in the state Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but the next year was recalled by his patron Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian embassy sent to the Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time interrupted. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipsic in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was charged with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand of the authorities, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He then joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, and was, when the insurrection was put down, in the confidence of Prince Schwartzenburg. In 1849 he was sent on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, on the 1st of January, 1859, that the imperial Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria—a declaration which foreshadowed the Italian war of the following spring. M. Hübner has not since that time taken a prominent part in public life.

HUDSON, GEORGE (formerly known as the "Railway King"), is a native of York, and was born about the year 1800. He is a
for York (of which city h
times elected Lord Mayo
the commission of the p
counties of York and D
made a large fortune b
railway speculations, mor
during the railway mani
during which period he w
to not only in England bu
as an oracle on the subjec
operations, and receive
homage as was shown to
Law, the projector of the
scheme, in Paris at the l
the last century. He w
years chairman of the Ea
ties and the York, New
Berwick railways, and of
land Dock Company. He
liament, in the Conservat
for Sunderland, from 18
when he was rejected
constituents in favour of
Lindsay.

HUDSON, SIR JAMES, G
a Yorkshire gentleman, a
of the first Marquis Tow
born in 1810, and educat
and Westminster. Havi
page, and subsequently
Secretary, to King Willi
entered the diplomatic
1838, when he was appo
tary of Legation at
whence he was success
ferred in the same capa
Hague and to Rio Janeir
Minister at the latter plac
when he was transferred
in 1852 he was appoint
Plenipotentiary at Turi
capacity he heartly symp
the cause of Italian
unity. He was created
1855, for his services in
urging the Sardinian go
co-operate with Great
France, by sending a
the Crimea; and he w
to G.C.B. in 1863, on his
from his diplomatic post
retirement which, from
popularly supposed to b
tion to the wishes of

people, gave rise to much
it the time.

:S, THOMAS, M.A., second
n Hughes, Esq., of Doning-
, near Newbury, Berks, was
ber 20, 1823, and was edu-
Rugby under Dr. Arnold.
l at Oriel College, Oxford,
nd took his B.A. degree in
tering as a student at Lin-
he was called to the Bar
y, 1848. He published
wn's School-days," in the
1856; the "Scouring of the
se," in 1858; "Tom Brown
" in 1861. He is also the
several tracts, and has con-
me articles in reviews and
l prefaces to the "Biglow
nd "Whitmore's Poems."

S, SIR FREDERICK, KNT.,
iving son of the late Robert
sq., of Ely House, co. Wex-
born about the year 1814.
d the Madras Cavalry at
age, and served with dis-
r several years in Persia.
e Russian war he was
nployed on a Government
Circassia and the Crimea,
nighted in 1858 for his able
those parts. He has re-
Persian order of the Lion
n, and is a Fellow of the
graphical and Asiatic So-

THE REV. THOMAS, M.A.,
R.S.L., son of the late
s Hugo, and grandson of
Rev. T. Hugo, rector of
ch, Devon, was born at
in 1820, and educated at
College, Oxford, where
ted B.A. in 1842. Hav-
living in Lancashire, he
1851 senior curate of St.
Bishopsgate, and was pre-
858 to the Rectory of All
inner Street, London. Mr.
e author of several volumes
and other religious pub-
He is an active member of
ty of Antiquaries, on the
nd Executive Committee of
served for a number of
years; of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, of which he is the reputed founder; of the Royal Society of Literature; and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. His province is especially that of our national and ecclesiastical records, and of mediæval history, literature, and art. He has published many papers in the transactions and journals of literary societies; is the author of a "Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester" (1853); and is well known among monastic archæologists as the historian of a number of the religious houses of the West of England, whose annals were previously but little understood; among which are the Abbeys of Athelney, Muchelney, and Cleeve, and the Priories of Taunton, Mynchin-Buckland, Cannington, Mynchin-Barrow, and the religious houses in London of St. Helen's and Austin-friars, &c., &c. Mr. Hugo is a popular lecturer on historical, literary, and artistic subjects.

HUGO, MARIE-VICTOR-VICOMTE, an eminent French author, was born at Besançon, 26th Feb., 1802, his father then being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, from Elba to Paris, from Paris to Rome, from Rome to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received the benefit of classical instruction within the walls of a religious house. In 1822 appeared the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads." His tales "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions. Next year he composed his drama of "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which work gave it an immense success. Hugo now prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature. On February 26th, 1830, his "Hernani" was first played at the Théâtre Français, and caused a scene of

out with success. In January, 1832, his play "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français, and the next day interdicted by the Government. M. Hugo afterwards published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit. After many struggles, he was admitted into the Academy in 1841. He was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. Since 1852, Victor Hugo has resided as an exile in Jersey and Guernsey, where he completed his work "Napoléon le Petit," and another entitled "Les Châtimens." The "Contemplations" (published 1856), of a calmer tone, were well received. His celebrity formerly rested chiefly on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages; in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame;" but his literary renown has been greatly augmented by that remarkable work, "Les Misérables" (published 1863), a semi-historical and social romance, which has been also translated into many foreign languages. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakespeare, not likely to

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tion, in his "Histo
Resources of the C
Britain" (cr. 8vo.),
history of coal-minin
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also contributed "G
Wilts and Gloucest
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"Geology of the Co
stock," "Geology
shire Coal-Field," t
Survey of the
1860–2."

HULLAH, J
singing, was born
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Coquettes." In 18
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done much to pop

;," "The History of Modern c." (a course of lectures delivered he Royal Institution of Great ain), and of other musical works.

UME, Rev. Abraham, D.C.L., D., &c., of Scottish extraction, a ger son of the late Mr. T. Hume, eechfield and Greenoge, co. Down, born about the year 1815. He educated at Belfast College, at sgow University, and afterwards Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he seeded in obtaining honours. ving taught mathematics and the glish language and literature in e Belfast Royal Institution and ademy, and the Institute and Col- at Liverpool, he was ordained in 1842, and the hon. degree of LL.D. as conferred on him by the Univer- of Glasgow. In 1847 he was ap- ted to the incumbency of a new ch in Liverpool; and his minute tistical inquiries connected with and other portions of the town ew great light on its moral and tual condition. The publication summary of the previous year's k from his diary in January, 1857 1858. under the signature of Lancashire Incumbent," had the t of modifying public opinion on subject of the idleness imputed he clergy in letters printed in *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence re a Select Committee of the se of Lords on the "Means of ne Worship in Populous Dis- s," which led to the formation of Liverpool Church Aid Society. 1859 he gave evidence before her Select Committee of the s on the subject of "Church es;" and of several maps which produced, one was published with Report. It showed the propor- of non-worshippers and of wor- ppers in each of three great classes all England and Wales, and in enty-three of the great towns. s evidence has been frequently ted in parliamentary debates. He also given great attention to the motion of education, and to the rancement of *useful learning among* all classes in Liverpool. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the Society of Antiquaries, and Statistical Society, London, and an honorary or corresponding member of several other learned societies of the kingdom. Most of his writings have appeared in the Transactions of learned societies and in periodical publications, on the subjects of Geography, History and Archæology, Social Improvement, Topography, Statistics, General Literature, and Science. Some of the more interesting are—"The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom" (1847); "Sir Hugh of Lincoln, or an Examination of a Curious Tradition respecting the Jews" (1849), &c. In 1863 he published an illustrated archæological work, descriptive of an extinct town or settlement, called Meols, on the Cheshire coast; and, in 1864, "Results of the Irish Census, with a special Reference to the Church in Ireland."

HUME,* Hamilton, was born in 1797, at Humewood, New South Wales; his father, A. H. Hume, a native of Hillsborough, co. Down, having gone out as a Government officer at the settlement of that penal colony in 1787. In 1810, when only thirteen years of age, he discovered the now populous district of Cow-pasture River. In 1824 he led a party across the Blue Mountains, and, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, accomplished the first overland journey from New South Wales to what is now known as Victoria, crossing and giving his name to the Hume river, the principal tributary of the Murray. In 1826 he accompanied Sturt on his first exploring expedition, and his services in guiding the party in unknown districts were gratefully recognized by the Government and by Sturt himself. In July, 1858, a marble column in his honour was erected, by public subscription, on the northern bank of the Hume river, near the town of Aldbury, 2,000 miles from the sea. In 1858 the river was navigated by ten

steamers and as many barges; and in the third year of its navigation, the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedency of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, he published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him. Though he was never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and he is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREYS, Henry Noel, author, is the son of James Humphreys, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1810. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he published his first work, "Literary Sketches," to accompany a series of plates of Roman scenery, by W. B. Cooke. Among his subsequent works the following may be named:—"British Butterflies and their Transformations," H. N. Humphreys and J. O. Westwood (4to., 1840); "British Moths and their Transformations," do. do. (2 vols. 4to., 1843); "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles" (2 vols., 1843); "The Parables of our Lord," illuminated (1846); "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" (folio, with plates, 1849); "The Coins of England" (8vo., 1847), illustrated with coins printed in gold, silver, and copper; "The Art of Illumination" (1849); "Ancient Coins and Medals" (1850), illustrated with fac-similes of Greek and Roman Coins, in relief; "The Collector's Manual" (2 vols., 1853); "The Coinage of the British Empire" (1854), later editions 1855 and 1861; "The History of the Art of Writing, from the Hieroglyphic to the Alphabetic Periods" (1853), new edition, 1 "Stories by an Archæologist an Friends" (2 vols., 1856); "G in Strasburg," a dramatic n lette (1860); also several a mous novels, tales, and mag articles.

HUMPHRY, The Rev. Wi Gilson, M.A., born about the 1815, was educated at Trinity Co Cambridge, where he graduated in 1837, and of which he was s quently elected Fellow. He was sean lecturer at Cambridge in 1 50. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London for some year was nominated by him in 1855 t vicarage of the important paris St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Mr. H phry is the author of "A Commen on the Book of the Acts of Apostles," "The Doctrine of a Fu State" (the Hulsean Lecture 1849), "The Early Progress of Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture 1850), "An Historical and Expl tory Treatise on the Book of Com Prayer," "The Miracles" (the B Lecture for 1857), "The Characte St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 18 "Theophilus of Antioch" (for Pitt Press), and "Theophylact on Matthew." He also edited and is of the authors of "A Revised Ver of St. John's Gospel, and the Epis to the Romans and Corinthians."

HUNGARY. (*See* Austria.)

HUNT, Robert, born Sept. 6, 1 at Devonport, is a self-elevated m of talent. He is the Keeper of Mi Records at the Museum of Pract Geology, and was the first-appoi Professor of Mechanical Science to Government School of Mines—on the "working men of pract science." Popularly he is best kn by his volumes, "Researches Light," "The Poetry of Scien "Panthea, or the Spirit of Natu "Elementary Physics," and "Man of Photography," and as the edi of the new and voluminous editio "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manuf tures, and Mines." Mr. Robert Hu has devoted special attention to t

ıl influences of the solar rays, the discoverer of several im- photographic processes. To are principally indebted for a :rfect knowledge than we pre- possessed of the influences of eat, and actinism (the chemi- ciple of the solar rays), on the of plants. These researches en published in the "Transac- of the British Association." ; taken up his residence in all, he was for five years Secre- the Royal Cornwall Polytech- ciety, during which period he ry actively engaged in investi- the phenomenon of mineral and metalliferous deposits in l. Mr. Hunt is the author of Synopsis," and of the "Hand- of the Great Exhibition of ınd of the International Exhi- of 1862. He was the first to ate the publication of statistical ıs of the mineral produce of the d Kingdom. His "Mineral ıtics," published annually by of the Treasury, are so much d by those engaged in our metal- al and mineral industries, that 0 a very handsome testimonial value of 500 guineas was pre- d to him. Mr. Robert Hunt has ɔriginated the Miners' Associa- of Cornwall and Devonshire, the of which is to give a more ct education to the practical than he has hitherto received.

JNT, THOMAS STERRY, F.R.S., was in Norwich, Connecticut, U.S.A., 5, 1826. After passing through ısual educational course, he com- ed the study of medicine and ıistry, but soon devoted himself ely to the latter, and became ıical assistant to Professor Silli- , in Yale College. After dis- ging this duty for two years, he offered the same post in the ɔol of Agricultural Chemistry, ı lately established in Edinburgh, ch he declined for that of Chemist Mineralogist to the expedition the survey of Canada, under Sir E. Logan. He was at the same time appointed to similar duties in the survey of Vermont. The services that he has rendered to science in both these undertakings are well known. His chief fame, however, rests on his labours as an interpreter and writer on the researches of Liebig, Laurent, and Gerhardt, as exhibited by his papers contributed to the *American Journal of Science* from 1848 to 1851, and his essays on "Solution," "Chemical Changes," and "Atomic Volumes," contributed to the *American Journal*, and republished in England and Germany. Mr. Hunt has also been engaged in several isolated mineralogical investigations of importance to the scientific world. His countrymen, indeed, are so impressed with the value of his theories, that they do not scruple to attribute to him the credit of some discoveries which would not be admitted in Europe. Mr. Hunt was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, when he addressed some valuable papers to the Geological Society of France. He is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Quebec, which bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1857. Harvard College presented him with the degree of M.A. in 1854; and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1859. His contributions to scientific literature are extremely numerous.

HUNT, THORNTON, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Leigh Hunt. Born 10th of September, 1810, he was educated to be a painter; but the inactivity of life in the studio induced him to devote himself to literature, and to become a critic on works of art; in which, following the early Italian critics, he sought to give a more matter-of-fact manner to the handling of the subject in the periodical press. Through the late Laman Blanchard he was introduced to a short-lived morning paper, the *Constitutional*, of the political department of which he was for a time sole conductor. On the breakdown of the *Constitutional* he became editor of the

North Cheshire Reformer, and then of the *Glasgow Argus*, and with the experience he had gained of the local workings of our institutions, our trade, and the condition of the people, he returned to London in 1840, and formed a connection with the *Spectator*, which lasted until 1860. In that interval he also had relations with some of the chief daily papers and other periodicals. Besides a few passing pamphlets, chiefly on practical subjects, he has produced no work under his own name, except the "Foster-Brothers" (1845), an historical romance, suggested by his early residence in Italy, his political studies, and his admiration for the patriotic statesman Carlo Zeno. He has edited his father's "Autobiography" and "Correspondence;" but is now (1864) devoted exclusively to political writing.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, an eminent painter, and one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, was born in London in 1827. In 1846 he exhibited his first picture at the Academy. The earlier efforts of his pencil were adopted from poetry and fiction:—"Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock" (1847); "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes" (1848); "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the Death of his young Brother" (1849). In 1850 he commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known: "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd" of 1852. His picture of 1851 was in a different class of sentiment,—"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts,"—a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meanings of his ' the World" and of the "A Conscience" of 1854, wer time expounded by Mr. I some letters to the *Times*. Royal Academy Exhibition appeared Mr. Hunt's pictu Scapegoat." The scene wa upon the margin of the salt- shallows of the Red Sea. Th ing of the Saviour in the exhibited in 1860, was per painting which attracted 1 exclusive notice of any mod

HUNTER, ROBERT MERC FERRO, an American states born in Essex county, Virgi 21, 1809. Having graduat University of Virginia, he co practice as a barrister in 1 was elected to the House gates in 1832, was returne gress in 1837, and made hi speech in October of that support of the principles trade. In the succeeding he was elected to the Sp In '41 and '42, Mr. Hunt vigorous opposer of the I Tariff Bills, but was beate election for Congress in the year. In 1845 he was more s He was the first public man who urged the annexation and was an energetic sup President Polk. On the question, Mr. Hunter mad able speech, advocating a reasonable compromise wit tish Government. In 1846 h the application of the Wilm to any territories the incorp which into the Union mig from the Mexican war. I was returned to the Senate, ported the "Clayton Com which was afterwards los Lower House. He opposed sure for the abolition of trade in the district of Col any interference with that i in any of the States, as we admission of California into t and supported the Fugitive S In 1850, Mr. Hunter beca

of the Finance Committee. In Presidential canvass of 1852, he ered addresses on behalf of Gene- ierce, and supported the Kansas- raska Bill. Mainly by his exer- , Mr. Wise was elected Governor Virginia, and he took an active in the return of Mr. Buchanan he Presidency. He was the framer he Tariff Bill of 1857, which was rce till the election of Mr. Lin- . In 1858 he was returned for third time to the Senate, where dvocated the admission of Kansas the Union under the Lecompton stitution. In 1860 he delivered a er extravagant speech in favour lavery, which he declared to received the sanction of all ons and of all ages, while society was yet only an ex- ment. Mr. Hunter, though a orter of this institution, and a ch advocate of the doctrine State Rights," has ever been rally distinguished by modera- in all the contingencies that arisen upon these questions. promise, in fact, has been the ng principle of his public life.

UNTER,* THE REV. JOSEPH, an ent scholar and antiquary, and a ating minister, was born early e present century. He is the or of the following works: "On Alienation and Recovery of Es- " (1841); "Collections towards Church of the Pilgrim Fathers" 9-54); "Historical and Critical ts" (1850); "History of the aders of New Plymouth;" "Red k of the Exchequer" (1838); e Rise of old Dissent exemplified Heywood's Life;" and of "Illus- ions to Shakespeare." He has taken part in a controversy with J. O. Halliwell, relating to the ameness of what professed to be urnal of Sir H. Wotton in France 1591.

HUNTINGTON, DANIEL, an erican artist, was born in New rk, 1816. His mother was a rela- of Trumbull, *the painter, and it uld appear that her son had an* early hankering after that profession, which was discouraged by Trumbull. Young Huntington, being in earnest, however, procured an admission into the studio of Professor Morse, and after an interval produced the pictures of the "Toper Asleep" and the "Bar-room Politician." In 1836 he devoted himself to landscape-painting, and produced several clever pictures of American scenery. In 1839 he proceeded to study at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl," his "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna," and other subjects. His return to New York was signalized by the appearance of "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Christiana and her Children." A disorder of the eyes in 1842 compelled him to lay aside his brush for two years. In 1844 he revisited Rome, and during the following year painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and a few landscapes. He has several times visited England. His later works are "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey," &c. He also painted the portraits of several celebrated personages.

HURLSTONE, FREDERICK YEATES, artist, was born in London in 1801, and in early life was a student of the Royal Academy. He first exhibited on its walls in 1821, and continued to send his annual quota — portraits, with an occasional historic piece,— until 1830, since which date he has but seldom exhibited at the Academy. He is now President of the Society of British Artists, and at that Society's exhibitions his pictures have been leading attractions for upwards of twenty years. Besides numerous able portraits, he regularly contributes subject-pieces, which may be divided into two classes,—pictures of sentiment from Byron, Moore, &c.; and those *from the picturesque material still abounding in the* "romantic" South, — "The Italian Boy," "The Moorish

Peasant Girl," and "Last Sigh of the Moor," "Italian Mendicant," "A Spanish Beauty,"—in his hands, a felicitous class of subject. To the International Exhibition of 1855, held in Paris, Mr. Hurlstone sent his "Arthur and Constance," and "The Farewell of Boabdil to Granada," and was one of those to whom a gold medal was awarded by the French Government through the Council of the French Academy of Arts.

HURON,* The Right Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Lord Bishop of, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. Having entered orders, he served a pastoral charge in Canada for some years, and was consecrated Bishop of Huron in 1857. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over the province of Huron, Canada West; it is 12,200 square miles in extent, and embraces a population of 277,505.

HUTT, The Right Hon. William, son of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval victory of the 1st of June, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as M.P. in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented down to 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, for which place he has since sat down to the present time. Mr. Hutt, who, as a Member of Parliament, has always paid the greatest attention to measures relating to the shipping and commercial interests, was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was also sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry, F.R.S., V.P.L.S., Sec. G.S., &c., Professor of Natural History in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, is a son of the late George Huxley, Esq., and was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825. He was educated at Ealing School, and subsequently studied medicine at the Medical Sch of the Charing-Cross Hospital. was appointed Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in the year 18 and remained with that vessel duri the surveying cruise in the Sou Pacific and Torres Straits. He turned to England in 1850, and s ceeded Edward Forbes at the Sch of Mines in 1854. He is well kno as a writer on natural science, bei the author of numerous papers pu lished in the Transactions and Jou nals of the Royal Linnæan, Geologi and Zoological Societies, and in th Memoirs of the Geological Survey Great Britain; and of a separ work, "The Oceanic Hydrogod."

HUXTABLE, The Rev. Ant an eminent agriculturist, born in graduated B.A. of Trinity Col Cambridge, in 1833, and having t orders in 1834, was in that year sented to the Rectory of Sutton dron, Dorsetshire. In 1854 he ceived from Bishop Hamilton prebendal stall of Torleton, in S bury Cathedral, and he is also dean of Shaftesbury. Besides se papers in agricultural magazines, has published "Lectures on Science and Application of Man (1847), and a pamphlet on "the sent prices" (1850), which pa through seven editions, and was canvassed. He was also appo Archdeacon of Dorset in 1852, resigned that office on the grou ill health.

HYMERS, The Rev. John, D F.R.S., was born about the year 1 and was educated at St. John's lege, Cambridge, where he grad B.A. as second Wrangler in 1826. was subsequently elected Fellow appointed Tutor of his College; having been elected Lady Marg Preacher in 1841, and discha several other university offices, appointed to the rectory of Bra burton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. mers is a Fellow of the Royal Geological Societies. He is author of several Cambridge t books, including "The Elements

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&c. He has been decorated in his own country and in France.

ISTURITZ, DON XAVIER DE, a Spanish politician, born at Cadiz in 1790, is the son of a Basque merchant known for his patriotism during the French invasion, was, with his brother Thomas, deputed to the Cortes of 1812-14. When Ferdinand, on his restoration, rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego (1820), which caused an anarchy of three years to succeed a despotism of six. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and one of those who voted the decree for the fall of the king. On the restoration he fled to London, where he found mercantile employment. Condemned to death for contumacy, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabal, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of *Procuradores*, a kind of Council of State. His liberalism in this position was on the point of ending in a duel between himself and the minister, to which latter, however, his opposition was so great that it ended in his fall. Afterwards, as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Isturitz offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja (1836), in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. Again he received an amnesty (1837), was sent to the Cortes (1838), and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted secretly the return of Maria Christina, who gave him

power. In that year Mr. Inglis (having represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament from February to July) was elevated to the Bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Session, and in the following year was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He held the post of Dean of Faculty for some years before his elevation to the Bench. His fame as an advocate will most permanently rest on his defence of Madeleine Smith in 1857.

INGRES, JEAN-DOMINIQUE-AUGUSTE, a distinguished French painter, was born at Montauban, 15th September, 1781. He manifested a decided taste for painting at a very early age; but it was his father's desire that he should become a musician, and with this view he took him at twelve years of age to Toulouse, where, in consideration of consenting to pursue his musical studies, he was permitted to receive lessons in drawing and landscape painting. His anxiety to become a painter, however, grew with his growth; until at length his father yielded to his importunities and sent him to Paris, where he became a pupil of David, then in the zenith of his fame. In 1800 Ingres obtained the second prize from the Académie des Beaux Arts; whilst for his picture entitled "The Embassy to the Tent of Achilles," he succeeded in carrying off the first. He exhibited, in 1802, "A Woman in the Bath," and a "Portrait of a Lady," two of his best works; in 1804, a "Portrait of the First Consul," his own portrait, and in 1808, a "Portrait of the Emperor," purchased for the Hôtel des Invalides. After this last exhibition he departed for Rome. In the course of the ensuing five years were exhibited in succession his "Œdipus and the Sphynx," "Jupiter and Thetis," "A Woman in the Bath," "Ossian's Sleep," "The Sistine Chapel," &c. The *chef-d'œuvre* of M. Ingres since that date is "The Vow of Louis XIII.," exhibited in Paris in 1824. This picture was produced at a favourable juncture, and raised at once the reputation of the artist to its cu point. In the course of th returned to France. "Th osis of Homer," painted i one of the ceilings of th well sustained his reputa in 1829 he was appointed the place of M. Horace Director of the French A Rome. No better instruct young painters of his time been selected; and it is n add that his success was Whilst thus occupied he p "Stratonice," also portrai Duke of Orleans, and of the Cherubini, which latter w 1853, at Paris, for 40,0 (£1,600). M. Ingres' styl gether original; whilst for outline and simple grace i tion, he is perhaps witho among his countrymen. At t Exhibition of 1855, an apart reserved expressly for the Ingres, where his paintin misunderstood by many, judged by cosmopolitan c calmness and impartiality was appointed in 1834 C the Legion of Honour; an Commander, and Grand years later.

INVERNESS, THE DU CECILIA LETITIA, eldest daughter of the second Ear was born about the year 1815 she married Sir Georg who died in 1825, soon a event she contracted a mar his late Royal Highness th Sussex (resuming by roy her mother's maiden name wood), but the alliance, th ing in conscience, was not by the law of the land, whi a marriage between any the Royal Family and a invalid. In 1840, however raised to the peerage as Inverness (one of the titles belonged to the Duke of Su

IRONS, THE REV. WILLI D.D., is the son of a celeb senting minister in the

was born in the year 1812. He educated at Queen's College, Ox-, where he graduated B.A. in 1. Having held a curacy and rwards an incumbency in the thern suburbs of London, he was inted Vicar of Barkway, Herts, 838, and Vicar of Brompton, Mid-x, in 1842. He is the author of Epitome of the Bampton Lec-s of Dr. Hampden," three "Se-" of "Parochial Lectures" on ly Catholic Church," the "Apos-l Succession and Ecclesiastical diction," "The Whole Doctrine al Causes," "A Reply to Dr. an on Development," and a number of sermons and contro-l pamphlets on the religious ons of the day.

BELLA, QUEEN, *see* SPAIN.

IAIL (Pacha), a Turkish phy- and statesman, born in the ourhood of Smyrna about 1812, rried off from his family at me of the Greek insurrection 1, and sold as a slave to a iot surgeon, named Hadji Isaac, lopted him and brought him up Mussulman faith, giving him me of Ismail. During the war Turks against the Greeks, and gainst the Russians (1822-29), owed his patron to the field and his guidance studied the medi-. After the war he received pointment, and entered the l of Surgery founded by the Mahmoud, to perfect himself science. In 1840 he went to to extend his knowledge. At e took his degrees, and shortly he was elected a corresponding er of the Academy of Medicine ris. On his return to Constan-e, he was nominated Physician-ief to the Empire. As a states-e has performed important ser-but it is as a physician that he t known. As chief of medical it is to Ismail that is owing the ation of the hospitals, the ation of vaccination throughout mpire, by means of *dispensaries, ondation of a medical gazette,* &c. He has been decorated in his own country and in France.

ISTURITZ, DON XAVIER DE, a Spanish politician, born at Cadiz in 1790, is the son of a Basque merchant known for his patriotism during the French invasion, was, with his brother Thomas, deputed to the Cortes of 1812-14. When Ferdinand, on his restoration, rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego (1820), which caused an anarchy of three years to succeed a despotism of six. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and one of those who voted the decree for the fall of the king. On the restoration he fled to London, where he found mercantile employment. Condemned to death for contumacy, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabal, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of *Procuradores*, a kind of Council of State. His liberalism in this position was on the point of ending in a duel between himself and the minister, to which latter, however, his opposition was so great that it ended in his fall. Afterwards, as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Isturitz offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja (1836), in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. Again he received an amnesty (1837), was sent to the Cortes (1838), and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted secretly the return of Maria Christina, who gave him

or, better known heretofore as King of Sardinia, is the son of King Charles Albert and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. He was born March 14, 1820, and received at his baptism the names Marie - Albert - Eugène - Ferdinand - Thomas. He was carefully educated in science and military tactics, and was married in 1842 to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He took an active part, as Duke of Savoy, in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field of battle, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goïto and Novara. On the evening after the latter battle (24th March, 1849), Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who now assumed the names Victor Emmanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, haughty in his manners, and a reputed opponent of Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father, but the treaty of peace was not signed till August 6th, 1849. As king he set himself to reorganize the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, concluded with England and despatched a fir
men, under General
to the Crimea, whi
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the Tchernaya. Sa
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of Italy. In 1855,
mother, wife, and
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On his recovery, i
visited England and
was received with
He was created a K
ter and Grand Cross
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had been for a long
of friendly, announc
that a storm was i
sequently Count C
the grievances of
Austria in a dip
Lord Derby's gove
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arm, but in vain;
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Emperor of the
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not be recorded here. period the object of Italy to gain Rome for her nd although the recent 4) Franco-Italian treaty it off that hope, it is still Italians to be not entirely

' JAMES, son of the late ory, Esq., of Dundee, was 12, and admitted an advo- He was for some time a the Scottish Municipal , and having held in suc- Sheriffships of Caithness- Buteshire, was appointed neral for Scotland in 1839. owing year he was ap- of the Senators of the Justice (when he took the tle of "Lord Ivory," by as known as a judge of of Session in Scotland), ominated a Lord of Jus- 849. He resigned these ovember, 1862.

J.

N,* SIR CHARLES ROBERT s a son of the late General y Eliza, daughter of Sir , and was born in 1814. ed to the Bar at Lincoln's 6, and in 1848 was ap- lvocate-General at Cal- 1852 he was promoted to judgeship at Bombay, was subsequently trans- s same capacity to Cal- e he became Judge of the of Judicature in 1862.

N, CHARLES THOMAS, M.D., American chemist and orn at Plymouth, Mass., 05. Left an orphan when guardian, after giving him school education, placed erchant's house at Boston. hours, however, were de- e more congenial study of and he contrived to make apparatus for himself. not suiting his taste, he proposed to enter Harvard College; but his health failing, he attached himself to Maclure, Lesueur, and Troost, then engaged in making scientific investigations in natural history, in the states of New York and New Jersey. On his return to Boston, he devoted himself diligently to the study of medicine, and graduated M.D. at Harvard University in 1829. The same year he was engaged on the survey of Nova Scotia, in company with Dr. Francis Alger, of Boston. In 1829, he studied medicine in Paris, and thence departed on a tour through Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. The summer of 1832 he spent in schools of surgery in Paris. Dr. Jackson claims to be one of the inventors of the Electric Telegraph. In 1833, he commenced the practice of medicine in Boston, but relinquished it for geology, and was engaged in 1836, 1839, and 1840 in geological surveys of Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. In 1845 he examined and reported on the copper-mines and the mineral deposits about Lake Superior. In 1847, the survey on which he was engaged upon the mineral lands of the U.S. was unfortunately stopped by a change of administration. In 1849 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1852 from the French Academy of Sciences a prize of 2,500 francs for his discoveries in the employment of anæsthetics; his claims to which have, however, been regarded as doubtful by his own countrymen. King Oscar of Sweden also awarded him a gold medal, and he is decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia and other European orders. His publications and contributions to scientific societies are voluminous.

JACKSON, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., is the son of the eminent Wesleyan minister of the same name, and was born in 1812. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, including the principalship of the Normal College

of "A Manual of Logic," "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students," "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities," &c. He has also been an extensive contributor of biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education*.

JACOBSON, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., was born about the year 1805, and was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1827. In 1829 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from 1832 down to 1848, when he was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which is attached a canonry in Christ-Church Cathedral), and was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Dr. Jacobson, who has also discharged the university offices of Select Preacher, Public Orator, &c., and held the incumbency of Iffley, near Oxford, from 1839 to 1840, has edited for the University Press, "The Remains of the Apostolic Fathers" (2 vols. 8vo.), a "Paraphrase and Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul" (1 vol. 8vo.), the "Collected

writer on subjects [illegible]
logy.

JAMAICA, Bis[illegible]
GEORGE SPENCER, D.D
William R. Spencer, E
grandson of Charles, [illegible]
Marlborough, was bo[illegible]
educated at Dr. Burn
Greenwich, and at [illegible]
Oxford. After havi[illegible]
parochial cures in Ex
Archdeaconry of Ber
consecrated, in 1839, [illegible]
of Newfoundland, w
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The Bishop has publ
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buted some poems
Magazine and other pe
tions. He resigned th
stration of his diocese
of the Right Rev. Dr. [illegible]
in 1856, was consecra
Kingston and Suffrag
to the Bishop of Jama

neering Works at Portsmouth, of Ordnance Survey of the United dom, and of the Topographical Statistical Department of the War e. He is the author of several works on geology, engineering, erology, &c., and he superin- ed the execution and publication e operations described in the ount of the principal Triangula- f the United Kingdom, with the , dimensions, and mean specific ty of the earth derived there- " He has also recently (1859) vered the art of photo-zinco- y, by means of which he has ced a fac-simile of the whole of esday-Book," in 32 volumes. ceived the honour of knighthood 0.

JANIN, JULES-GABRIEL, a French was born Dec. 11, 1804, at St. e (Loire), where his father was vincial barrister. He com- d his studies in the college of his town, and completed them in at the College of Louis-le- . After this he remained in , and, having neither profession rtune, took up his quarters in et in the Rue du Dragon, in the ier Latin, and there assisted gentlemen in "cramming" eir degrees. Jules has vividly hed this humble period of his But he soon renounced this oc- tion for journalism. He first ined employment upon a the- al paper, and soon after be- one of the editors of the *Figaro*, subsequently editor of the *Quoti- ns*. Parting company with the , he founded, in company with other writers of mark, the *Revue ris*, and the *Journal des Enfants*. tly afterwards he published his romance, "L'Ane mort et la me Guillotinée." But his most cessful productions are his tales, ys, and sketches. Jules Janin rried a rich heiress, and, on the sion wrote a singular article in feuilleton of the *Débats*, entitled Le Mariage du Critique," which ned him for a long time in the public journals the name of the "married critic." He has a ready pen, and during the last forty years has produced an almost incredible number of articles for the journals, besides having written and edited a number of works of a less ephemeral character. In 1846 he published an abridged translation of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM, BART., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent naturalist, son of the late Sir A. Jardine, Bart., of Jardine Hall, co. Dumfries, was born in 1800, and educated at Edinburgh; succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1821. He is a magistrate of the county and Vice-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire, a member of the Royal Linnæan and other learned societies both at home and abroad. He published, jointly with Mr. Prideaux J. Selby, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, Dr. Horsfield, and other ornithologists, "Illustrations of Ornithology" (4 vols. fol. and 4to.), and edited an edition of Wilson's "North American Ornithology," the "Naturalist's Library," in forty volumes, which included the four branches, Mammalia, Ornithology, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Sir William is joint editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and author of "British Salmonidæ," "Ichnology of Annandale," "Memoirs of the late Hugh Strickland," as also of "Contributions to Ornithology," "Ornithological Synonyms," "White's Natural History of Selborne" (new edit., with notes by Sir W. Jardine, Bart.), and various papers in scientific transactions and periodicals.

JARRETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., was born about the year 1805, and graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honours, and of which he was elected Fellow. Having been ordained, he was appointed by his college to the Rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and in 1854 succeeded Dr.

without change of spelling.

JEAFFRESON,* JOHN CORDY, B.A., author, is the eldest son of William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S., and member of an ancient family. He was born at Framlingham, Suffolk, in January, 1831. Having received his early education at a Grammar School, he for some years studied medicine; but relinquishing this pursuit, he matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Whilst still an undergraduate, he became a writer in magazines and newspapers. He took his B.A. degree in 1852, and after a brief interval became a law-student at Lincoln's Inn. His first novel, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854. In the following year "Hinchbrook" was published in *Fraser's Magazine*. "Isabel: the Young Wife and the Old Love," "Novels and Novelists, from Elizabeth to Victoria," and "Miriam Copley," succeeded in order. In 1860 Mr. Jeaffreson wrote for the *Universal Review* "Sir Everard's Daughter" (recently reprinted), and in the same year he published his anecdotical "Book about Doctors," three editions of which appeared in the year. "Olive Blake's Good Work" was published in 1862, and "Live It

held a rectory and
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to the rectory of Pe
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thedral Service;"
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sent State of the Cl

JELF, THE REV.
D.D., Principal of
London, and Canon
Oxford, is a son of
Jelf, and was born al
He was educated a
Oxford, where he
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became tutor. In
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Hanover). In 1844
Principal of King's
and Canon of Chris
in 1839. He is the
on "The Means of

was educated at Eton and Christ rch, Oxford, where he graduated L. in 1833, taking first-class honours the classical schools. Having been cessively Tutor and Censor of his lege. Public Examiner, and Proctor the University, he was appointed, 1846–8, one of the preachers at itehall, and preached the Bampton tures before the University in 7. He is known as the author of "Greek Grammar" based on that Kühner (2 vols. 3rd edition, 1861), l as the editor of "Aristotle's ics, with English Notes," a text-k in use at Oxford. He has published Sermons preached at itehall, and an answer to Dr. ple's essay on "The Education the World."

ENKYNS, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., younger son of a former vicar of rcreech, Somerset, and brother the late Dr. Richard Jenkyns, ty years Master of Balliol College, ford, and Dean of Wells. He was n about the year 1795, and was cated at Eton and Corpus Christi lege, Oxford, where he graduated L as a double first class in 1816, l was afterwards elected Fellow of al College. In 1833 he was ap-nted Professor of the Greek Lan-ge and Literature in the Uni-sity of Durham. In 1839 he was lated to a canonry in Durham thedral. And in 1841 he was ap-nted Professor of Divinity in the e University. He edited "Cran-r's Remains," in 4 vols. 8vo., for Oxford University Press.

JENNER,* WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., n of the late Mr. John Jenner, was rn at Chatham in 1815, and was ucated at University Coll., London. commenced his professional career a general practitioner, his first blic appointment being that of rgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal aternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he tired from general practice. In 848 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, *and in* the same *year was appointed Pro-*fessor of Pathological Anatomy in University College and Assistant Physician to University Coll. Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1852, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College the same year. He was selected to be Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in 1852, Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University Coll. Hospital in 1854, Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and the following year was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1863, he became Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and, in 1862, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University Coll. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is the author of several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers.

JERDAN, WILLIAM, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., and corresponding member of the Royal Society of Madrid, was born in 1782 at Kelso, Roxburghshire, where his father, Mr. John Jerdan, held a small property. He was educated at the school of his native place, and afterwards became a pupil of Dr. Rutherford, author of a "View *of Ancient History*," and being in*tended for* the legal profession, was

for some time in the office of a Scottish writer. In 1804 he came to London. In 1806 he became a reporter on the *Aurora*, a short-lived morning paper, and afterwards joined the *Pilot* evening newspaper, established in Jan., 1807. He next became one of the staff of the *Morning Post*, and subsequently reported, during three sessions, for the *British Press*. He was also a contributor to the *Satirist*, or *Monthly Meteor*, the copyright of which he purchased. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was instrumental in seizing Bellingham, the murderer of Spencer Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the lobby of the House of Commons; and has given a detailed account of that event in his "Autobiography." In 1813 he became editor of the *Sun*, then a Tory organ. In 1817 he sold his share in that newspaper, and soon afterwards became editor of the *Literary Gazette*, with which his name was associated for thirty-four years. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was one of the earliest members, and for some time took a prominent part in the administration of the Literary Fund. In 1826 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also one of the founders of the Melodists' Club. In 1850 his connection with the *Literary Gazette* ceased, and in 1852 a pension of £100 per annum was conferred upon him. A testimonial, subscribed to by many of the first men of the day, was also presented to him, "as a public acknowledgment of his services to literature, science, the fine and useful arts." Mr. Jerdan wrote four volumes of the Memoirs for "Fisher's National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages of the 19th Century." He has also contributed occasionally to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, *Bentley's*, *Fraser's*, and other magazines and periodicals, and to most of the annuals during their popular career. His "Autobiography," a record of his literary, political, and social reminiscences and co was published in 4 v 1852-3.

JEREMIE, The Very Amiraux, D.D., of a fam extraction, was born at 1802, and was educat College, Cambridge, w duated in 1824, having and also in 1825, obtai risian prize. In 1830 he by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of I then a Fellow of Tri and in the same year w Professor of Classical the East India College a a post which he occu nection with other during the next twent 1833 he was elected Ch cate in the University o In 1848 he was appoin and canon residentiar Cathedral; and, in 1 elevation of Dr. A. Ol bishopric of Llandaff, h to the Regius Professors at Cambridge. Dr. J author of the articles on of Rome from Consta Death of Julian," and of the Church in the Third Centuries," in t pædia Metropolitana," sermons and pamphlets and ecclesiastical qu preached the Latin s Paul's at the Assembl Convocation of the Pr terbury, and at the last preached in French to mainly composed of for nave of Westminster Al appointed Dean of Linc

JERROLD, William eldest son of the late D was born in London in been educated at Brom School, and afterwards studied at the St. Mar Academy as an artis some of his father' *Illuminated Maga Daily News* started upon it, and becar

missioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. In *Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in Shoe." In 1847 he published, in parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family;" and in the following year wrote a story in the *Illustrated News*, entitled "The Progress of a Life." Subsequently, Mr. Jerrold communicated leading articles to the *Daily News*, the *Morning Post*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *Household Words*, the *Athenæum*, &c. In 1850 he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts; in 1858, a comedy in two acts, called "Beau Nassell;" in 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper;* he wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold" in 1859; "The French under Arms," and "The Chronicles of the Crutch," in 1861. In 1862 he wrote a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post;* and in 1863 went to Paris as the Commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This study is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia." In 1849 he married the only daughter of his father, Laman Blanchard.

JERUSALEM, Bishop of, The Rt. Rev. Samuel Gobat, is a Prussian Lutheran by birth, and was born early in the present century. Having been missionary in Abyssinia, and Vice-principal of Malta Protestant College, he was consecrated Bishop of Jerusalem in 1846, on the nomination of the king of Prussia. He is author of "Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia" (1847).

JERVISWOODE, Lord, The Hon. Charles Baillie, F.R.S., brother of the Earl of Haddington, a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, was born in 1804. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1830, and gaining an extensive practice, was appointed successively Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland; in the same year he was promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In the following year he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he is known. He represented Linlithgowshire from February, 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in that year. He is a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrew's, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointments by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

JERVOIS,* Lieut.-Col. William Francis Drummond, eldest son of General Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Regiment, was born in 1822, and having passed through Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as brigade major in an expedition against the Boers. During the three following years he was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, building bridges, &c. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal. In the early part of 1846 he was major of brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir war he commenced a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a

work of great difficulty ably executed. In 1848, he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham. In 1852 he was ordered to the Island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and was thereupon promoted to the rank of major in the army. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years taken place in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the defences of the country, he was selected to be secretary. He is also secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief; and is a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications.

JESSE, Edward, son of the late Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, and subsequently of Bewdley, Worcestershire, was born at the former place in Jan., 1780. He was educated privately, and at 18 years of age entered the public service as a clerk in the St. Domingo office. He next became private secretary to Lord Dartmouth, while President of the Board of Control, and when that nobleman became Lord Steward of the Household, he obtained for Mr. Jesse the court office of Gentleman of the Ewry. Mr. Jesse subsequently became Controller of the Copper Coinage issued by Messrs. Bolton and Watt at Birmingham. About the year 1812 he was appointed a Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, and soon afterwards Dep. Surveyor Gen. of the Royal Parks and Palaces. This post he held, together with his office at Court, until 1830, when both offices were abolished, and he retired on a pension. Mr. Jesse is the author of "Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies," "Gleanings in Natural History," "Anecdotes of Dogs," and editions with notes of "Izaak Walton's Angler," and of "White's Selborne," published in one of Mr. Bohn's series in 1849; an edition, much enlarged, of Ritchie's "Windsor Castle," "Pictures on Natural History," &c. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Houstoun, is the author of "Hesperos, or Travels in the West," a work most favourably noticed by Lockhart; "Texas and the Gulf of Mexico;" and also of several novels, including "Recommended to Mercy," "Such Things Are," &c.

JESSE, John Heneage, son of the above Mr. Edward Jesse, by his first marriage, was born about the year 1815. He has inherited the literary tastes of his father, and has held for many years a post in the civil service of the Crown. He first became an author in 1839, when he gave to the world his "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," &c. (4 vols. 8vo.), drawn chiefly from contemporary memoirs, English and French. In 1843 he published "Memoirs of the Court of London from the Revolution in 1688 to the Death of George II." (3 vols. 8vo.), and "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries" (4 vols. 8vo.), "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents" (2 vols. 8vo., 1845); followed by "Literary and Historical Memoirs of London," and a second series of the same book under the title of "London and its Celebrities" (1847–50, 4 vols. 8vo.), "London, a Fragmentary Poem" (1847). His most recent work is entitled "Memoirs of King Richard III.," which throws considerable light upon the unfair treatment which that king's character has met with at the hands of most writers of English history. A new series of historical and biographical memoirs from his pen has lately been announced, comprising the prominent personages of the reign of George III.

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d by "The Half Sisters,"
lished in 1848; "Marian
The History of an Adopted
he Sorrows of Gentility"
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kable French *cause célèbre*
e has also written a little
ildren, called "Angelo, or
rest in the Alps;" and has
occasionally to periodical

THE REV. BENNET GEORGE,
bout the year 1820, and
d deacon in 1846, and
48. In 1851 he was ap-
plain of the Blind School
ge's in the Fields. He is
of a variety of useful
uding "Sermons to the
"History of Spain," a
f the Jews between the
he New Testament," a
of England," "Dictation
d a variety of educational
has also been an extensive
to the *Edinburgh Review*,
gazine, the *Church and*
&c. &c.

F.R.S., born Sept. 28, 1799, at Bromley, Kent, the eldest son of William Johnson, Esq., of Widmore House, was called to the Bar in 1836, but is chiefly known for his important contributions to agricultural science. His most important books are the *Farmer's Almanac*, commenced in 1841, "The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary," and some treatises on manures. He has also published works "On the Uses of Salt for Agricultural Purposes" (1820), "On the Advantage of Railways to Agriculture" (1837), "The Farmer's Medical Dictionary" (1845), "The English Rural Spelling-book" (1846), "Calendar for Young Farmers," "The Modern Dairyman," and a variety of others highly successful of their kind.

JOHNSON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE HENRY SACHEVERELL, M.A., F.R.S., is a native of the North of England, and was born about the year 1807. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became Scholar, and graduated B.A. in 1828 as a double first-class, having already won the Ireland and the Mathematical University Scholarships. He became

culture. Of the chief of these are the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary," the "Science and Practice of Gardening," the "History of Gardening," the "British Ferns," and the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he was the founder, and is the joint-editor with Dr. Hogg.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and story: from "The Gentle Shepherd" (1840); "Sunday Morning" from Burns (1841); "The Covenanter's Marriage" (1842); "The Covenanter's Burial" (1852). Many of Mr. Johnston's smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. In the Vernon Gallery occurs an example of his more ambitious style—"Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," painted in 1846. In 1851 he painted "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage." In 1854 he started on a new field, and produced "Melancthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant."

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umfries, was born in 1812. He ıpanied the late Lord Napier in ıpacity of secretary in 1833 to , where he was appointed third h Commissioner, and, subse- ly, Deputy-superintendent of Trade of British subjects, and nally Secretary and Registrar rintending in China. He served, , nineteen years under the Fo- Office, and previously in the itius, where he held a colonial ntment. As Deputy-superin- nt of Trade Mr. Johnston was ly employed in the war in China 40-41, for which he received a L He also founded the now hing colony of Hong Kong, dministered the government of dependency for upwards of a before that island was trans- l to the colonial government.

INSTON,* JOSEPH ECCLESTON, jor-General in the army of the derate States of America, was n Virginia about the year 1809, as admitted into the U.S. Mil. during the year 1825. He gra- d in June, 1829, and then entered gular army of the United States revet 2nd Lieut. of Artillery; but g subsequently that he would se much higher in rank, he re- d his commission in May, 1837. as, however, induced to rejoin ervice in July, 1838, as a 1st . of Topographical Engineers, was forthwith breveted Captain frequent acts of gallantry against Florida Indians." When the Mexi- war broke out he was promoted to aptain of Engineers, September, . While conducting a successful nnoissance at Cerro Gordo, April 1847, he was twice severely nded, and was breveted Major his conduct. He was appointed nsively Lieut.-Col. and Col. of gment of Voltigeurs in April, ; participated in the attack upon city of Mexico, September 13, , was again wounded, and was nted Lieut.-Col. of the regular y, to date from the battle of apultepec, *September 13, 1847.* On March 3, 1855, he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Cavalry. During June, 1860, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the U. S. army with the rank of Brigadier-General. This position he held when the civil war broke out, on which event he resigned his connection with the U. S. army in April, 1861. He was forthwith appointed to the rank of General in the Confederate army, and commanded the force which occupied Harper's Ferry, May, 1861, opposing General Patterson, to within a few hours of the battle of Bull Run, when he joined General Beauregard's forces shortly before the close of the fight of July 21, 1861. He commanded the Confederate forces at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and received a severe wound which incapacitated him from taking the field for several months. When he had sufficiently recovered he was assigned to the command of the department of the south-west. During the siege of Vicksburg he tried, but unsuccessfully, to reinforce that place. On the 13th of July, 1862, his forces were defeated at Jackson, Miss., after which they were attached to General Bragg's army in north-western Georgia. In 1864 General Johnston was placed in command of the force intended to check General Sherman's advance in Georgia. His cautious strategy, however, was so much animadverted upon as to cause him to be superseded by General Hood, whose more dashing tactics did not, however, prevent the fall of Atlanta.

JOINVILLE, PRINCE DE, FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE-D'ORLEANS, son of the late Louis-Philippe, King of the French, was born at Neuilly, October 14, 1818. He entered the French navy at an early age, and in after-years particularly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Juan d'Ulloa. Educated with care, he gave early proof of considerable attainments. Nautical studies, however, engaged his chief *attention,* when once he was fairly *embarked* in his profession; and he

became in time the favourite of the French navy. In 1841, when Louis-Philippe had determined to gratify the feelings of the nation by requesting the English Government to restore to France the remains of her great Emperor, the Prince de Joinville was selected to command the *Belle Poule* frigate, the vessel charged with the service of conveying to Europe the body of Napoleon. Two years afterwards he married Donna Francisca de Braganza, the sister of Don Pedro II. of Brazil. When the revolution of 1848 overturned the constitutional monarchy, the prince was occupied with his naval duties. Resolving, however, to share the misfortunes of his family, he sought refuge in England, and has resided for the most part with the rest of the Orleans family at Claremont. The prince published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy (1844-52), which at the time attracted much attention. About a twelvemonth after the outbreak of the civil war in America, the Prince de Joinville, with his nephews the Count de Paris and the Duke d'Chartres under his charge, joined the staff of General McClellan, and saw active service with the Federal army in the campaign in Virginia. At the conclusion of which, on the retreat of McClellan, the royal party returned to Europe, not without incurring censure for this overt display of sympathy with the Unionists. Several years ago the Prince de Joinville distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the burning ship, *Ocean Monarch*.

JOLLIFFE, The Right Hon. Sir William George Hylton, Bart., son of the late Rev. William Jolliffe, was born in 1800. He entered Parliament in 1830, as M.P. for Petersfield, and has continued to represent that borough, with slight interruption, since that date to the present time. He acted as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department under Lord Derby's first brief administration, and was appointed the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, on the r the Conservative party to p 1858-9, but retired with hi from office upon a change administration in the latter William claims a maternal from the ancient baronial f Hylton, of Hylton Castle, ham.

JOMINI, Henri, Baron, s general and historian, born erne (Canton de Vaud), M 1779, served in a Swiss reg the French pay until 1792, foreign troops were disbande engaging in commerce, he Switzerland, and althoug young, received the rank o Colonel in the Militia. Re France, in 1804, he obtai grade of *Chef de Bataill* was made Colonel the year f Meanwhile he had not been n of theoretical military stud 1803 he produced his "Tr Grandes Opérations Militair in 1806 his "Mémoire sur l bilités de la Guerre de Franc poleon became so well plea his services that about this gave him the title of Baron. he accompanied Marshal N Spain, but in consequence understanding between the t mained inactive. He was, how long restored to favour, and in nominated General of Brigade his favour was re-established of Historiographer of Franc cupied since the time of Ma In 1812 he was made gov Wilna. Ney proposed Jomi Emperor for the rank of G Division, but the latter ob refused to confer this rank u and even sent him back to F order to punish him for so ligence. Taking advantag armistice, he entered the se Russia, and for this deser sentenced to death by a Frenc cil of War; the Emperor Al however, nominated the com soldier Lieut.-General, and s him to his person as aide-d

ver:heless, Jomini would not accept r command in the Russian army, l preserved as a profound secret, Napoleon himself knew, the French n of operations, of which he had fect knowledge. In 1815 he acpanied the Czar to Paris, where remained some time to recast the k on which his fame as a military torian chiefly rests: "Histoire tique et Militaire des Guerres de Revolution, de 1792 à 1801" (1806, ols.; 3rd edit. 1819–24, 15 vols. 4). Jomini returned to Russia, re he was charged by Alexander mplete the military education of brother the late Emperor Nicolas. 1855, he has had permission to e in Brussels.

ONES,* Ernest, son of Major s, equerry to the late Duke of berland, is descended from an Norman family, settled in the h Marches. On his return from many, where he was educated, he e a romance entitled "The dspirit," which appeared with ss in 1841. He also contributed e *Metropolitan* and other magan. Called to the Bar by the le Temple in Easter Term, 1844, mmenced his professional career success, but soon turned his tion to politics, joined the Chartmovement in 1845, and rapidly e its leader, a position which he ed until its extinction in 1858. g this period, he issued *The rer*, *Notes of the People*, and other dicals, and a newspaper called *People's Paper*, which was the n of the Chartists, and was con- d for eight years. During his ection with the Chartist move- he never accepted of any emolu- but spent large sums in its rt, and voluntarily resigned a e of nearly £2,000 per annum, ndonment of the Chartist cause made a condition of its being e him. He contested Halifax in , and Nottingham in 1853 and . In 1848 he was tried for a s speech, and *sentenced to two solitary confinement, and re-* fused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. The severity of his treatment was subsequently made the subject of a debate in Parliament. While in prison he wrote an epic poem (published in 1851, upon his regaining his liberty), entitled "The Revolt of Hindostan," entirely with his blood, on the leaves of the prison prayer-books, being denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, for the first nineteen months of his imprisonment. In 1855 appeared "The Battle Day," and this was followed by other poems —"The Painter of Florence," "The Emperor's Vigil," in 1856; "Beldagon Church," and "Corayda," in 1860. Since the extinction of Chartism, Mr. Jones has resumed his practice as a barrister on the Northern Circuit.

JONES,* George, R.A., son of John Jones, a mezzotinto engraver of repute, was born in 1786, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1801. He continued to devote himself to painting till the Peninsular War broke out, when he obtained a commission in a militia regiment, and having attained to the rank of captain, volunteered with his company to join the troops then in Spain. He served under Wellington, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris, in 1815. On the termination of the war Mr. Jones resumed his practice as a painter; was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1822, and became R.A. in 1824. William IV. appointed him Librarian to the Academy, a post which he held from 1834 to 1840, and then resigned it to become Keeper, an office which he relinquished in 1850. At the commencement of his career as an artist, his pictures were chiefly views of English and Continental towns: at a subsequent period he chose battle scenes, and later in life, representations of Old Testament narrative: these last are principally drawings done in sepia. Among his principal pictures are "The Battle of Waterloo," which he has painted several times (on two occasions—namely, in 1820 and 1822, the British Institution awarded him its premium

of 200 guineas for his paintings of this subject), "The Battle of Vittoria," "The Battle of Borodino," "The Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill," "The Opening of New London Bridge." In the Vernon Gallery are four pictures by this artist. Mr. Jones is the author of a "Life of Chantrey," published in 1849.

JONES, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry David, G.C.B., youngest brother of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Thomas Jones, Bart., K.C.B., and A.D.C. to her Majesty, was born in 1792, and educated at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1808, and having next year taken part in the expedition to Walcheren, served in the campaigns in Spain from 1810 to 1814, and led the forlorn hope at the first assault on St. Sebastian, where he was wounded severely and taken prisoner. After the battle of Waterloo, and the occupation of Paris by the Allies, he was commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Montmartre. In 1835 he was appointed one of the commissioners for fixing the municipal boundaries of English boroughs, and afterwards chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland, 1845–50. In August, 1854, he commanded the English forces during the siege operations at Bomarsund, and next year conducted the engineering operations at Sebastopol, down to 1855, in the course of which he was severely wounded. For these services he was invested with the Order of the Bath, made Commander of the Sardinian Order of Savoy, and promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-General in Turkey. He is also a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and bears the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, 2nd class. Sir Harry D. Jones is a Grand Cross of the Bath, and in 1856 he was appointed Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst. He also formed one of the Council of War held in Paris in January, 1856, and was President of the Commission on National Defences in 1859.

JONES, Henry Bence, A.M., M.D., is a son of the late Colonel William Jones, of Lowestoft, and 1814. He was educate and Trinity College, Camb he graduated B.A. in became F.R.S. 1846. E study medicine in Lond and was elected, in 1846, St. George's Hospital. author of treatises of reputation on "Gravel, C Gout," "Animal Chemistr Electricity," &c., and h extensive contributor to phical Transactions, L nalen, Annales de Chimi tions of the Medico-Chi ciety, and Chemical Socie Bence Jones is Vice-Pres Chemical, and Fellow of Chirurgical Society, and F ber of the Société de Biolo He is also Hon. Secretary Institution of Great Brita

JONES, The Rev. Harville, M.A., is a gentlem extraction, and was bo He was educated at Magd Cambridge, where he gra as a wrangler in 1828, a sequently elected Fellow o He was appointed one of h Inspectors of Schools in 1 known in the literary w editor of "Archæologia C

JONES, John Winter the printed books in Museum, was born in Lar year 1805, and is the son Mr. John Jones, for some of the *Naval Chronicle* a *Magazine*. He was educ Paul's School, and stud Chancery bar, but entere service in the year 1837. assistant keeper of the p in the British Museum 1850, and keeper in 1856, motion of Mr. Panizzi to Principal Librarian. M edited for the Hakl "Divers Voyages touchi covery of America" ("The Travels of Nicol the East, translated from of Poggio Bracciolini"

ranslated for the same society, : Travels of Ludovico di Var- a in Egypt, Syria, Arabia rta and Felix, in Persia, India, Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508" 3). He is also author of a : to the printed books exhibited e public in the Grenville Library King's Library (1858). He was rge contributor to the "New raphical Dictionary," published he Society for the Diffusion of ul Knowledge.

ONES, Owen, architect, born in year 1809, has cultivated more icularly the decorative part of his ssion. He is known as the or of "An Attempt to Define the ciples which should Regulate the loyment of Colours in Decora- Art" (1851), the "Grammar of ument" (1856, folio); and has ten extensively on the Principles e Art of Illuminating. He has designed the illuminated illus- ons to the Prayer Book and many e first works of the day. He rated the interior of the Great ibition building in Hyde Park in , and the Crystal Palace of nham, where he also designed erected the Egyptian, Greek, an, and Alhambra courts. Mr. s is the author of (*inter alia*) the troduction to the Catalogue of Department of Practical Art" 2), "Plans, Elevations, and Sec- s of the Alhambra" (1842, folio), of "Descriptions of the Greek, Alhambra, and Egyptian Courts he Crystal Palace." He also de- ed and erected St. James's Hall, adilly, one of the most notable dings of modern London.

ONES, Thomas Rymer, F.R.S., tinguished writer on comparative tomy and physiology, studied for medical profession in London and , and became a member of the ge of Surgeons in 1833, but re- tished his profession from deaf- and devoted himself to the study mparative anatomy. He was ap- ted Professor of *Comparative Ana- r in King's College, London, on* its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He has published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and in 1838 appeared his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom." He is also an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a frequent contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1844.

JONES, Thomas Wharton, F.R.S., an eminent oculist and physiologist, is a son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, and was born at St. Andrews in 1808. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. A Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, he has been successively Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-cross Hospital, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is now Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He is the author of a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery: the Astley Cooper prize essay on Inflammation (1850); the Actonian prize essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the sense of Vision (1851); "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," &c., &c. He is also the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere, and is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris.

JONES, The Rev. William Basil, M.A., the eldest son of the late W. *Tisley Jones*, Esq., of Gwynfryn, *Cardiganshire*, was born in 1822. He

was educated at Shrewsbury School, and elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he won the Ireland Scholarship in 1842, and afterwards graduated in high classical honours. He was afterwards Mitchel Fellow of Queen's College, and thence he was elected in 1851 to a Fellowship at University College, of which he became tutor. He is the author of "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd" (1851), "Christ College, Brecon; its History and Capabilities" (1853); "The History and Antiquities of St. David's" (4to, 1856); "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles" (1862); "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading" (1864); various single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. Mr. Jones is a magistrate for Cardiganshire, Incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire, and examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and holds prebendal stalls in the Cathedral of York and St. David's.

JOSIKA, Nicolas, Baron, a Hungarian novelist, born at Torda, in Transylvania, September 28, 1796, received his principal education at home. At the age of sixteen he entered a Piedmontese regiment of dragoons, obtained in due course the grade of captain, and after the peace was made chancellor to the king of Sardinia. When in retirement he occupied himself with agricultural studies, afterwards mixed in the politics of the day, and was one of the keenest opponents of Austria in the famous Transylvanian Diet of 1834. The boldness of his speeches so displeased the party of nobles who had elected him, that they did not return him the following session. He now applied himself to literature, studied the principal languages of Europe, and published, between 1834 and 1848, a series of novels, for the most part historical, as well as many articles in the Hungarian periodicals. He was again elected to the Diet, and laboured union of Transylvan He took an active lution of 1848, an member of the Comm Defence. After th Vilagos, he was ob country, and retir where he redoubled tivity. He has been Scott of Hungary, a its traditions for the fictions. They are and most of them lated into German.

JOWETT, The M.A., Regius Profe the University of O family of Yorkshi settled at Manningha about the beginning tury. His father, w in 1859, was the aut version of the Psalm fessor Jowett was bo in 1817, and educa School. He was ele ship at Balliol Co 1835, and subsequen ship in 1838. He i Oxford as tutor of an office which he 1842, and in the di he has gained the pupils and friends. to the Regius Profe on the recommendat merston in 1855, hav member of a commi under its considerat admission by exami ships in the Indian of which the late Lo chairman. He is Commentary on the Paul to the Thessalo Romans (1st ed. 18 8vo., 2 vols.). He buted an essay on t of Scripture, to t volume entitled "I views," and is e an edition of t In consequence ions not being

n early life he entered the a rich family, who offered means of pursuing legal Ie speedily rose to be chief he State of Oajaca, and a the Legislative Assembly. e was elected a deputy to and strongly advocated the ion of Church property to heavy demands on the nsequent on the war with l States. From 1848 to vernor of his native state, effected many substantial d left a balance in the state In 1853, when Santa-Anna ond time raised to the p, Juarez, with other libe- banished, and resided in d New Orleans until May, hen joined the insurrection against the government of a, and when Alvarez was visional President, Juarez inister of Justice. Under the next president, Juarez ary of State, and President a Court of Justice, and on ow of Comonfort by Tulu- became President of the He endeavoured to sum- gress, but, being defeated of the religious orders and the secularization of the Church property. A more dangerous measure was the decree of the 17th June, by which all payments to the creditors of the State (including foreigners) were suspended for two years. This caused the British and French Ambassadors to suspend their functions, and eventually Great Britain, France, and Spain bound themselves to a joint action with a view to enforce the claims of their respective subjects. The Spanish forces landed on the 17th Dec., and on the following day Juarez issued a proclamation, in which he justified the obnoxious law on the ground of urgent necessity. On the 19th Jan., 1862, the Plenipotentiary of Juarez, General Doblado, met the Representatives of the Allied Powers at Soledad, the result of the negotiations being the withdrawal of the British and Spanish forces. The French army, however, remained—eventually, as it turned out, to support the project of placing the Archduke Maximilian on the throne. A Provisional Government was, meanwhile, established, of which General Almonte was the nominal head. Juarez offered a vigorous resistance

[illegible] he was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, under the late Sir H. T. De la Beche, the Director-Gen. In November, 1850, he became local director of the Survey in Ireland; and on the establishment of scientific lectureships in the Museum of Irish Industry, under Sir R. Kane, in 1854, he was also appointed Lecturer on Geology to that institution. He has published the following works:—"Excursions in and about Newfoundland" (2 vols.); "Report on the Geology of Newfoundland;" "Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. *Fly*, &c." (2 vols.); "Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia;" "Popular Physical Geology;" "Geology of the South Staffordshire Coal-Field" (in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey"); the article on "Geology" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (8th edition); "The Student's Manual of Geology;" "School Manual of Geology;" to which may be added numerous papers on geological subjects in the journals of geological societies of London and Dublin, in the [illegible]

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JUNGHUHN, F
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1812, studied medi
geology in the Uni
and Berlin, entered
as a physician; in

l for the Sunda Islands, and ing exercised for a year at :he functions of a military ., he explored, from 1836 to › Island of Java, and was t by the Dutch Government ıland of Sumatra, where, at tard, he collected a mass of l, scientific, and ethnogra- nformation respecting the occupied by the Malay , the Battas. He returned a in 1842, and continued for 'ears to make excursions in d of Java. In 1848 his health ıim to return to Europe; in settled in Holland, where he ›yed his leisure in classifying ıshing the observations made ıis travels. His principal ıserted in the "Tijdschrift rlandsch Indie," and since l in a separate form, are: ıphical and Scientific Tra- 847), the "Country of the Sumatra" (1847), "Java in ıphical, Botanical, and Geo- ıint of view" (1852, 3 vols.), 'hich is regarded as one of important which has yet on the natural history of Return from Java to Europe" nd "Eleven Landscapes in :n from Nature, with expla- rt" (1853–56). Various men : are engaged for the purpose g before the public the re- unghuhn's travels.

JUYNBOLL, DIETRICH WILLEM ıtch orientalist, was born at n, April 6, 1802, and after :nt education, was received theology in 1826, became ely pastor at Voochout, near :hen professor of Arabic in ıæum of Franeker, in Fries- 1), and in the universities ıgen and Leyden. He has arious learned dissertations Hebrew language, and on ıistory and literature, which be found inserted in the ctions of the Academy of :n" and other collections. edited several important Arabic works, as the "Meraçid-el-Ittila," &c.

K.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., President of Queen's College, Cork, was born in 1810 in Dublin, where his father was a chemist, and was educated for the medical profession. He commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Whilst thus engaged he entered himself at Trinity College to qualify himself for a degree in medicine. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and in 1841 was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. He had already been appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner: but resigned his professorship in 1845, when he was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, confined in the first instance to chemistry and pharmacy, but afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 to 1847. In the latter year the Royal Irish Academy awarded to him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. In 1843 Professor Kane delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, and was placed upon its council in 1841. He was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the

[illegible] of M[illegible] [illegible] received [illegible] In 1841-2 Dr. Kane [illegible] his [illegible] extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," the merits of which have been widely acknowledged. His "Industrial Resources of Ireland" attracted the attention of Sir Robert Peel. In 1845 Dr. Kane was appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood, and in the same year was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners.

KARR, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALPHONSE, a French author, born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, subsequently in the College Bourbon, where he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he sent to the press a novel written in his youth-time—"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. After this appeared: "Une Heure trop Tard," "Vendredi Soir," "Le

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1846, a series of d
Goethe's poem of "

s, co. Tipperary. While yet he accompanied her parents ı, and subsequently to Paris, ey eventually took up their In that city she gained that ısight into French life which eproduced in so many of her Miss Kavanagh returned to in 1844, to devote herself ward to literature as a profes- he commenced by writing essays for the periodicals of and published in 1847 her :, a tale for children, entitled ee Paths;" to which, in 1848, l the well-known story of ine," founded on a single he life of a peasant girl of ı. She next produced, in ı volumes, entitled, "Woman ı during the Eighteenth Cen- ontaining cleverly-executed of the female celebrities of ho figured at that remarkable Her "Nathalie" appeared ollowed by "The Women of ity," in 1852; and "Daisy a domestic novel, in 1853. erwards she left England lengthened tour through Switzerland, and Italy. her other publications are entitled "Grace Lee," in umes, and "Rachael Gray," n one volume; "Adèle," a three vols.; "A Summer nter in the Two Sicilies," two "Seven Years, and other hree vols.; "French Women rs," &c.

SHUTTLEWORTH. (See WORTH).

', JOHN WILLIAM, son of the rles Kaye, Esq., solicitor to t of England, was born in the 14. In early life he served e years as a lieutenant of on the E.I.Co.'s (Bengal) Es- ent; but returning to Eng- 1845, he devoted himself to e. In 1856 he entered the ivil Service of the E.I.Co.; he transfer of the government to the Crown, was appointed y to the Political and the Secret Department of the India Office. Mr. Kaye is known as the author of "The History of the War in Affghanistan" (2 vols. 8vo.); "History of the Administration of the East-India Company;" "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe" (2 vols. 8vo.); "The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.;" "Christianity in India;" "A History of the Indian Mutiny," &c.; and has also contributed extensively to periodical literature.

KEAN, CHARLES, F.S.A., tragedian, the second but only surviving son of the late Edmund Kean, was born January 18, 1811, at Waterford, where his father was then performing. At that time the fortunes of the family were at a low ebb, but in 1814 the great tragedian obtained an opening in London, and from that day the success of his professional career was decided. His son Charles was sent first to a preparatory school, and afterwards to Eton, whence he was removed in consequence of a change which came over his father's fortunes. Having declined an East-India appointment offered to him by the late Mr. Calcraft, M.P., unless he could see an adequate maintenance secured to his mother, who was in broken health, and separated from her husband, Charles Kean at once accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Price at Drury Lane. He appeared for the first time upon the boards on the 1st October, 1827, as Young Norval, in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." His first appearance was not encouraging; indeed, his performance was condemned by the press. However, instead of despairing, he resolved to persevere in his efforts; appearing during the season from time to time as Norval, as Selim in "Barbarossa," as Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," and as Lothaire in "Adelgitha,"—but without creating a very favourable impression. Thus disappointed, he resolved to try his chances in the provinces. Whilst performing in Glasgow, in October, 1828, he had the satisfaction of being

reconciled to his father, who consented to play Brutus to his Titus for his son's benefit. The house was crowded to excess, and the receipts amounted to nearly £300. Having once more tried his luck at Drury Lane with no better success than before, he revisited the provinces, and acted in conjunction with his father, in Dublin and Cork, appearing as Titus, Bassanio, Wellborn, Iago, &c. In the following October he acted Romeo to Miss F. H. Kelly's Juliet, at the Haymarket, and undertook the part of Sir Ed. Mortimer in the "Iron Chest." For the first time he had now the satisfaction of seeing his performance commended by the London press. Mr. C. Kean now resolved to try his fortune in America, and accordingly appeared in New York as Richard III., in September, 1830. His reception there was cordial in the extreme; he subsequently appeared with increasing effect as Hamlet, Sir Ed. Mortimer, and Sir Giles Overreach, and returned to England at the age of twenty-two, with an established reputation. He was at once engaged by M. Laporte at Covent Garden on liberal terms, but his success was not encouraging. Once, and once only, in London, did the father and the son appear upon the boards together at Covent Garden, in "Othello," March 28th, 1833, as the Moor and Iago, Miss Ellen Tree sustaining the part of Desdemona. The failure of Edmund Kean's powers whilst in the act of performing, and his subsequent death, are matters of dramatic history. After a short visit to Hamburg, in which Miss Ellen Tree was one of the company, Mr. Charles Kean again made a provincial tour attended with most satisfactory results. His efforts had always been greeted in Dublin with characteristic warmth. The example of that city was speedily followed by Edinburgh, as well as Manchester, and other large towns in England, and he then presented the singular instance of an actor without the prestige of London popularity, proving in the "provinces" a most s "star." In 1837 he courte clined an offer from Macrea his staff at Covent Garden the same time he closed wit from Mr. Bunn to act fo (afterwards extended to fort at Drury Lane, with a salar pounds per night. His a as Hamlet, on January 8th, a triumphant success. Hi tion was now fairly made, society was courted by the distinguished of all profess the 30th of March he was en at a public dinner in Dr Theatre, and was presente silver vase of the value During this, his first impo gagement in London, he in only three characters- Richard III., and Sir Giles O Her Majesty, who was prese first night of Richard III., co the manager to express to her approbation of his per In June, 1839, after appear Haymarket with equal su went on a second tour to Returning to England in resumed his place at the Ha and also his provincial tour nuary, 1842, whilst at D married Miss Ellen Tree, a which he gained an invalu jutor in his profession. In Kean resumed his engagen Mr. Bunn at Drury Lane, an in conjunction with his wife, embarked for the Unite Whilst there, they reprodu splendid scale, the historical of King John and Richard the effect was lost on the mind of our transatlantic After his return to England another successful tour in vinces, and appeared duri than one season at the Ha Mr. Kean was entrusted, in the task of managing the C Theatricals for her Majesty sor Castle. In 1850 he bec manager of the Princess's Here he acquired further p

endid revivals of Shak-
ric plays in connection
his name and that of
l be long remembered:
.," "Hamlet," "Richard
ibited with the scenery,
d historical details of
e epochs, which greatly
ectator in viewing the
ented on the stage in the
y in action. He resigned
of the Princess's Theatre
of the season of 1860,
time Mr. and Mrs. Kean
d short engagements in
he provinces. A second
luable testimonial was
Mr. Charles Kean, in
f 1861, by the hands of
e on behalf of his ad-
863–4 he and Mrs. Kean
alia and California, per-
great success.

Mrs. Charles, better
r maiden name of Miss
a daughter of a gentle-
ld an appointment in
dia House, and was
mber, 1805. She first
public at Covent Gar-
character of Olivia in
ight," on the benefit-
sister, Miss M. Tree,
married Mr. Bradshaw,
ember for Canterbury,
tired from professional
Tree next acted in Edin-
Bath, obtaining subse-
engagement at Drury
t part being Violante in
r." In 1829 she trans-
vices to Covent Garden,
earance in a tragic part
Miss Kemble's play of
e First." Her success
on the occasion of her
ume the part of Romeo
of Miss Kemble. Some
r she obtained one of her
mphs as the hero of Ser-
d's "Ion," and another
Lord Byron's "Sarda-
between the years 1836
he visited America, and
n enthusiastic recep-
tion. In 1842 she married Mr. C. Kean (whom see), with whose career at the Princess's Theatre and elsewhere her name is so intimately mixed up that there is no need to record it here.

KEATING, Sir Henry Singer, a son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, was born near Dublin in 1804, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. In 1832 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Talfourd's elevation to the Bench), and became a Q.C. in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." In 1852 Mr. Keating was returned for Reading as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates; and in 1857, on the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley, he was appointed to the office of Solicitor-General, and honoured with knighthood. While in Parliament, Sir H. Keating carried a very useful Act, known by his name, the Bill of Exchange Act, enabling holders of bills and notes to get judgment summarily. On the death of Mr. Justice Crowder, Sir Henry was appointed to succeed him as a Judge of the Common Pleas.

KEATINGE, The Right Honourable Richard, is a son of the late Maurice Keatinge, Esq., a member of the Irish Bar, and was born in 1793. At the age of twenty he was called to the bar at Dublin, and having attained the rank of a King's Counsel and Serjeant, was raised to the judicial bench in 1843, as Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in 1858 was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland. His salary as judge is £3,500 a year. He never held a seat in Parliament.

KEBLE, The Rev. John, M.A., is the son of a clergyman, and was born about the year 1789. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Ox-

[illegible] Mr. K[illegible] 1818 [illegible] the Cl[illegible] [illegible] for an Essay in "Trans[illegible] [illegible] Languages," and [illegible] was the author of "The Christian Year" which has passed through 57 editions: "Prælectiones Academicæ," 2 vols. 8vo. (1844); "Lyra Innocentium" (1847); "The Psalms of David in English Verse," "The Child's Christian Year," "Sermons on Primitive Tradition," "Sermons Academical and Occasional," &c., and many pamphlets and tracts on ecclesiastical subjects. Mr. Keble has been also an active member of the "Church Union" movement, and was associated with Drs. Pusey and Newman in editing the "Library of the Fathers," and the "Anglo-Catholic Library." His church at Hursley has been entirely rebuilt, in a most costly manner, out of the profits of "The Christian Year."

KEELEY.* ROBERT, a comic actor, was born in 1793, and made his first appearance in London in 1818. The part in which Mr. Keeley first acquired popularity in London was that of Jemmy Green, in Moncrieff's drama of "Tom and Jerry," produced at the Adelphi in 1821 with the greatest success. He then soon rose to be in [illegible] fame by her renderi[illegible] [illegible]ters of Smike, Mrs. Clemency Newcome [illegible]tions of Mr. Dic[illegible] "Nicholas Nickleb[illegible] on the Hearth'" an[illegible] Life." Two daug[illegible] Louise, have also [illegible] stage—the elder, w[illegible] at the Lyceum in [illegible] became the wife of [illegible]bert Smith. Miss [illegible] now a favourite act[illegible] at the Haymarket T[illegible]

KEIGHTLEY, T[illegible] was born in Dublin [illegible] having received a[illegible] tion at a country [illegible] Trinity Coll., Dubl[illegible] tended for the bar [illegible] constitution and [illegible] cluded him from t[illegible] other professions. [illegible] England in 1824, to [illegible] literature, and his [illegible] aiding the late T. C[illegible] the "Fairy Legend[illegible] Ireland." Mr. Kei[illegible] to write in the [illegible] and other reviews. [illegible] "History of Rome, [illegible] Greece," a "Histo[illegible]

oems of Milton," "The Cru- "The Manse of Mastland," l from the Dutch; he also out an edition of Shak- 'lays in 1864.

,* The Rev. Alexander, born at Keithall, N.B., in was educated at Marischal deen. From 1816 to 1843 ninister of the Established f Scotland, at St. Cyrus, eshire, and afterwards of the irch; but the state of his s for many years disabled ministerial duties. In 1823 ied the first edition of his es of the Truth of the Chris- on derived from the literal of Prophecy," a work m became an established both in Scotland and Eng- o the 37th edition of which, a the press in 1859, he ap- ne interesting criticisms on Stanley's "Poetical Inter- f the Prophecies." It has lated into many languages. works are "The Signs of ," first published in 1831; ration of the Truth of the Religion," in 1838; "The rael," in 1843; "The Har- 'rophecy," in 1851; "The d Destiny of the World and urch, according to Scrip- t I., 1861. In 1839 he ie of the scenes of Scrip- iecy, in company with the Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, iv. Robert M'Cheyne, as a from the Church of Scot- lestine and other Eastern to make researches as to t condition of the Jews [an f this was published under " A Narrative of the Mis- Jews"]; and while there, quantity of accurate local n which he has embodied in recent editions of his great design of which, he tells us, "that the most literal inter- of manifold predictions can y test, and give *demonstra-* *who have eyes to see and* ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., is the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah:" another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, who accompanied him in his last journey to the East, has illustrated the latest edition of his father's work by photographic drawings.

KELLY, Sir Fitzroy, Q.C., is a son of Captain Hawke Kelly, R.N., and was born in London in 1796. He was, in 1824, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835 he was made a King's Counsel, and elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. About the same time he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Ipswich. Unseated on petition at Ipswich, he was successful at the next general election, and occupied the seat till July, 1841, when he was again unsuccessful. In March, 1843, he was returned for Cambridge, and continued to represent that borough till 1847, having meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and been honoured with knighthood. At the general election of 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he was excluded from Parliament till April, 1852, when, having previously accepted the post of Sol.-Gen. from Lord Derby, he was elected for Harwich. By this time, however, Sir F. Kelly had become a landed proprietor in Suffolk, and before taking his seat for Harwich, he was returned for the Eastern Division, which he still represents. He held the Attorney-Generalship under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9. In politics he is a Conservative, but is an energetic member of the Society instituted with a view of promoting the Reform and Amendment of the Law. The two cases by which he is best known as a lawyer, are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in *1840, and his* prosecution of Dr. Bernard *for being* concerned in Orsini's

Drury Lane. Her *début* as an actress was at Glasgow in 1807. In 1808 she was a member of Mr. Colman's company at the Haymarket. Subsequently, at the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, she earned laurels as a singer, succeeding to several of the characters which had been filled by Madame Storace. From the English Opera House she went to Drury Lane. Whilst performing at that theatre she was fired at from the pit, when a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. The perpetrator was tried for the murderous attempt, but acquitted on the ground of insanity. A similar attempt upon her life was afterwards made at Dublin, fortunately with no greater success. Miss Kelly was an actress of great versatility and talent. She was successful in the comedy parts filled by Mrs. Jordan, and still more in domestic melodrama. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," "The Innkeeper's Daughter," &c., are specially associated with her name. So far back as 1818 Charles Lamb complimented her in the lines beginning, "You are not Kelly of the common strain." Miss Kelly has retired from the stage many years. She built the small theatre in Dean Street, Soho, but derived little emolument from her

the office of Inspe
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Kelly, is now extendi
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Counties.

KEMBLE,* Ann
daughter of the la
Kemble, and niece
was born about the
was originally intend
singer, without any
and at the age of se
in that capacity in L
York festival in 18
producing any mar
then visited Paris
Italy for the purp
ment, and while
made her first ope
in "Norma," on t
Fenice, at Venice.
attended her there
Milan, Padua, Bolog
and she was at the
putation when she wa
land, in 1841, by the
her father. She m
pearance in Londo

entleman of good position rty in Northamptonshire.

LE, FRANCES ANNE, elder of the late Charles Kemble, of Mrs. Siddons, was born about the year 1811, and first appearance at Covent heatre, then under the man- f her father, October 5, 1829, e established her histrionic the 9th of December in year, "Venice Preserved" d, for the purpose of in- Miss Kemble as Belvidera; this experiment, which olly successful, she sus- parts of the Grecian Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isa- Townley, Calista, Bianca, Constance, Lady Teazle, herine, Louise of Savoy in I.," Lady Macbeth, and he "Hunchback," &c., &c. years during which Fanny trieved the fortunes of her the glory of Covent Garden, ed by the production of I.," a tragedy written by the early age of seventeen. r 1832 she visited America, njunction with her father, with great success at the theatres of the United record of these wanderings ed in a "Journal" from her h appeared in 1835. At l Miss Kemble became the r. Pearce Butler, a wealthy in Philadelphia, from obtained a divorce in 1849. a of "The Star of Seville," dded to her literary reputa- a volume of poems, brought 12, still further increased it. lso translated several plays iller, &c. One of Mrs. emble's books, "A Year of on," is a memorial of a year Italy under the roof of Mr. the husband of her sister During the last few years een chiefly engaged in the of Shaksperian Readings.

EDY, THE REV. *BENJAMIN D., born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, November 6, 1804,* is the eldest son of the Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward's School in that town, author of "The Reign of Youth," and other poems. Dr. Kennedy was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and subsequently at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the Porson Prize and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823, the Pitt University Scholarship in his first year; Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize in 1824. He won also, in 1825, Browne's Medal for Epigrams, and in 1826 the Porson Prize a third time. In 1827 he graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In 1828 he gained the Members' Prize for Latin Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," and was elected Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's College. In 1830 he became an Assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley; and in 1836, he was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Butler to the See of Lichfield. He has published an "Elementary Latin Grammar," the "Child's Latin Primer," "Tirocinium Latinum," "Latin Vocabulary," "Palæstra Latina," "Curriculum Stili Latini," an "Elementary Greek Grammar," &c., In 1850 was published "Sabrinæ Corolla" (Second Edition, 1859), to which Dr, Kennedy was a large contributor. In 1860 Dr. Kennedy edited "The Psalter in English Verse," by a Member of the University of Cambridge. In 1841 he became Prebendary of Lichfield; in 1856, President of the School of Art, Shrewsbury; in 1859, President of the Mechanics' and Literary Institute, Shrewsbury; and in 1860 was appointed Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. He is also President of the Royal College of Preceptors.

KENNEDY, CHARLES RANN, M.A., *younger brother of the preceding, born at Birmingham,* March 1, 1808,

was educated at Shrewsbury, and at King Edward's School, Birmingham, whence he proceeded as an Exhibitioner of that School to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1827. In 1828 he obtained his first Bell's Scholarship, and in 1829 became a Scholar of Trinity College. He gained the Browne Medal for the Greek Ode, and also the Person Prize. In 1830 he gained the Pitt University Scholarship and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode, and the Person Prize a second time. In 1831 he graduated B.A. as Senior Classic, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and has published a volume of poems, and translated "Virgil" and "Demosthenes."

KENNEDY, The Right Hon. Thomas Francis, only son of the late T. Kennedy, Esq., of Dunure, co. Ayr, was born in Scotland in 1788, and was educated at Harrow and the University of Edinburgh. In 1811 he was called to the Scottish Bar, and in 1818 was elected M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, which he continued to represent down to the end of 1834, when he retired from Parliament. He was Clerk of the Ordnance and a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Grey's Ministry, and subsequently held the office of Paymaster of the Civil Service in Ireland, Privy Councillor in 1837, and in 1850 he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests; he continued to hold that office until 1854, when his ceasing to hold that office produced considerable public correspondence and discussion. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire, and married the only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

KEOGH, The Right Hon. William, son of a gentleman of co. Roscommon, was born in 1817, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the highest honours in science and history. He entered as a Student at Lincoln's Inn, but was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. In 1849 he became a Q.C., and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen' Ministry, was offered the licitor-General for Ireland, presented Athlone since had united with the late Jo and other Irish members, accept no office under any which did not concede th the Ecclesiastical Titles B accepted the Solicitor- which he held till 1855 became Attorney-General sworn a Privy Councillor In the following year he to the Judicial Bench, as Judges of the Common Ireland. Judge Keogh is of some political pamphle of a work on the "Pra Court of Chancery in Irel

KEPPEL, The Hon. K.C.B., a younger son Earl of Albemarle, was b and entered the navy at a He served for several ye East India, Mediterranean, Good Hope stations; and coast of China, where he the *Dido* from 1841 to 184 part in the destruction o and other operations there destruction of the pirates of Borneo. He comman *Jean d'Acre* in the Baltic Russian war, and comm Naval Forces in China in attained Flag-rank in 18 made a K.C.B. in the sam was appointed in 1860 to th at the Cape, but owing circumstances of a privat he did not assume it. Groom in Waiting on h in 1859–60. He is well the author of "An Ex Borneo," and of "A the *Leander* in the Ind pelago." His brother, th Rev. T. R. Keppel, is kn author of a "Life of Admir

KERN, J. Conrad, a Sw man, was born in 1808 in t town of Berlingen, near t berg, in the canton of After studying at the gy

he proceeded to the Uni- of Basle, to study theology. shing theology, he became a lent, and finished his edu- the schools of Berlin, Hei- and Paris. From 1837, he d in his canton the duties of of the Supreme Court of e, and those of President of cil of Education. Dr. Kern, rly period, urged on by his ndencies, was engaged in re- he cantonal institutions. In field, he was from 1833, old compact, as under the ral constitution, regularly presentative of his canton t or in the National Assem- 838 the French Government rough its Ambassador, the Montebello, on the extra- Prince Louis Napoleon, who me time, with his mother, rtense, been residing in the f Thurgau. In the Diet, loudly protested against the ny power to interfere with ality of his canton, or with y of a Swiss citizen; and returned to Thurgau to the Town Council an account liberations of the Diet, he fellow-citizens not to allow s to be intimidated by the of France. "*Do what is ppen what may*," was the of his speech. Dr. Kern atisfaction to return to the the unanimous votes of his favour of his principle. As of the École Polytechnique , he has done much for that institution. When, in 1857, te between Switzerland and of Prussia was likely to Europe in serious troubles, was deputed to maintain rest and uphold the dignity republic at the Conference Neufchatel; and he has since Swiss Plenipotentiary at the f France.

THOMAS HEWITT, M.A., F.R.S., the late Thomas Key, *Esq., f London, and brother of the* late eminent surgeon, Mr. Aston Key, was born in 1799, and educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, whence he migrated to Trinity College, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1821. Having studied medicine for a year or two, he accepted the Mathematical Professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., and returning to England, in 1827, became Professor of Latin in the then styled London University on its establishment in 1828. He subsequently became Head Master of the Junior School in the same college, which he held for many years; in 1841 he resigned the professorship of Latin for that of Comparative Grammar. This professorship, as well as the head-mastership of the school, he continues to hold. Mr. Key's name stands high as a Latin Philologist; he has published a "Latin Grammar," and has been a large contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Journal of Education," the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society, *Westminster Review*, &c. It is understood that he has been engaged for many years upon a "Latin-English Dictionary."

KILLALOE, THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF, WILLIAM FITZGERALD, D.D., son of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D., was born in Ireland about the year 1814, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he was subsequently a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbp. Whately appreciating his merits, transferred Mr. Fitzgerald from the curacy of Clontarf to the prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics," *and of "Butler's* Analogy," as one of *the writers* in Archbishop Whately's

to the See of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe in 1862.

KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND ARDAGH, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, HAMILTON VERSCHOYLE, D.D., is a son of the late John Verschoyle, Esq., of Stillorgan House, co. Dublin, and nephew of the late Dr. James Verschoyle, Bishop of Killaloe. He was born in 1803, and was educated at Oswestry School, Shropshire, whence he passed to Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship. In 1829 he was ordained for the curacy of Newtownforbes, diocese of Ardagh. In 1835 he was appointed chaplain to the Episcopal Chapel, in Upper Bagot Street, Dublin, and in 1855 was nominated Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. In 1862 he was appointed Dean of Ferns, and in the December of the same year he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, vacated by the promotion of the Right Rev. M. G. Beresford to the Primacy. His diocese includes the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Longford, with parts of several adjacent counties, and is of the annual value of £5,500. He enjoys the patronage of eighty-one livings.

KINDERSLEY, SIR RICHARD

his constant efforts
Church reform, and
the Earl of Lovelace
at Ockham, Surrey, i
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vote of supply. Mr.

ıce it to one fourth of its imensions, a work which progress. In 1861 Mr. duced a Religious Worship ɔject of which was to give of the Church of England igious freedom in the exer- ir calling.

AKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, of the late William King-, of Wilton House, near ras born in 1811, and was t Eton and Trinity College, , where he graduated B.A. He was called to the bar at Inn in 1837, but retired law in 1856. He is well the author of "Eothen," an his experiences in Eastern lished in 1849. He entered t, in 1859, as a Liberal, ed in that year for Bridge- ch he has continued to re- the present time. In the 'ommons Mr. Kinglake has mself principally to foreign In 1858 he moved the first t which was brought for- a view to defeat the "Con- l." In the same year he rward the question of the nd in the following year n of the *Charles et Georges*. took an active part in de- he annexation of Savoy and e French Empire. He pub- 863, in 2 vols., the first por- History of the Russian War a work upon which he had ome time busily engaged, passages of which it is said great offence at the Court eries.

DOWN, LORD, THE RIGHT MAS PEMBERTON-LEIGH, is surviving son of the late t Pemberton, of the Inner arrister-at-law, and brother ward Leigh Pemberton, the quity draughtsman, &c., of Inn. He was born in 1793, alled to the Bar in 1816, at Inn (of which he is now a and was appointed, in ng's Counsel. In 1831 he was chosen a member for Rye in the Conservative interest. At the general election of December, 1834, during Peel's brief tenure of office for the first time, he was elected member for Ripon, and was rechosen without a contest as the colleague of Sir Edward B. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonard's) in 1837, and again in 1841. In January, 1843, he succeeded to the estates of the late Sir Rob. Holt Leigh, Bart., of Hindley Hall, Lancashire, and, in compliance with the testator's will, assumed the surname and arms of Leigh in addition to his own. In 1841 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and in May, 1843, was promoted to the post of Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to H.R.H., being sworn at the same time a member of the Privy Council. His lordship has been for many years one of the most active members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Kingsdown in 1858. It is said that when Lord Derby accepted office in 1852, he offered the seals to Mr. Pemberton-Leigh, but that the offer was declined.

KINGSLEY, THE REV. CHARLES, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, is a son of the late Rev. C. Kingsley, rector of Chelsea, and is descended from an ancient family of Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who suffered severely during the civil wars from their adherence to the cause of the Parliament. He was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, Devon, June 12, 1819, and was educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. D. Coleridge, and afterwards a student at King's College, London, whence he removed to Magdalen Coll., Cambridge. He gained a scholarship and several prizes there, then took a first-class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. After devoting some time to prepara-

[illegible] various [illegible] of his [illegible] ate the condition of the working classes, to such an ex- [illegible] have earned the name of "Chartist Parson." He is the author of several able novels, all of which breathe this spirit, as "Alton Locke," "Yeast," &c. He is also known as a dramatic and lyric poet, as was shown by his "Saint's Tragedy," published in 1846. In addition to the books we have mentioned, Mr. Kingsley is the author of "Phaethon," "Alexandria and her Schools," "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face," "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore," "Westward Ho!" "Two Years Ago," "Miscellanies," and various books of sermons. He was appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge in 1859.

KINGSLEY, HENRY, brother of the above, was born in 1830, educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1852, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided six years, returning in 1858. He has contributed to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best-known works are "Geoffry Hamlyn" and "Ravenshoe."

KINGSTON, THE RIGHT REV [illegible]

father, a clergy[illegible] his education un[illegible] Gymnasium of B[illegible] tained the degree [illegible] sophy, and taught [illegible] the history of th[illegible] wards of nine y[illegible] Kinkel travelled t[illegible] purpose of qualif[illegible] come a lecturer o[illegible] his return from Its[illegible] Professor of Theo[illegible] Bonn, but havin[illegible] thorities by advo[illegible] tion of Church a[illegible] doned theology a[illegible] voted himself to [illegible] and ancient art, o[illegible] published, in 184[illegible] considered a sta[illegible] Germany, besides [illegible] similar topics. [illegible] published a poe[illegible] der Schutz," w[illegible] through no few[illegible] editions. He co[illegible] at Bonn and Col[illegible] volution of 1848 [illegible] pacific course of [illegible] heart and soul in [illegible] and was elected [illegible] Berlin Parliament, [illegible] ported the democ[illegible]

unwearied efforts of his wife, ted his escape, landing at Edin- n the 1st of December, 1850. fixed his residence in London, ıkel commenced his career in ıntry as a Professor of German ıre and a Lecturer on History Fine Arts.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, bishop of the American Pro- Episcopal Church, was born York, October 3, 1811, and ıcated in that State. Hav- ıduated at his college, he Orders, and became incum- St. Peter's Church, Albany. the author of "The Lenten Christmas Holydays in Rome," tory of the Early Jesuits," ns in North America," and of ın Romanism and Protestant- ıich has become a standard its kind, entitled "The Double of the Church." He was, in nsecrated Missionary Bishop ırnia, in which State he has sided.

IAN, ANDREW VALENTINE, son ıte Thomas Kirwan, Esq., J.P., n in 1804. He was called to h Bar in 1825, and in 1828 English Bar, at both of ıe successively practised till hen ill-health compelled him ıquish the profession. He ıted, when a law student, to w *Monthly Mag.*, and sub- ly to the *Parliamentary Re- thenæum*, the *Foreign Quar- ev.*, the *British Quarterly*, and eriodicals. He is the author article "France," in the clop. Brit.," and has also con- d to the "Dictionnaire de la ation," and to more than one ı political journal. He is also ıthor of the "Ports, Arsenals, Dockyards of France," origi- published in the *Times*, and a twofold series of articles in ıme journal, on the "Army Garrisons of France," which published separately in 1841. as appointed in *1840, by the d Exchequer, a Commissioner* on behalf of the proprietors of the *Times*, to take the evidence of the various bankers in the famous case of "Bogle v. Lawson," in most of the cities of Europe. Mr. Kirwan has also written largely on foreign politics and legal subjects in the *Morning Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*. He produced a work on "Modern France, its Journalism and Literature," in 1863, and has recently published a volume called "Host and Guest." Mr. Kirwan has also furnished practice-cases to the *Jurist* between 1824 and 1844, and has produced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Carrington, two volumes of Nisi Prius Reports.

KISS, AUGUST, sculptor, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin, was born at Pless, in Upper Silesia, Oct. 11, 1802, and received his early education at Gleiwitz. In 1822 he proceeded to Berlin, and entered the studio of Rauch. His earlier productions consist of groups of nymphs, tritons, &c. In 1839 he exhibited his colossal model of an Amazon on horseback attacked by a panther. A cast of this group in zinc, bronzed, was one of the most attractive plastic works in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Kiss has executed other important works, among the most interesting of which are a statue of Frederick the Great, and a gigantic equestrian group of St. George and the Dragon, which was one of the largest and most striking objects in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

KISSELEFF, COUNT, PAUL DMITREVITCH, a Russian general and diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1788, entered the military service at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign in the war which terminated with the Treaty of Tilsit. As aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander I., he accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and to the second entry of the allies into Paris. Charged with several delicate missions in the interval, he was rewarded, on his return to *his country*, with the grade of major-general. Under the Emperor Nicholas

he continued in favour, and, in 1828, was called to concert with Diebitsch the second campaign against the Turks, in which he took an active part. He directed the passage of the Danube under the fire of the enemy, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was made general-in-chief, and a member of the Superior Council of the empire. In 1856, after the peace, he was appointed Russian ambassador to France, a post a long time held by his younger brother, Nicholas, with whom he has often been confounded.

KLAPKA, GEORGE, a Hungarian general, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the service at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the Revolution of 1848 broke out and the young soldier girt on his sword again to take part against Austria. He took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was chief of the Staff of General Kis: after the defeat of Kaschau (January, 1849), he replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée*. Under Kossuth he was minister at war, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Komorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Georgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (August, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Komorn, and menaced Austria and Styria until he heard of the alleged defection of Georgei. For several weeks Europe had its eyes upon Klapka, who had become as celebrated as Bem, or even Kossuth himself. In September, 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and General Haynau. Klapka departed immediately into exile, and ca land. From London he Switzerland and Italy. E at Leipzic his "Memoi followed by, "The Natio Hungary and Transylva 2 vols.). In the unfortun ments set on foot by Gari last attempt on Rome, i latter attempted to excit garians to take the field, cious counter proclamati hand of Klapka, explainir long temerity and rash undertaking, kept the quietly in their homes.

KMETY, GENERAL GE PACHA), was born abou Pokoragy, a village near bath, in the Gömorer co gary. His father, who testant clergyman, dying was about six years of ag left the parsonage, and residence at Nyiregyhaz, of her uncle, John Sch Protestant minister. At tary school of this place, K great abilities and indust tinued his studies at the College at Esperies, and at the Protestant Lyceum Here he successfully con scholarship in a Germa but through some infor reward was bestowed person of the same name much chagrined the yo went to Vienna and turned rapid advancement prove too, he did his duty; fo had become a commissio In this year of revolutions to his native country a active part in the patriot On the failure of that eff with many others, sough Turkey, from the barbaro of the victors, to which so companions in arms fell vic he became a Mussulman, the demands of the gove Austria and Russia for his and assumed the name Pacha. His heroic conduct

ll he displayed at the defence , in co-operating with General s, have become matters of

:HT-BRUCE. (*See* BRUCE.)

:HT, CHARLES, publisher and was born in 1791, at Windsor, is father was a bookseller. ght, in partnership with his stablished in 1811 the *Wind-Eton Express*, which he con- edit till 1827. During his at Windsor, where he carried siness of his newspaper, he the *Etonian*. In connection . Locker, Commissioner of ch Hospital, he edited the *nglishman*, which was pub- onthly in 1820–22: the first to produce cheap literature proving character. In 1822 ed to Pall Mall East, London, published several important mongst which were Milton's an Doctrine," in Latin and edited by Dr. Sumner, of Winchester, and "Horace s Letters to Lord Hertford." nection and friendship with the Eton scholars who con- to the *Etonian*, led to the cement, in 1822, of a maga- more extended plan, under of *Knight's Quarterly Maga-* which several of Macaulay's roductions appeared. In 1827 ne the editor and publisher l of the works of the Useful dge Society, the "British ck," and "Companion to the ck," and the "Library of ining Knowledge." In 1832 menced the editorship and tion of the *Penny Magazine*, e continued for eleven years; 838 he commenced the "Penny edia," a work in the course of forty thousand pounds were ed by him upon its original re. Mr. Knight is the author illiam Shakspere, a Biogra- and his "Pictorial Shak- gave him rank as one of the able of the *recent editors of ere's works. The public are* much indebted to him for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the oppressive duty on paper. Mr. Knight published two striking pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty." Mr. Knight's "Knowledge is Power" is a re-publication, with large additions, of two small volumes — "Results of Machinery," and "Rights of Industry," which had an enormous circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress and to the proper union of capital and labour, was too common amongst the producing classes. "Once upon a Time" is a collection of papers, many of which were contributions to various periodicals, a new edition of which has recently been published (Nov. 1864). Mr. Knight was for seven years engaged on his "Popular History of England," completed in 1862. He has also completed the "English Cyclopædia," based on the "Penny Cyclopædia," in twenty-two volumes. His "Passages of a Working Life during half a Century," of which the first volume was published at the end of 1863, is intended to form an autobiography, but referring more to persons literary and political with whom he has associated, than to his own private life. He has been for some time past, and is still, engaged in revising his well-known "Pictorial Shakespeare," a new edition of which is now in course of publication, and he is about to re-edit "Knowledge is Power."

KNIGHT,* JOHN PRESCOTT, R.A., son of Knight the comedian, was born at Stafford in 1803, and while still young became a clerk in a West-India merchant's office in Mark Lane, but the firm becoming bankrupts, he altered the plan of his life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under the instruction of Mr. H. Sass and Mr. G. Clint; but his father's death again threw him on his own resources. Having fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, he began to exhibit portraits at the

[illegible] the appointment of Titular Professor. On the science of mineralogy he has published several works. As a poet, he is one of those who have succeeded best in rendering their ideas in the [illegible] of Germany, and his poems have been received with great favour by the public. The "Gedichte in Ober-Bayerischer Mundart" (1858), are extremely popular; so also his "Gedichte in Fränkischer Mundart." He has published also a collection of poems in pure German, "Hochdeutsche Gedichte" (1862).

KOCH, KARL HEINRICH EMANUEL, a German naturalist and traveller, born at Weimar in 1809, studied the natural sciences and medicine at Würzburg and Jena. In 1836 he undertook a scientific journey to Southern Russia, the result of which was his interesting work, "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus" (1842–43, 2 vols.). On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany, but in 1843 he set out again to explore Turkey, Armenia, and Persia, the Caspian

[illegible] public notice. In [illegible] tempted novel-wr[illegible] duced a number [illegible] succession, most [illegible] known. The writi[illegible] are disfigured by [illegible] ness, in manner[illegible] the modern Frenc[illegible] ists; and we ca[illegible] that the morbid [illegible] risian life are dwe[illegible] over with the gust[illegible] rather than the [illegible] anatomist. Few [illegible] been deemed wo[illegible] into the English la[illegible] of fiction, &c., of h[illegible] in 1844, extends t[illegible]

KOHL, JOHN G[illegible] German writer and [illegible] at Bremen, April [illegible] father was a m[illegible] studied science in [illegible] and law in the uni[illegible] gen, Heidelberg, a[illegible] tained, on the dea[illegible] 1832, the post of [illegible] family of the Bar[illegible]

ys form a catalogue too long to
nferred to these pages. Among
however, may be enumerated,
ches and Pictures in St.
burg" (1846), "Travels in the
of Russia" (1846–7), "A
ed Days' Travel in the Aus-
States" (1842), "Travels in
and Upper Bavaria" (1842),
ls in England" (1842), "The
Isles and their Inhabitants"
"Travels in Denmark and
uchies of Schleswig and Hol-
(1846), "Remarks on the
and German Nationalities and
ge as found in Schleswig"
and "Travels in Istria, Dal-
and Montenegro" (1851).
he started for the United
where he made a stay of four
This journey led to the pub-
of "Travels in Canada"
'Travels in the North-western
the United States" (1857),
well-known work "Kitahi-
or, Tales from Lake Superior."
this, Kohl contributed to
thsonian Institute at Washing-
1857, two treatises on the
d Charts of the New World at
periods, and wrote as a supple-
volume to Hakluyt's great work,
ame year, a descriptive cata-
all maps, charts, and surveys
to America. Another great
this eminent traveller, pub-
in 1861, is a "History of and
ntary on two Maps of the New
made in Spain at the com-
nent of the reign of the Emperor
V." Mr. Kohl has been for
ngaged in the compilation of a
raphical History of America."
ntributions to, and lectures be-
arned societies, have been most
ous, and he has also written
works of a more purely scien-
ature; such as "On the In-
of Climate on Man," &c.

RALEK,* PHILIPP, Mathemati-
eceptor of the Imperial Prince
nce, was born of Jewish parents,
1820, at Kallin, in Bohemia.
ded in his own country from the
of a teacher by his nationality
and creed, he betook himself to Paris, where his mathematical skill and prodigious memory brought him under the cognizance of the Emperor of the French, who eventually appointed the Israelitish savant preceptor to the heir of the French crown. The German and the French papers are at issue as to the discoverer of the branch of mathematical science which has been Koralek's specialty; the former insist that it was found out by M. Arago; and the latter maintain that it was the late M. O. Terquem who was the discoverer; but both the savans of Germany and France agree that Koralek is the first logarithmician in Europe.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born Sept. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin. His father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasch-patack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and made his *début* with great success. In 1830 he became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and subsequently in MS. circulars. The government, determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In January, 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased, until the roar of convulsion was heard, when he was generally recognised as a man from whom great things were to be expected. In March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to

urge the claims of his country upon the government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence those important internal reforms which he had formerly advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seigneurial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was then dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for the 2nd of July. From the time that Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary by the New Diet, the events in which he took part belong rather to history than biography. After the efforts of the Hungarian patriots had been crushed mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth found himself compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was afterwards appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up. Had this been done, they would probably have been all hanged; but the interference of Lord Palmerston and the French republic fortified Turkey in her refusal to give up the refugees, and saved Kossuth. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until August 22, 1851. On the 1st of September he left Kutahia, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles; here he was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton on October 28. On the 21st of November he sailed for the United States of America, where he made a tour of agitation in favour of Hungary, returning subsequently to England, where he has since resided, chiefly occupied in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the last occasions on which his name was brought prominently before lic, was in 1860, when the government instituted a process against Messrs. Day for lithographing several n bank notes for circulation gary, signed by Kossuth, as of that country. In Novem he published in the *Persev* Italian journal, a long lett forth the situation of Hur urging the Italians to com against Austria, with th enabling the Hungarians their strength against that

KÜCKEN,* FREDERICK German composer, born 1810, at Bleekede, in Lune youthful compositions attr attention of the grand-duk lenburg-Schwerin, he bec age of nineteen professor the hereditary prince, wh companied to Berlin. In took lessons of Rombach lished his first opera, " Flight," which had a gre After spending some tin court of the king of H visited Vienna, where cer ballads first attracted From 1843 to 1846 M. Kück in Paris, where he took Halevy, and composed "The Pretender," as well romances, to six of wh Heine furnished words. compositions may be cit operas, five sonatas for pia lin, and one hundred and tw and ballads, the words of v which have been translate lish. He obtained in 184 prize at several German ph societies, and in 1852 the t for song-music offered at th Musical Fête. He was u capell-meister to the King burg.

KUNG,* YIHSOO, Regent of the Empire of Ch the minority of his nephe pointed to that post on th his brother Keen-Fung, 1851. The first time

ritish was in those
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lso done much to ex-
s of his country.

Augustus Leopold,
lmiral, R.N., is the
e late Rev. William
ho was Chaplain to
ate Queen Dowager.
809, and entered the
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an Stations, and in
ith distinction in
took an active part
at Canton. He be-
er in 1839, Captain
ned flag rank in 1861.
year he was ap-
ider-in-Chief on the
China Station, with
f Vice-Admiral, and
superintended the
e coast of Japan in
uccessful services he
C.B.

THE REV. HERBERT, ate Roger Kynaston, er of the family of ltra, co. Down, and rwick in 1809. He Westminster, and tudent of Ch. Ch., e graduated B.A. in st class in classics. some years as tutor and having taken in 1838 he was ap- aster of St. Paul's which post he still . He holds a small y of London, and a n St. Paul's Cathe- ton has been a Select University of Oxford, he author of "Mis- ," "Damiani's Glory

L.

LA BORDE, LÉON-EMMANUEL-S.-J., COMTE DE, a French traveller and archæologist, member of the Institute, born at Paris June 12, 1807, is the son of Alexandre de la Borde, known for his devotion to the arts. Inheriting his father's taste, he began life at the age of twenty-one by undertaking a journey to Arabia Petræa, and speedily filled his portfolio with sketches. On his return to Europe in 1830 he published his observations on that country. The success of this work engaged him in a new enterprise, the "Voyage en Orient" (1838–1855), a work got up with great taste. The history of the arts next attracted his attention, and in 1839 he commenced a "Histoire de la Gravure Noire," intended as the fifth volume to the "Histoire de l'Impression," of which he had issued a specimen five years before. In 1840 he succeeded to all the honours of his father, was elected a deputy (1841), and the year following took his place in the Academy of Inscriptions and the Belles-Lettres. In 1847 he was appointed Curator of the Museum of Antiquities in the Louvre, a position which he held until the Revolution of 1848. After a journey into the Netherlands, he published a catalogue of the artists of that country under the dukes of Burgundy, and at the same time commenced a work under the title, "Les Ducs de Bourgogne," a publication intended to show the state of the arts and industry in France and the Low Countries in the 15th century. In 1851 he was a member of the commission to the Great Exhibition in London. He was restored to his former post, as Curator of the Antiquities in the Louvre, but in consequence of differences with the administration he resigned in 1854.

LABUAN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF, FRANCIS THOMAS M'DOUGALL, *D.C.L.*, son of an officer of the *42nd foot*, was born in 1817, and

[illegible] several curacies in [illegible] of Norwich and London, [illegible] with Sir J. Brooke to Borneo in 18[illegible] missionary, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Labuan in that island in 1855. In that capacity his knowledge of medicine and physical science has been of the greatest service, and has much facilitated the progress of missionary enterprise, and consequently of civilization.

LACROIX, PAUL, a French writer under the pseudonym of the "Bibliophile Jacob," was born at Paris, February 27, 1806. He is the author of a long series of novels and romances, which derive their interest from the curious details of book-knowledge on which they are founded. The services he has rendered to antiquarian literature cannot be adequately expressed in a mere catalogue of the works which he has published. He is at present curator of the Library of the Arsenal, in Paris.

LACROSSE, BERTRAND-THEOBALD-JOSEPH, BARON DE, a French Senator, born in 1794, is the son of Admiral Lacrosse, a distinguished officer. He entered the navy himself in 1809, and afterwards served, in 1813, in the

signed with the r
on Oct. 31st, 184
the Hautpoul Mir
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Ministry of the
vice-presidencies
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LA GUERON
ENNE-ARTHUR,
French Senator,
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M. de la Gueron

ign Affairs. When, however, l vicissitudes displaced his e voluntarily shared his retire- M. de la Gueronnière then in the direction of the *Bien* along with M. de Lamartine, its publication ceasing M. de nnière passed to the staff of se. The socialistic tendencies roprietor, Emile de Girardin, induced differences which ed to a separation, M. de la ière became editor of the here he was again associated nartine, its political director. nection, however, was severed ference of opinion respecting acter and tendencies of Louis n, then president of the , of whom M. de la Gueron- is an enthusiastic admirer. hat dictature which followed *d'état*, M. de la Gueronnière cted as the literary advocate onent of "*Les Idées Napo- es.*" In addition to the official on which he enjoys as a of the Senate and a Com- of the Legion of Honour, he a member of the Council of nd President of the Council- of the department of the ienne. It is generally be- that the three pamphlets éon III. et l'Angleterre," éon III. et l'Italie," and "Le le Congrès," were the joint ion of M. de la Gueronnière s imperial master. Of late, r, he leans more to the Ultra- e party than to Napoleonism, columns of *La France* abun- show.

NG, SAMUEL, the son of Mr. l Laing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, phew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, of a "History of Scotland," was in 1810, and was educated at hn's Coll., Cambridge, where he his B.A. degree in 1832, being d wrangler and second Smith's man. He was subsequently ed a Fellow of St. John's, and ed in the university as a mathe- cal tutor. He next entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway department he was appointed secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways." In the same year he gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and contributed its chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been prevented. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing resigned his post at the Board of Trade; he then returned to practise at the Bar; but in 1848 accepted the post of chairman and managing director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line became, in five years, nearly doubled. In 1852 Mr. Laing was returned to Parliament for Kirkwall, which he represented till 1857. The same year he became chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. In 1855 he retired from this chairmanship, as well as from that of the Brighton Railway Company. His services to railways have been extended to the Continent as well as to our colonies. In politics Mr. Laing is a Liberal, and was a steady supporter of Mr. Gladstone's financial and pacific measures. He was re-chosen by his old constituents in 1859, but accepted the Chiltern Hun-

[illegible] 1861, when he re-[illegible] active pro-[illegible] and other public works at Birkenhead, and is one of the four Government nominees who have the management of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Laird, who is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, was elected the first M.P. for Birkenhead in 1861, in the Conservative interest, on the erection of that rising and populous seaport town into a Parliamentary constituency, and takes an active part in the debates on shipping and naval affairs.

LAKE, Colonel Henry Atwell, C.B., a distinguished officer of the Indian army, third son of the late Sir Samuel William Lake, Bart., was born about 1809, and was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826. He attained the rank of captain in 1842, of lieutenant-colonel in Nov. 1855. He gave up a valuable post in India for service in Turkey at the outbreak of the Russian war, and volunteered to go to Kars on a reduced salary. He there rendered valuable services to General Williams, by whose side he stood throughout the hard-pressed siege, and by his

Charles, Earl, was born in Janu[illegible] eated at Rugby [illegible] whence he was e[illegible] scholarship at Ba[illegible] where he graduat[illegible] class honours in [illegible] obtained the L[illegible] Fellow and Tutor [illegible] tor, and Assistant [illegible] Examiner in cla[illegible] history. He wa[illegible] Panmure membe[illegible] inquire into the [illegible] cation in France, [illegible] Sardinia, and sub[illegible] jointly with Colo[illegible] report on the sub[illegible] of Parliament. [illegible] pointed, in 1858, [illegible] commission unde[illegible] the late duke of [illegible] on the state of [illegible] England. In 18[illegible] by his college to [illegible] pill, Somerset; [illegible] by the bishop of [illegible] the Chapel Royal

LAKEMAN, [illegible] LETT, is the son o[illegible] Esq., of Grange-[illegible] shire, and descen[illegible]

ırtune, who left him a legacy. His father ·er of cavalry under ·s. During the Reign Lamartine's family re- obscure estate at Milly, as sent to complete his Belly, in the college of la Foi. After leaving ·, he spent some time at a short tour in Italy, and Paris. In 1818 he went to Italy, gave himself tivation of poetry, and ished his "Méditations which won general admi- literary success opened tic career for its author, attaché to the embassy where he resided till ıg accepted subsequently ecretary to the Embassy ıe espoused Miss Birch, dy of fortune. He then Florence as Chargé d'Af- 829 he published the "Harmonies Poétiques s," a brilliant defence of nd the altar. The same elected member of the emy. On the eve of that hich drove the Bourbons ıe from France, Lamar- blow struck at Guizot's government, which he called the "Revolution of Contempt." Meanwhile he made great progress as an orator, and took an active part in the Reform banquets of Jan. 1848. The part he played in the revolution of that year is the subject of history. It was he who claimed, if not the first, at least with the greatest authority, the institution of a provisional government, of which he formed a member. When the Republic became a fact Lamartine held the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs; but with all his genius he could not accomplish the great achievement of establishing a safe and permanent commonwealth; and he, who had been a short time before the idol of the people, at the election of 1849 could not find a single department — not even his native town—to accept or sustain him as a candidate. The *coup d'état* in Dec. 1851 restored him to private life and literature. Since the date of Lamartine's retirement, his principal works have been the "History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France," "History of the Constituent Assembly," "History of Turkey," and "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters." Madame Lamartine died in 1863.

Tuscany, he received orders to co-operate with the Sardinian army, which had passed the Ticino; but his distance from the theatre of war prevented him from arriving in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. By the new king, Victor Emmanuel, he was made Minister of War and lieutenant-general (1849). He then undertook to reorganize the Sardinian army, in spite of the clamour which rose on all sides against him. In 1855 he took command of the division sent to co-operate with France and England in the Crimea, and materially aided the French in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya. At the close of the war he received the Order of the Bath and the Grand-Cross of the Legion of Honour, and again entered the ministry of Cavour as Minister of War. In 1861 he succeeded Cialdini as commander-in-chief of the troops of the King of Italy. When the change of ministry took place in the autumn of 1864, La Marmora was chosen Premier.

LAMBRUSCHINI, THE ABBÉ RAFFAELLE, a writer, chiefly on educational subjects, was born at Genoa, August 14, 1788. In 1805 he proceeded to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies, and in 1812 went to reside in Florence, where he actively pursued the study of agriculture and political economy. Since 1820

In February, 1848, when Louis Philippe up M. Guizot, he w mander of the Nat Paris, and was to b barricade, proclaimi ment of the new m that epoch he belong rate Reform party i With Cavaignac and incarcerated during December 2, 1851; a went into exile. In command of the Pap to make head agains in Italy; but was Piedmontese at Caste army dispersed. He no active part in pub

LANDSEER, CHA John Landseer the en brother of Sir Edwi born in 1799, and ea his father; he was one of Haydon's pup the schools of the A dent in 1816. In ear panied the late Lord say to Portugal, and t on his mission to n mercial treaty with for whom he made a of drawings and ske exhibited at the Ac "Dorothea," in th

1844), all secured the Union prizeholders for nd £300 respectively. ed R.A. in 1845. In ceeded Mr. Jones as the Academy.

t, Sir Edwin, R.A., the ngest son of the late r, A.R.A. and F.S.A., ociate engraver to the y, was born in London excelled in the painting ile still a boy, and be- nt of the Academy in gan to exhibit when n fourteen years of age. productions attracted , and gave great pro- e excellence. Among wn of his numerous the following, all of been exhibited at the my: — "A Highland 1834), "The Drover's 1835), "The Dog and (1826), "A Fireside), "There's no Place (1842), "The Twa "The Old Shepherd's r" (1837), "A Jack "Squirrels Cracking Nuts," "Man Proposes, but God Disposes," a scene in the Arctic regions. The majority of his compositions have become popular as engravings.

LANDSEER, Thomas, elder brother of the two preceding, was born towards the close of the last century. He has occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver, and has constantly exhibited his engravings at the Royal Academy. A few years ago (1860–1) he added to his previous reputation by his finely executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse-fair."

LANE, Edward William, son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., a Prebendary of Hereford, was born at Hereford in 1801. He is a brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and of Mrs. Poole, author of "The Englishwoman in Egypt." Mr. E. W. Lane was educated for the Church, but a strong desire to visit eastern countries changed the pursuits of his life, and turned his attention to the study of Arabic, and of some branches of practical science necessary for a traveller. In 1825 he first went to

[illegible] The History of New So[illegible] both as a Penal Settlemen[illegible] British Colony" (2 vols. 8[illegible] comprising much accurate [illegible] as to the state of moral [illegible] and education in that coun[illegible] earlier stages of its existen[illegible]

LANGDALE, THE HON. [illegible] a younger son of the [illegible] Scarrton, was born in 178[illegible] educated at the Jesuits' [illegible] Stonyhurst, Lancashire. E[illegible] in 1815 the name of La[illegible] succeeding to the estate [illegible] held by the late Lord Lan[illegible] is a magistrate and deputy [illegible] for Yorkshire, and sat in t[illegible] interest as M.P. for Bev[illegible] Knaresborough between [illegible] 1841. He is one of the mo[illegible] tial leaders of the Engli[illegible] Catholic body, and has take[illegible] part in the spread of edu[illegible] in the introduction of the r[illegible] system among his co-religio[illegible] is the author of "Memoi[illegible] Fitzherbert," and of sev[illegible] phlets, letters, &c., on qu[illegible] fecting the Roman Catho[illegible] in England.

LANGENBECK, MAX [illegible] German physician, son of [illegible] well known by his anatomi[illegible] studied medicine under th[illegible] of his father, and became P[illegible] the University of Göttinge[illegible] written "Clinical Contribut[illegible] Domain of Surgery and O[illegible] logy" (1840–50, 2 vols.); [illegible] Effectiveness of a Medica[illegible] (1847), &c.

LANGIEWICZ,* a Polis[illegible] who was appointed Dictat[illegible] Provisional Government d[illegible] insurrectionary movement [illegible] After displaying great bra[illegible] daring in a number of skirm[illegible] the Russians, he was defea[illegible] battle of Zooscie, on the [illegible] March, 1863, and took refu[illegible] tria, where he was impris[illegible] we believe still continues i[illegible] ment (Dec. 1864).

LANKESTER, EDWI[illegible] M.D., born April 23, 1814, [illegible]

t, was educated at Woodbridge, he was apprenticed to a sur- He studied medicine from o 1837 at University College, n, as well as botany under r. and comparative anatomy Grant. In 1837 he was made ber of the College of Surgeons centiate of the Apothecaries' . In 1839 he visited the Con- and graduated at Heidelberg. he became Lecturer on Ma- edica and Botany at the St. s School of Medicine; in 1844 ry to the Ray Society; and in e was elected Fellow of the ociety. In 1850 he was ap- Professor of Natural History, ollege, London; in 1853 Lec- n Anatomy and Physiology at ior-Place School of Medicine; Superintendent of Food Col- at the South Kensington n; in 1859 President of the opical Society; and in 1862 er in Botany to the Science t Department at South Ken- . In 1862 he was elected for Central Middlesex. Dr. ter is the author of the follow- ers and works, and of many contributions to the "Natural- Annals of Natural History" armaceutical Journal), botani- other articles for the "Penny edia," and "Reports of the Association for Advancement nce." In 1842 he produced of Naturalists;" in 1845 ral History of Plants Yielding (8vo.); and in 1845 "Memo- f John Ray;" in 1846 he edited Correspondence of John Ray." 47 he contributed the article ora" to the "Cyclopædia of ny and Physiology." He wrote 7 a "Report on the Progress of ic Chemistry, as Companion to anack;" and in 1849 a trans- of Schleiden's "Principles of ific Botany" (8vo.). From 1841 e present time he has contri- l a large number of reviews in ine and natural history to the eum. In 1853 he became joint-editor of the "Microscopic Journal." He has written since then "Botany," in Hughes' "Reading Lessons," and edited "Natural History of the Deeside." In 1857 he translated Kuchenmeister's "Animal Parasites;" and in 1859 contributed the article on Sanitary Science to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Dr. Lankester has since published "Half-hours with the Microscope;" "Addresses to the Microscopic Society;" "A Guide to the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum;" "Lectures on Food," and on "the Uses of Animals," &c. He has also published lectures on natural history and its various branches, delivered at the Royal Institution; several courses on physiology and botany, also at the London Institution; and several courses on botany before the Royal Botanical Society of London.

LAPPENBERG, Johann Martin, a German historian, born at Hamburg, July 30, 1794, studied medicine, the sciences, and politics at Edinburgh, and, after a long stay in Great Britain, returned to Germany, where he studied law at Berlin and Göttingen. For some time he represented Hamburg at the court of Prussia. In 1823 he was appointed Director of the Archives of the Senate of Hamburg, and had the good fortune to find among them a number of important documents. He collected also, during his visit to the North of Europe, a variety of interesting diplomatic notes. In 1848, Lappenberg was made a Member of the New Senate of Hamburg, and in 1850 was present as Plenipotentiary at the negotiations of Frankfort, which had for result the pacification of Germany by the Convention of Olmutz. His principal works are: the continuation of the "History of the Origin of the German Hanse," by Sertorius (1830), 2 vols.; "History of Heligoland" (1831); "History of the Hanse at London" (1851); "Antiquities of the Laws of Hamburg" (1847); besides numerous valuable articles, in various literary journals, and con-

tary Academy, Woolwich. He obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was intrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, and discharged the duties of that post until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, of which he subsequently became deputy-chairman. In 1853 he was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland, a post which he still holds. During this time he has been employed on various Parliamentary inquiries and commissions, and organized the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland; he has also contributed to the transactions of several learned societies, and has edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas is also a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland. He became a Major-General in the Engineers in 1858, and C.B. in the same year, and in 1860 was created a K.C.B., civil division.

LARREY, HIPPOLYTE, son of the celebrated surgeon Baron Larrey, was born about the year

where he
his teacher.
Paris and London
manuscripts for
"Râmâyana." L
acquaintance of
Eugène Burnouf,
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of the Asiatic Soc
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cient Persian Cu
(1836); "Hitopa
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lished in conjunc
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cumenta" (1832)
the History of th
Scythian Kings"
cal edition of the
At one time he
Zeitschrift für Ku
(Oriental Journal

were recorded against
eyrie is a member of
d societies, and has
' History of Painting
n the Monuments of
7–56, fol.), which re-
te of the Institute; a
the Manufactures of
ie Gobelins" (1850);
nting on Glass" (1853);
al of Aoste" (1854),
n to a series of archæo-
of the churches of the
other works.

ROBERT GORDON, M.D.,
Lincolnshire, and was
He was educated as a
on, and proceeded as a
ig's Coll., Cambridge,
duated B.A. in 1835.
tly studied medicine,
sistant physician to the
pital, where he lectured
Medicine and Materia
name, however, is best
orld through his ethno-
ies, and by the works
ect and also on philo-
ias published. Among
hese works are "The
ankind," "The Ethno-
," "The History of the
age," &c. Dr. Latham
hed "Travels in Scan-
scriptive Ethnology"
l several papers on
he has been for many
on a new edition of
ctionary," of which the
e just published (1865).

7, THE REV. THOMAS,
tive of Northampton-
born about the year
s educated at St. Ed-
here he graduated B.A.
oceeded M.A. in 1827.
d orders, he held for
e curacy of the Abbey
h, and was nominated
ency of St. Simon's,
late Bishop Monk, in
hbury is known as the
ny important works
the history and *anti-*
Anglican Church, of which his "History of the Nonjurors" is the most widely known. He has also published a "History of Convocation to the time of its suppression in 1742," a "History of the Book of Common Prayer," and various pamphlets on the religious controversies of the times.

LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, R.S.A., was born at Silver Mills, near Edinburgh, in 1803. The "Arabian Nights" suggested some of his earliest attempts at design, and the late Mr. D. Roberts was the first to give him advice and encouragement. An exhibition of the works of Scottish artists, which he visited in his youth, confirmed his resolution to be a painter. An introduction to Walter Scott secured his admission as student in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where he remained four or five years. He next proceeded to London, studying for three years at the British Museum, and in a private Life-academy. In 1826 he returned to Edinburgh, was elected associate of the new Scottish Academy, and resumed his studies in the Trustees' Academy; often taking the master Sir W. Allan's place, as teacher. In 1833 he paid a visit to Italy, where he remained five years, taking Munich on his return. For the next ten years he resided in London, exhibiting at the Academy many clever pictures from Scottish history and romance. His best have been subjects from Scott: "The Bride of Lammermuir;" "The Trial of Effie Deans;" "Meg Merrilies;" "Claverhouse ordering Morton to be shot" (1844), selected by an art-union prize-holder for £400; the "Gow Chrom and the Glee Maiden" (1846), chosen by a prize-holder for £150. Compositions of more ambitious aim—"Christ teaching Humility," and "Christ Walking on the Waters"—he sent to Westminster Hall in 1847, where his namesake and fellow-academician, John E. Lauder, gained a premium of £200 for his "Parable of Forgiveness." "Christ teaching Humility" has been purchased by the Scottish

of Guy Livingstone, and Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and of a third tale "Barren Honour," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence holds a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire Militia.

LAWRENCE, SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR, BART., G.C.B., K.S.I., Governor-General of India, and who has been emphatically styled the saviour of that vast possession of the British Crown during the mutiny of 1858, is a brother of the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., who was killed at the siege of Lucknow. John Lawrence, one of the sons of an officer, was born in 1810, and received his early education at Londonderry, and subsequently at the East-India College, Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India as a writer in 1829. In the early part of 1831 he became assistant to the chief commissioner and resident at Delhi; in December, 1833, we find him promoted to the post of officiating magistrate and collector, and at Delhi a year later, to a similar post at Paniput. In July, 1836, he was appointed joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Goorgaon, and the southern division of Delhi, and in the November of

of the [illegible]. [illegible] had been recently [illegible] dian empire, as the [illegible] campaigns. Here [illegible] ground for the exer[illegible] abilities and pers[illegible] by their aid he [illegible] reducing a chaos [illegible] tical, fiscal, and [illegible] system, shape, and [illegible] sination of the Britis[illegible] at Mooltan, had bee[illegible] capture of that fortr[illegible] sequent union of th[illegible] Singh and Chucker[illegible] long and obstinate [illegible] were finally crushe[illegible] at Ferozepore and [illegible] their territory was [illegible] our hands, and was [illegible] Dalhousie to be then[illegible] the British possessio[illegible] first important ste[illegible] the Governor-Gener[illegible] the annexation, wa[illegible] of great administ[illegible] bring the newly-a[illegible] under British laws [illegible] Lawrence had alre[illegible] of our Resident at [illegible] and his brother, M[illegible] were now nominate[illegible] three members of t[illegible]

Under their late sove-
et Singh, the administra-
leplorable. There was
crime for which impunity
e purchased by bribes;
rovincial governors, who
axes, were unchecked in
iive exactions. Such was
affairs when the British
first interfered in the in-
istration of the country.
een done by the late Sir
, when acting as Resi-
nore, to ameliorate the
the people; but his en-
ere interrupted by the
1848–9. The first step
by the board appointed
nousie, before mentioned,
ize a comprehensive sys-
and justice, and of social
l improvement through-
jaub. It was also found
disband the Sikh soldiery,
y of them subsequently
British service; whilst the
empowered to raise an
ce consisting of ten regi-
e protection of the west-
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ires was, that at the end
s the board was able to
he Gov.-Gen. that "the
h system and its institu-
noroughly introduced into
." One triumphant result
ammation was shown in
t in the great mutiny of
province stood faithfully
by so doing contributed
the preservation of our
ire. In 1856 Sir J. Law-
made a K.C.B., in reward
es as commissioner of the
d was advanced to the
s G.C.B. in 1858, for his
dity, and energy in aiding
authorities to suppress
. He was further re-
d a baronetcy, and a seat
ion of Her Majesty's Co-
n the Indian Council. In
he succeeded Lord Elgin
r-General of India, an
t which was hailed with
acclamation both in this country and in India. No better proof of the exaltation of British power and influence in India, caused by his appointment, could be found than in the magnificent assemblage of 600 native princes attending in all the gorgeous display of oriental pomp the Durbar of the Governor-General at Lahore, in Oct. 1864.

LAWRENCE, William, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was born about 1785, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1805. Settling in London, he became successively Surgeon and Lecturer in St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and Bethlehem Hospitals, and Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813, is the author of "Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man," "A Treatise on Ruptures," "A Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," "Lectures on Surgery," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to the medical and scientific journals. He has also translated and published "Blumenbach's Manual of Comparative Anatomy." He is a Fellow and Member of the Court of Examiners to the Royal College of Surgeons; and was chosen a Corresponding Member of the French Institute in 1864.

LAYARD, Austen Henry, D.C.L., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of Dr. Layard, formerly Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, March 5th, 1817, and is descended from a family of French Protestants driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He commenced the study of the law, but soon forsook it for a more congenial occupation. In 1839 he set out with a friend on a course of travel, and visited various points in northern Europe. He afterwards proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as correspondent of a London newspaper. He subsequently travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian

languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities; and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been making excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who generously offered in 1845 to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud. In the autumn of that year Layard set off for Mosul, and began forthwith his labours on a spot previously undisturbed; here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming many of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which now enrich the British Museum. Our Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches; but eventually he was made an attaché to the embassy of the Porte, and in 1852 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards he was returned to Parliament for Aylesbury; and in the following year was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh. On coming into power, Lord Derby offered to confirm him in his Under-Secretaryship of State until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord John Russell, declined. Under the Aberdeen administration he was offered advantageous appointments; but as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined them. In 1853 he went out to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was returning to his post; but d with his chief, returned in of the year to England. ment he became the ad more decided course of ac Eastern question, and de veral energetic and speeches on that importa In 1854 he again procee East, as a spectator of th events then taking pl Crimea, and witnessed t the Alma from the mai *Agamemnon*. He remai Crimea till after the batt mann, making himself with its actual condition one of the most urgent members of the House in demanding the Comm quiry into the state of and he subsequently too part in the investigatio also he contributed his ev the formation of Lord I adminstration, he was a a post, but as it was unco the foreign policy of the declined it, and became leaders of the Administra Association, and brought House of Commons, in J motion embodying the v new confederacy, which by a large majority. At election of 1857, the con Aylesbury declined to Layard; and he was eq cessful in a contest for W He spent some month during the rebellion, e to ascertain its causes. return to England, he wa Dec. 1860, M.P. for So the place of the late Ad Napier, and shortly afte appointed Under-Secreta for Foreign Affairs.

LECOMTE, JULES, a Fr born at Boulogne-sur-M 1812, was, at the age of prenticed to the sea, and ing the grade of mate, navigation for letters. Hi was a brief account of w

South Seas (1833); next ap- the narrative of a shipwreck coast of Africa (1834). He several periodicals devoted al and maritime interests, and ritten, among other novels illus- of naval life, "L'Abordage"), "L'Ile de la Tortue" (1837). ok an active part in editing the al and literary portions of *ependance Belge* from 1848 till

Besides the novels above men- l, Lecomte has written a num- others, forming a collection of than fifty volumes. Of these appeared in the *feuilletons* of papers, under the pseudonym of Du Camp. He is said to be ring, under the title of "Mé- du Temps," a grand review of orld of letters and arts. He has written for the *Monde Illustré*, in the columns of *Figaro*.

ECURIEUX, JACQUES-JOSEPH, an ent French historical painter, born at Dijon, August 13, 1801, coming to Paris in 1822, studied r Lethierre. After the usual ation, he was employed as an trator of books. He first ex- ed in 1827. His chief historical ures are "Francis I. at the b of John," "The Chevalier and at Dijon," "St. Louis at Da- ta," "The Raising of Jairus's ghter," the "Education of Jesus," e Last Moments of Louis XI.," ry of Burgundy," "Luther when hild." "St. Firmin baptizing the cess Attalia" and "St. Bernard ing out to found the Abbey of rvaux." His chief attention was erly given to works of a devo- al character, but he has also ted a considerable number of *aux de genre*. The versatility of Lecurieux's genius has rendered extremely popular in France.

EDRU-ROLLIN, ALEXANDRE- STE, politician and ex-Minister of ce, was born in Paris, Feb. 2, , and educated for legal pur- . When embarked in his profes- he is said to have been employed nently on behalf of men charged with offences against the Government. Being a politician of vehement character and extreme opinions, he, ere long, rendered himself conspicuous as an avowed representative of the Communist interest. Having married an Irish lady, M. Ledru-Rollin paid a visit to Ireland during the summer of O'Connell's "monster meetings." He was present at the memorable assemblage at Tara, and on that occasion was hailed by the excited multitude as a delegate from the Republicans of France to the Irish Republic. Ledru-Rollin, as an able and energetic orator, took a prominent part in the Revolution of 1848. Under the Provisional Government, he was nominated Minister of the Interior. When the period arrived for the election of a President of the new Republic, Ledru-Rollin figured as a candidate, and was third on the poll. Subsequently he was implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow Louis Napoleon's administration, and was forced to seek safety in England. In 1850 he published "La Décadence de l'Angleterre," a work inspired by the bitterest animosities against the institutions and ideas of the country that had given him shelter. He has written other works on legal and political subjects, all characterized by extreme views, and has by turns united himself to the most notable of the proscribed men of the day, such as Mazzini, Kossuth, Ruge, &c. He resides alternately in London and Brussels, subsisting on the wreck of his fortune and by the aid of his pen.

LEE, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., landscape-painter, was born at Barnstaple, Devon, in June, 1798. He received a commission in the 56th Foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, from whose Directors he afterwards received a £50 prize. At the Royal Academy he commenced exhibiting in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834 and R.A. in 1838. He excels in cheerful

coast; in the other, the "Covert Side," the group of dogs and keepers in which was sketched in by Landseer. Some of his finest works are in the collections of Lord Lansdowne (who has the "Avenue in Shobrook Park"), of Lord Ellesmere, of Lord Spencer, of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir G. Philips, Sir J. Warrender, Sir T. Baring, of Alderman Salomons, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. A few of Mr. Lee's smaller-priced pictures have fallen into the hands of Art-Union prizeholders. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Sidney Cooper, the eminent cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal-Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," &c. &c. The "Bay of Biscay" and the "Signal-Station, Gibraltar," are in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster.

LEE,* JOHN, Esq., F.R.S., LL.D., Q.C., son of the late John Fiot, Esq., was born about the year 1785, and in

appointed a member of the Engineers, and in the Chief Engineer of the He was brevetted M 1846, for gallant co Gordo; Lieut.-Col., A for bravery at Contre busco; and Colonel, for gallant conduct At the end of the Mex again appointed a m Board of Engineers, was raised to the post dent of West Point M he held till March, 18 appointed Lieut.-Col. the 16th of March, 1 pointed Colonel of C the 25th of April, in he resigned his com U.S. army and offere Virginia, which State seceded from the U threatened with invas rals. Gen. Lee's first his new sphere of a of Commander-in-Chi of his native State. of 1861 he was se Davis to conduct the tions in the mountain ginia, but nothing of accomplished by hi

reatened by the approach of a for-
dable Federal army—Gen. Lee
umed the command, and found
nself opposed to McClellan, his old
mpanion in arms, and associate
a member of the commission
t by the U.S. Government, in 1854,
the seat of war in the Crimea,
atch the progress of the siege of
astopol. In the campaign that en-
d, the proposed object of which
the capture of Richmond, a series
rmidable attacks were made by
. McClellan in the immediate
ity of that city—the obstinate
ing continuing almost uninter-
edly for seven days—and the issue
hich was most triumphant to the
ederate cause: Gen. Lee, power-
aided by the late lamented
newall Jackson," having com-
ly baffled McClellan's efforts,
compelled him to retreat with all
orces. In August following, he
d Pope to fall back precipitately
Washington. In his Maryland
paigns of 1862 and 1863 he was
fortunate. The sanguinary
lict at Antietam or Sharpsburg,
ht on September 17, 1862, was
awn battle, but it necessitated
withdrawal south of the Poto-
; and Gettysburg, in July, 1863,
a serious reverse to the Confede-
es, which was redeemed only by
admirable order maintained in the
reat. In December, 1862, Gen.
signally defeated Burnside at
edericksburg, and in May, 1863, he
quished Hooker at Chancellors-
le. Since the beginning of May,
64, he has confronted the vast
deral host of Gen. Grant, whom he
opposes on the James River (Jan.
65), and in many memorable en-
gements in the course of the en-
ng campaigns, all resulting in
ster to the Union forces, his won-
rful skill in strategy and indomita-
resolution were conspicuously dis-
yed. In person Gen. Lee is tall,
frame is well knit, his countenance
ssing, his manners gentle, and his
bits singularly abstemious. In vic-
y as in defeat he maintains the
same serene, equal demeanour; and his perfect self-command, humanity, devotion, and courage have won for him the admiration of Europe and America, as well among strangers and enemies as in the army that he commands, and among the people who are proud to claim him as their own.

LEE, Robert, M.D., was born about the beginning of the present century. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in due course. Settling in London, with a view to the practice of his profession, he became successively Lecturer on Midwifery in the Medical School of St. George's Hospital. He is the author of several works in connection with medical subjects, including the "Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of Woman," "Clinical Midwifery," &c., and he has been a large contributor to medical periodical literature. He is also the author of a work published some years since, giving an account of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

LEE, The Rev. Robert, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city, was born at Tweedmouth, North Durham, in 1804. He was educated at the Grammar-school of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Having studied at St. Andrew's from 1824 to 1832, and greatly distinguished himself, he was elected minister of a chapel-of-ease at Arbroath, in 1833, from which he was translated to the parish of Campsie, in 1836. In 1843 he became minister of the Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, and on the institution of a Chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, in 1846, was appointed the first Professor. In this office his great learning and ability have given him wide influence among the younger clergy. Dr. Lee is the leader of the liberal party in the Established Church of Scotland, and was formally accused of departing from its narrow traditions by the introduction of painted windows, the

practice of kneeling, saying of "amen," &c., in public service; but the General Assembly, in May, 1859, declined to entertain the charges, and by so doing gave a tacit sanction to the innovations. As a preacher also, and a speaker in the Church Courts, Dr. Lee has a high reputation. Besides numerous articles, lectures, sermons, &c., Dr. Lee has published the following: "The Theses of Erastes," translated, with Preface (1844); "A Handbook of Devotion" (1845); "Thou art Peter: a Discourse on Infallibility" (1851); "The Bible with New Marginal References" (1854); a sermon on "War," with "Reply to Peace Societies;" letters on "Scotch Universities," in the *Scotsman* and *Daily News* (1857); "The Christian Duty of Caring for the Body" (a sermon published by command of the Queen); "Prayers for Public Worship" (1857); the same, much enlarged (1858); "Prayers for Family Worship" (1861); "The Family and its Duties" (1863); and "The Reform of the Church of Scotland, in Worship, Government, and Doctrine" (1864). Dr. Lee is Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

LEE,* THE VEN. WILLIAM, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, son of the Rev. William Lee, Rector of Emlyn, was born in Ireland in the year 1815, and was educated at the Endowed School of Clonmel and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained in succession the First Classical Scholarship, First Mathematical Moderatorship, and a Mathematical Prize; he was elected Fellow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity in 1863. He has published "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidence of Christianity," and a Sermon on the Consecration of Archbishop Trench. But Dr. Lee is best known by the publication of his celebrated "Donnellan Lectures" for 1852, on the "Inspiration Scripture, its Nature and P this work Dr. Lee may l have divined the point to theological speculations o were then tending, and t remarkable for philosophic

LEES,* EDWIN, F.L.S., son of Mr. Thomas Lees, o shire family, was born at May 12th, 1800, and educ and afterwards at a priv in Birmingham. He was a nected with commercial lif abandoned it for the more studies of botany and natu The natural history of Wor in particular has been his he assisted Charles Hasti tablishing the Worcestersh History Society, of which first Hon. Curator; and the first President of the shire and Vice-President vern Naturalists' Clubs. eminent as a lecturer an botany, and is the autho Botanical Looker-Out in E Wales," 8vo.; lecture on " ties of Plants and Ani Analogies and Associatio "Pictures of Nature arou vern Hills and Vale o 8vo.; "The Botany of vern Hills," 12mo.; as merous papers in Botanical History magazines. He h lished some poetical piece

LEFEVRE, SIR JO SHAW, K.C.B., younger Viscount Eversley (whom born in London in 1797, a cated at Eton and Trini Cambridge, where he gr 1818, as Senior Wrangl which he subsequently Fellow. In 1824 he was c bar at the Inner Temple presented Petersfield in t interest in the first Refor ment. He has held succe posts of Under-Secretary o the Colonies, a Commissio Poor-Laws, and an Ecclesia missioner; he is Vice-Ch

University of London, a Commis-
ner of Church Estates, Deputy-
rk of the Parliaments, and one of
Civil Service Commissioners.

LEFROY, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS,
ief Justice of the Queen's Bench in
land, is the eldest son of the late
ut.-Col. Anthony Lefroy, of French
guenot extraction, and was born in
6. He was educated at Trinity
L, Dublin, where he graduated
ards the close of the last century,
was called to the Irish bar in
7. In 1819 he was appointed a
cher of King's Inns; and having
esented the University of Dublin
Parliament, in the Conservative
rest, from 1830 to 1841, was ap-
ted in the latter year a Baron of
Exchequer in Ireland, and was
oted, in 1852, to the Chief Jus-
hip, the duties of which he still
. 1864) continues to discharge.
son, Mr. Anthony Lefroy, is M.P.
he University of Dublin.

E JEUNE,* HENRY, A.R.A., is of
nish extraction, and was born in
. In early life he was sent to
y at the British Museum, and in
l he obtained a gold medal for a
are of "Samson Bursting his
ds." He was Head Master of the
ernment School of Design from
5 to 1848, when he became Curator
the Painting School at the Royal
demy. He has been a frequent
ibitor since 1852, and was chosen
A.R.A. in 1863.

LE MARCHANT, SIR DENIS,
ART., eldest surviving son of the late
jor-General Le Marchant, the ori-
nator of the establishment of the
yal Military College at Sandhurst,
sprung from a family long seated in
ernsey. He was born in 1795, and
ucated at Eton and Trinity College,
mbridge. He was called to the bar
Lincoln's Inn in 1823; was ap-
inted Principal Secretary to Lord
ancellor Brougham in 1830; held
post of Secretary of the Board
Trade from 1836–41; and that of
retary to the Treasury at the close
Lord Melbourne's *Administration*
841. *In 1846–47 he was M.P. for* Worcester, and subsequently appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1850 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, with a salary of £2,000 a year. He was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Melbourne in 1841. Sir Denis Le Marchant published a "Report of the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of Gardner," and also edited Walpole's "Memoirs of George III."

LE MARCHANT, SIR JOHN GASPARD, KNT., younger brother of the above, was born in 1803, and was educated at Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1821, and for some time commanded the 85th foot as Lieut.-Colonel. He served in the war between the Christinos and the Carlists in Spain, as Brigadier and Adjutant-General of the Anglo-Spanish Legion, and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1847 to 1852, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. He was transferred thence to Malta, as Governor, in 1857, and in the following year made Commander of the Forces in that island, with the local rank of Lieut.-General, which post he held till 1863. He was knighted for his services in 1838.

LEMON, MARK, editor of *Punch*, was born in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street, London, Nov. 30, 1809. He was for some years a writer for the stage, and as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in 1841, and from the first acted as joint-editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Lemon succeeded to the chief post, which he has since retained to the present time (Dec. 1864). He is the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and has written largely in *Household Words*, the *Illustrated News*, and other publications. He is also the author of "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale; "The Christmas Hamper," prose and verse collections of stories; "Legends of Number Nip;" and "Wait for the End" and

the Dutch Walter Scott. In 1830 he produced two political comedies, founded on the Belgian revolution, which had a great run: "The Village Frontier," and "The Village beyond the Frontier." He has written upwards of fifty novels and romances, among which may be named "Our Forefathers," a series of narratives where the history of Holland is passed under review; the "Rose of Dekama," one of his most popular, translated into English in 1847; and the "Adopted Son." His first effort in literature was as a poet, having published, before 1831, a collection of national lyrics; he has, moreover, of late years made translations into Dutch from Southey and Tennyson; from Shakspeare, of "Othello," and "Romeo and Juliet;" and has written a history of North Holland. He is the editor of the literary annual "Holland," and of a complete edition of the works of the poet Vondel.

LENNOX, LORD WILLIAM PITT, a younger son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and nephew of William

Prince Consort; "
ing Life and Char
the Cross," dedi
jesty; "London at
ations of a Sports
Duke of Richmon
Biographical Remi

LENORMANT,
archæologist and
of the Institute,
June 1, 1802, and
directed his atten
and the arts. His
niece of Madame
for him patrons i
that, before he wa
held the appointm
tor of Fine Arts.
raised to the grad
at this time furn
tiques to the *Débat*
Champollion to Eg
studied the monu
of the Nile. Und
made curator of
Arsenal, and, in 1
Royal Library as
the Cabinet of M
was Guizot's depu
where he lectured
on the origin of

ive part he took in the publica-
ı of the "Trésor de Numisma-
ie" (1836–50, 5 vols. folio), opened
him the doors of the Academy
Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres
1839. In conjunction with the
ian archæologist De Witte, he
lished, some years afterwards,
ite des Monuments Céramogra-
ques," containing a description
explanation of the most cele-
d paintings on Greek and Italian
ı (1844–57, 3 vols. 4to.). Mean-
, pursuing his hieroglyphical
es, he published, in 1841, the
sée des Antiquités Egyptiennes."
same year, on his return from
ce, where his mind had received
nterious impression, he entered
r line of ideas and studies, and
aced the severest principles of
an Catholicism. This led him
forward to divide his duties
een archæology and the defence
e faith—the upholding of mo-
c institutions. His lectures in
Sorbonne, maintaining these
ions, gave rise to some disorder;
when Guizot retired, the Faculty
etters of Paris refused to ap-
t Lenormant in his stead. In
he was appointed, however, to
chair of archæology in the Col-
of France, a post which enabled
to give instruction in the hiero-
phical science. Since then his
rts have not relaxed, and he has
ught to bear in all his researches
archæology, history, æsthetics,
d literary criticism, the most in-
ious views, great learning, and a
ligious memory. The Recueil of
Academy of Inscriptions (vols.
and 21) contains a number of im-
tant articles from his prolific pen.

LENSTRÖM, KARL JULIUS, a
edish writer, born at Gefle, in 1811,
ified at Upsal, obtained a chair of
tory and philosophy at Atterborn,
nd after travelling in Denmark and
rmany, entered into Orders, and
was then appointed professor of theo-
gy in the college of his native town.
He has contributed a number of lite-
ry articles to the journals of Swe-
den. Among his principal works may be cited: "History of the Theories of Art" (1839), "History of Swedish Poetry" (1839), "History of Literature and Art in Sweden" (1841), a "Swedish Anthology" (1840–41), "History of the Church Universal, and of the Swedish Church" (1843), "Sigurd and Brynhild," an epic in twenty-four cantos; a drama, "Nero," &c.

LEPSIUS, KARL RICHARD, a celebrated German Orientalist, born at Naumburg, December 30, 1813, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and finally at Berlin, under the direction of Bopp. In 1833, after receiving his doctor's degree, he repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation to Von Humboldt, and the year following gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches" (Leipsic, 1842). This treatise was followed by two other important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin; "Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic, and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and while at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen; it was there, too, he published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," in 1837, which was followed by Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians. Since then Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sept. 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the

Linguistic Alphabet" (1855). He has also published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

LEROUX, PIERRE, a French Socialistic writer, born at Rennes in 1798, came to Paris, where he was employed as a compositor and corrector of the press. In 1814 he was found by his old schoolfellow, M. Dubois, in the printing-office, where he intended to bring out the *Globe;* this led to his being associated with him in his labour, in which, moreover, he had De Broglie, Guizot, and Cousin for fellow-workers. In 1831 he became a St. Simonian, but abandoned the communion when the late Father Enfantin proposed the question of the emancipation of women. Leroux afterwards contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but abandoned it when it became Conservative. He was next associated with George Sand in the *Revue Indépendante*, and pursued with ardour his attacks on the religion and philosophy then prevailing. Since 1843, Leroux has chiefly occupied himself with philosophy applied to Socialism, and has had Proudhon for an opponent. In the Legislative Assembly of 1848, of which he was

conductor. He fou
Choral Society kn
and which is still
He is Principal
Music, an institutic
for the purpose of
to obtain a complet
on the system of th
servatories. He is
Deum and Jubila
"Orchestral Sympl
Festival Anthem,
for soprano and
chorus and orche
matic overture,
(1852); oratorio, "
operetta, "Roma
Turpin" (1855);
(1857); cantata, "
wedding cantata,
the Isles" (1861)
compositions for st
and some sixty
songs, duets, an
pieces, &c., which h
during the last few
last work is a roma
acts (1864).

LESSEPS, FER
diplomatist and e
Versailles in 1806,
1828, attaché to th

is end he has directed much nd indefatigable energy. It was 4, when in Egypt on a visit to net Saïd, that he opened the to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the age that might be expected to from the successful execution scheme, invited him to draw emorial on the subject, which , with full details, under the "Percement de l'Isthme de xposé, et Documents Officiels" ; and in 1854 M. Lesseps re- firman sanctioning the enter- nd a letter of concession was by the Viceroy of Egypt 856). Eminent English engi- nd among them the late G. son) have questioned its prac- y. The works were commenced ter the company was consti- 1859; large sums have since pended, and the late Pacha vas induced to take a large of shares in the undertaking, permitting M. Lesseps to native labourers. This in- scheme was at first favoured ction of the commercial body ountry, but it soon became that the project was virtually ical one, and in this point of s never met with encourage- om the British Government. death of the late Pacha ypt, the previously-raised n of the sanction of the n Porte was more actively ed, and the right of the Sul- grant it formally insisted on. esult was the withdrawal permission to the company any portion of Egyptian ter- —the covert design of the pro- and after much dispute between seps and the Egyptian Govern- the claim for compensation to mpany he represented was left arbitration of the Emperor of nch. His award, given in the part of 1864, was generally ed as very unfavourable to the .

ETHEBY, HENRY, M.B., *was born e year 1816, and became a* bachelor of medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858, L.S.A. 1837. He is well known as the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the corporation of London; a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He is author of "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London;" a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post Mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet;* a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the *Medical Times;* and numerous other contributions to learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, the son of an architect, was born in Dublin in 1809. At an early age he had been destined for the medical profession, and with a view to qualify himself for practice in that line, he was entered at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he attended lectures, and eventually took his degree in medicine; he passed through a subsequent course of study at Göttingen, where he also took a degree. When the cholera broke out in Ireland, in 1832, Mr. Lever was appointed medical superintendent of an extensive and populous district, which included the city of Londonderry and the towns of Newtown-limavady and Coleraine. In this position he rendered good service, and when the disorder had abated, became attached to the British Legation at Brussels, in the capacity of physician. Whilst occupying this post, he produced, first as a serial, his "Harry Lorrequer," a novel of Irish life and character, the success of which led to his writing other novels, mostly published in a serial form: "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Our Mess," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashell," "The Knight of Gwynne," "The Daltons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Arthur *O'Leary,"* and many others of a like *kind, touching* chiefly on the various

phases of Irish military life, and which were illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Hablot Browne. Whilst engaged upon these productions he undertook the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*, between the years 1842 and 1845, largely contributing to its pages, after which he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterwards at Florence, where he has resided to the present time (December, 1864). Amongst the best of his works published anonymously is his "Diary of Horace Templeton," and his "Con Cregan," an Irish Gil Blas. Mr. Lever was appointed by Lord Derby's Government to a consular post in the Mediterranean. His more recent productions are "One of Them," "Barrington," "Sir Hall of Arran," and "A Day's Rest."

LEVER, JOHN ORRELL, son of Mr. Lever, merchant, of Manchester, was born in 1824, and at an early age followed his father's pursuits. In 1858 he sent the *Indian Empire* steam-ship from Galway to New York, the first attempt at direct steam-communication between Ireland and America. He persevered in his efforts to obtain a recognition of the geographical advantages of Galway as the nearest port to the New World, and with that object in view, established the "Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company," for the purpose of carrying mails and passengers between that port and New York, obtaining a postal contract and subsidy from Lord Derby's Government for that purpose. This contract was, however, rescinded early in 1861. Mr. Lever was returned to Parliament in 1859, as M.P. for Galway, which place he has since continued to represent. He is the author of "Austria: her Position and Prospects," and some articles on matters of commercial importance.

LE VERRIER, URBAIN-JEAN-JOSEPH, a French astronomer, was born at St. Lô (Manche), the 11th March, 1811. He was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office of engineer to the admini tobaccos, that he might reside in Paris to continue He made one or two im coveries in chemistry; but eventually became the stu he achieved so high a After many years silent forward works of enorm he one day astonished th world by the announcem an indicated point of spa specified instant, they w star until then unknown. covery installed him as th nomer of France. Honou were heaped upon him fr and the electors of the of La Manche returned M as their representative t lative Assembly. The R nomical Society of Londo in 1848, a testimonial searches in the problem perturbations, leading covery of the planet Nept Adams, the celebrated E nomer, having to the s the Royal Astronomical S good his claim to the al taneous discovery of that body conferred u similar testimonial to th on M. Le Verrier, as will the memoir we have alre Mr. Adams. M. Le Verri Arago in the Observato In the Legislative Asse tributed greatly to forwa of education in France. was elected a member of t of Sciences. M. Le Verri tor of France.

LEVI, LEONE, was cona, in Italy, June 6, was educated for mer suits. In 1844 he arrive pool, and in 1847 was and became a British s Levi, being struck with in so great a commercial as our own, of a Chamb merce, with a supplemen of commerce for the se commercial disputes, w

one of public interest. His successful, and the Liver- er of Commerce was esta- 349, and now numbers up-)members. This important to the formation of simi- ons in many other com- ns in the provinces. In of Hon. Sec. of the Liver- er of Commerce, Mr. Levi ormation respecting simi- ions abroad, and was led to produce his "Com- r of the World," which 1850: a work which not or the author the Swiney ed by the Society of Arts lege of Physicians, but peror of Austria and the ussia their great gold science and art. Mr. sted in this work the International Commer- ad subsequently lectured ct before the Chambers e; but though we were l for such a comprehen- the idea was favourably A conference was held in he subject, presided over ougham and the Earl of and the result was that re passed, 19 & 20 Vict. & 20 Vict. c. 60, whereby ile laws of the United re made uniform on many e then considerable ad- een made towards unity ial legislation even in ntries. Mr. Levi's more urs, under the title of al Commercial Law," n published (1864). In uncil of King's College, owed Mr. Levi to give ures on Commerce and Law, and subsequently ointed Professor of the Principles of Commerce ege. Prof. Levi's con- statistical science are He was called to the Bar Inn in 1859, and was ctor of Political and Eco- nces by the University of Tübingen in 1861. He is a F.S.A. and a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a Member of the Society of Arts.

LEVISSOHN,* Dr. Joseph, was born in Germany, at the close of the last century, and was carefully educated in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemberg. A discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters, however, led to Rabbi Levissohn's reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel" at Würtemberg. He then went to St. Petersburg, and was there admitted as a member of the Greek Church. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University of St. Petersburg. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he proposed to the late Czar Nicholas the desirableness of translating the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom, into Hebrew. The Emperor authorized the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous; but Dr. Levissohn's adversaries, in the Council of Censors, urged the Emperor to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews who abound in Russia. The whole impression has ever since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted; one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the Czar determined to organize a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valuable discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablous, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his

[illegible] in order to amuse a sick sister, to write novels, which appeared anonymously in the [illegible], and in the [illegible], between 1834 and 1835. These were: "The Substitute," "Clementina and Jenny," "A Question of Life," and the "Poor Girl." The authorship of her satire "Diogenes" was attributed to several persons; but she owned it in her next work, "The Italian Sketch-book," translated in 1848 under the title of "The Italians at Home." In 1849 appeared another novel from her pen, "Prince Louis Ferdinand," founded on the life of the Prussian prince who perished on the battle-field of Saalfeld, in 1806. During the season of 1850, Mdlle. Lewald spent some months in England, and published her impressions in a volume, translated in 1854, called "England and Scotland."

LEWES, GEORGE H., was born April 18, 1817, in London. He was educated part'y abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney at Greenwich. On leaving school he became a clerk

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LEWIN, THOM[illegible] of the Conveyanc[illegible] Court of Chance[illegible] S. J. Lewin, Vic[illegible] was born in 1805 [illegible] at Merchant Ta[illegible] was entered at W[illegible] ford, but shortly [illegible] a scholarship at T[illegible] to that college, [illegible]

:ich has passed through ns; also of the "Life of St. Paul," in two), and "Essay on the the New Testament" 61 he published "Jeru- h of the City and Tem- t having at that time lace, he made a tour !, and in 1863 published Jerusalem by Titus," ıal of his visit to the In 1862 he published sion of Britain," which oversy with the Astro- ınd also with Dr. Card- :he place of Cæsar's throw light upon this lmiralty, at the request of Antiquaries, lately of the tides off Dover.

IN FREDERICK, A.R.A., ıter-colours, son of Mr. ngraver and landscape born in London, July first attracted atten- of studies from animals elf engraved. He next lf to foreign travel, aying the modes of emi-civilized nations and East; and in ction of his drawings life and scenery was hograph; also a selec- gs from the Alhambra, a residence of some its walls. After thir- sence, commencing in Italy, Greece, Turkey, returned in 1851 to the following year picture of "The Hha- ed by other drawings d Oriental subjects: sants at a Shrine," Desert," &c. During visits, Lewis had em- in studying the works nasters; and in 1853 opies in water-colours, most famous examples, Venetian and Spanish purchased by the Scot- *s the commencement* of a gallery of copies from the *chefs d'œuvre* of the old masters. Mr. Lewis has more recently devoted himself to painting in oil colours. At the Academy he exhibited, in 1855, a small oil-picture of his "Armenian Lady, Cairo." In 1856 he exhibited in the Water-Colour Society's rooms (having been made president of that society the previous year, 1855) his picture of "A Frank Encampment, Desert of Mount Sinai." Mr. Lewis retained his office of president till 1858, when he resigned it, and in July, 1859, was elected Associate of the Royal Academy.

LEWIS,* LADY MARIA THERESA, eldest sister of the Earl of Clarendon, was born in March, 1803. She married first, in 1830, Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, a gentleman of some literary reputation in his day as the author of "Granby," &c., and being left a widow she married secondly, in 1844, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P., who died in the early part of 1863, while holding office as a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet. Lady Theresa Lewis is known as the author of two successful novels: "The Semi-Detached House," and "The Semi-Attached Couple;" also of "The Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon," illustrative of portraits in his gallery.

LEYS,* JEAN HENRI AUGUSTE, a celebrated Belgian painter, was born in 1815, and was educated with a view to the Church; but feeling no inclination for that profession, and his sister having married M. Brakeleer, a painter of some eminence, he became his pupil in 1830, and exhibited his first picture in 1833. His compositions chiefly represent the historical scenes of the Low Countries, for the effective treatment of which he had prepared himself by becoming thoroughly acquainted with the manners, costumes, and architecture of the period included between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. He has been *called* with some reason the chief of *the Belgian* pre-Raffaelites, and has,

and "The Institution of the Golden Fleece." Mr. Leys resides at Antwerp.

LICHFIELD, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LONSDALE, D.D., eldest son of the Rev. John Lonsdale, B.A., Vicar of Darfield, Yorkshire, was born Jan. 17th, 1788. He was educated at Heath School, near Halifax, and at Eton, whence he passed, in 1806, to King's Coll., Cambridge, and became a Fellow of the college. He obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in the year 1807, and again in 1809; in the latter year he also obtained the Battie University Scholarship. He took the degree of B.A. in the year 1811, and became M.A. in 1814. In 1824 he became B.D., and D.D. in February, 1844, on his elevation to the bishopric. In 1821 he was appointed Christian Advocate for the University of Cambridge, and in the same year was chosen Assistant Preacher at the Temple Church. Having been domestic chaplain to two Archbishops of Canterbury, he became successively rector of Mersham, Kent, of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and Precentor and Canon of Lichfield Cathedral. He was next

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works are "Journal
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; "Letters of a Ger-
ted States," reprinted
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n, 1838); "Essays on
roperty" (New York,
Civil Liberty and Self-
Philadelphia, 1853).
Most of his works have been translated into other languages.

LIEBIG, BARON JUSTUS, an eminent German chémist, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the Gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 to 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 to 1824, contemporaneously with Mitscherlich. Here Liebig read to the Institute his maiden paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist, that he procured his appointment, in 1824, as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826 as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen. In that town, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised its small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1845 the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed on him an hereditary barony. In 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. The works of Professor Liebig are numerous, and have been translated into most of the European languages. His researches are recorded in his own journal (Annalen); in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique;" also in the "Handbook of Chemistry," begun in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's "Handbook of Pharmacy" (Heidelberg, 1839), his section of which may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. Among Liebig's more important works is his "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture" (Brunswick, 1840), which has gone through several editions. This work was translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who had studied under Liebig at Giessen. In 1850

[illegible] agricultural meetings. In the [illegible] discussion of the great question of [illegible] in this country, Baron Liebig has taken much interest, and his views have greatly tended to extend the previously existing knowledge on this important subject.

LIGHT, Sir Henry, K.C.B., is a son of the late Captain Light, of the East-India Company's Naval Service. He was born in 1783, and educated at Rugby School. Having held some inferior posts, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana in 1848, which post he held until 1855, when he returned to England. He was made a K.C.B. in 1848.

LIMERICK, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Henry Griffin, M.A., is a son of the late John Griffin, Esq., Deputy-Registrar of Deeds in Ireland, and was born at Wexford in 1786. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship in 1811. Having been successively Rector of Clonfeacle and Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he was, in 1854, consecrated to the bishopric of Limerick. The annual value of the See is £4,500, and the diocese includes the counties of [illegible]

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ber, 1860, against such formidable rivals as Douglas, Breckenridge, and Bell. Mr. Lincoln polled a majority of votes in every Northern State except New Jersey; but he did not receive a majority of the popular votes throughout the entire Union: he was thus elected President, under the forms of the constitution, with a majority of nearly a million votes against him. The most intense excitement was caused in the Slave States by the election of so uncompromising an Abolitionist; and no time was lost by the Southerners, in making active preparations, during the few last months of Mr. Buchanan's term of office, for that dire struggle of which the advent had been foreseen for several years. On the 20th of Dec., 1860, the South Carolina Convention passed an ordinance in favour of secession by a unanimous vote. The news of this decided step was hailed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants of other Southern States. Four days later, Governor Picken issued a proclamation, declaring South Carolina to be a separate sovereign State, with the right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, and to do all acts rightly appertaining to a free and independent State. On the 31st of Dec. the South Carolina troops took possession of the arsenal at Charleston, which contained several thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of military stores. On the 3rd of Jan., 1861, Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, despatched troops to seize Fort Macon, the forts at Wilmington, and the arsenal at Fayetteville. Meanwhile the most alarming rumours were circulated regarding the intention of the disappointed Democrats in the North to resist any attempt to go to war for the maintenance of the Union. In the event of the firing of a single gun in opposition to secession, the sympathizers with the South declared that Mr. Lincoln's life would not be worth a week's purchase; and the Abolitionists were not unfavorable to the scheme of separation from the slave-holding States. On the 21st of Jan., Wendell Phillips, one of their most eloquent orators, addressed a meeting at Preston in favour of separation. On the 13th of Feb., Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine were declared to be duly elected President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years from March 4, 1861. Mr. Lincoln arrived at Washington on the 23rd Feb., having made part of the journey secretly, on account of the alleged intention of the Democrats to assassinate him on his way; and his formal installation took place on the 4th of March. His inaugural Message, which was strongly in favour of Union, leaving slavery as it was, and pledging the Government to defend the "domestic institution" of the South against the Anti-Slavery agitators, pleased neither the Secessionists nor the Abolitionists of the North. At this critical juncture it seemed for a short time that the bitter feud between North and South, which, after smouldering for so many years, was at last on the point of bursting into open conflagration, might possibly be smothered by a new compromise. But the Southern leaders had made up their minds for separation, and the Republican party in the North, although then in favour of letting the "wayward sisters depart in peace," had not influence enough with the Government to procure the adoption of its views. At that period Mr. Lincoln was completely under the guidance of Mr. Secretary Seward, whose uppermost thought was how to preserve the Union unbroken at any cost. Fortunately for his policy, the capture of Fort Sumter by General Beauregard roused a strong war feeling throughout the Northern States, which gave the Government enormous strength by uniting all parties, at the time, in angry resistance to the rebellious South, and in a firm determination to bring back to the Union the States which had re-

he was promoted to the see of Lincoln. The diocese includes Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. It is of the annual value of £[illegible], and his lordship enjoys the patronage of seventy-one livings. The bishop is also ex-officio Visitor of Brasenose and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford, of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton College, and was elected Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford.

LIND[illegible] (see Bibliography.)

LINDLEY, John, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was born at Catton, Norfolk, in 1799. His chief work, the "Vegetable Kingdom," gives a comprehensive view of the structure and uses of the plants of the known world. Dr. Lindley was for some years Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London, and also was Professor of Botany in University College, London, for many years previous to 1861, when he was appointed Examiner in the same science. Among his chief publications are "Introduction to Botany" (2 vols.), "Elements of Botany," "Natural System of Botany," "Botanical History of Roses," "Treatise on Botany," "Medical and Economical Botany," "Flora Medica," "Outlines of First Principles of Horticulture," "School Botany," "Ladies' Botany," "Theory of Horticulture," "British Fruits" (3 vols.), "Orchard and Kitchen Garden," "Synopsis of British Flora," "Vegetable Kingdom" (illustrated), and (with Hutton) the "Fossil Flora of Great Britain" (in 3 vols.). He also contributed extensively to the "Penny Cyclopædia" and the "Botanical Register" (of which he was editor), and is the author of "Botany" in the "Library of Useful Knowledge." He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1858, in reward of his services to modern science.

LINDSAY, Lord, Alexander William Crawford, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, was born in 1812, and educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He is the author of "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land" (1838), "A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence a of Christianity" (1841), sion by Antagonism, a The ing Considerations touchin sent Position, Duties, and Great Britain" (1846), " the History of Christian A and "The Lives of the (1849), the latter a gene lume of more than ordina

LINDSAY, William S an eminent merchant and is a native of Ayr, N.B., a in 1816. When only fift age he commenced his ca home with only a few sh pocket to push his fortu boy, and worked his Liverpool by trimming steamer. Arrived ther and destitute, seven w away before he was ab any employment. At le engaged as a cabin-boy in West Indiaman; and, going many hardships, pointed second mate in years after he first joined chief mate the following y in his nineteenth year, pointed to the comman chantman. In 1837 Mr. tired from the sea, and appointed agent for the Coal Company, in which was mainly instrumenta Hartlepool made an port, and rendered mat ance in the establishr docks and wharves. In moved to London, and laid tion of that extensive bu now entitles him to rank "merchant princes" of th He has published variou and letters on question with the shipping interes important works entitled, gation and Mercantile M and "Our Merchant Shi contested Monmouth in Dartmouth in July, 1852, cessfully. Undaunted by t he determined to persev twenty times defeated.

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RALPH ROBERT WHEELER, the late Mr. Thomas Lingingham, was born in that 19, and was educated at Grammar School, where ed, in 1837, to a scholarity College, Oxford. He e Ireland scholarship in he Hertford scholarship d graduated B.A. as a ics in 1840. He was sublected to a Fellowship ollege, and obtained the prize for a Latin Essay the Eldon Law Scholar. He was called to the ortly afterwards entered onal Department of the il, in which he rose gra-849 he succeeded Sir J. P. worth, Bart., as Chief o the Committee of the il for Education, in which is understood to have been of the publication of the Minute which caused so ion among the educational

LL, JOHN, painter, was ndon in June, 1792. He oil as early as 1804, and upil with Hunt, the waterer, for one year, about 1805, ley, the father of the existf water-colour painting. He ed at the Academy in 1807, a Scene from Nature," British Institution in 1808. d a medal at the Royal in 1807, for a drawing fe, and another, in 1810, est model from the *life.* *the prize of fifty guineas* at the British Institution for the best landscape in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval, many a view "in Wales" and elsewhere, "Morning" or "Evening" effect, or "Moonlight," or rustic scene of "Milking," &c., were painted. From 1818 to 1820 he had exhibited with the society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, portraits far out-numbered his landscapes. The latter included "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are, a "Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory (1825), his portraits of fellow-artists: Calcott (1832), Mulready (1833), Philips (1835), Collins; of such men as Malthus (1833), Empson (1834), Warren (1837), Whately (1838), the elder Stirling; of Thomas Carlyle (1844), Sir Robert Peel (twice, 1838 and 1839), Lord Lansdowne (1840). His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk" (1847), "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both now in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge" (1848), "The Return of Ulysses" (1849). His more recent pictures include "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," &c. Linnell is not a member of the Royal Academy, and has never, it is said, cared to become one.

LINTON, WILLIAM JAMES, engraver on wood, poet, and political writer, was born in London in 1812, and was apprenticed, in 1828, to G. W. Bonner. In 1842 he became the partner of Orrin Smith, the eminent engraver on wood, who died only three years afterwards, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News.* In his younger days he was a zealous Chartist, and later was

[illegible] newspaper, [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] t [illegible] with its prin- [illegible] 1857 he became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil*, and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*, during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has written also in the *Westminster Review*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, &c., and is the author of a "Life of Paine," of various poems and translations, and of three volumes of the "English Republic," the aim of which is to establish a republican party in England. In engraving, his principal works are the illustrations to a "History of Wood-Engraving," published by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, and a series of works of "Deceased British Artists," issued in 1860, by the Art Union of London.

LINTON, Mrs., late Miss Eliza Lynn, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, Vicar of Crossthwaite, Cumberland, by a daughter of the late Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, was born at Keswick in 1822. In 1846 she published a work of fiction, entitled "Azath the Egyptian," "Amymone: a Romance of the Age of [illegible]

[illegible] holding at the s[illegible] the same town. [illegible] "Lexicon to [illegible] edited the play [illegible] English Notes. [illegible] tor of the "An[illegible] (1847), contain[illegible] Latin and Greek [illegible] eminent scholar[illegible]

LISZT, Fran[illegible] ist, was born in [illegible] in Hungary, o[illegible] 1811, where hi[illegible] early developm[illegible] In his ninth y[illegible] public appeara[illegible] Czerny subseq[illegible] education, and [illegible] lessons in harm[illegible] months of zeal[illegible] in a concert w[illegible] He was then t[illegible] he played with [illegible] and soon becam[illegible] in that capital. [illegible] his was produce[illegible] stantial success. [illegible] time, made sev[illegible] through France [illegible] last heard Paga[illegible] would become t[illegible]

days in the convent of Santo Onorio in that city.

LITTLE, WILLIAM JOHN, was born about 1810, and became M.D. in 1837. He is Physician and was formerly Lecturer on Medicine to the London Hospital; he is also Physician to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the Asylum for Idiots at Reigate, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables; he is founder of, and was formerly Physician to, the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, and is a member of the Hunterian, Royal Medical, Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, a member of the British Medical Association, and several foreign medical societies. He is author of a "Course of Lectures on Deformities," which appeared in the *Lancet*, 1843–4; a treatise on "Club-Foot, and Analogous Distortions" (1839), the "Oration of the Hunterian Society" (1852), and other publications connected with his profession.

LIVINGSTONE, THE REV. DAVID, African Traveller and Missionary, is a native of Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, and was born about the year 1817. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances. His father kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, and is represented by his son in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been far too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence which he early instilled into the breast of his son. As a youth, David Livingstone was sent to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre; but even at that time he was possessed with a divine love of learning. Enabled by labour to purchase the means of satisfying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen he had got by heart large portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew up to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to the life of a missionary abroad, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes on this head were ultimately gratified; for, after a few years of study of medicine, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he left England in the course of that summer for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, and whose daughter he eventually married. In all Dr. Livingstone's subsequent travels this lady, until her premature death, bore her part. For sixteen years, namely, from 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society at Kuruman, Mabodson, and other stations in Southern Africa. During that time he made several expeditions into the interior, and became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and has twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geog. Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast, in 10 degrees south latitude." During the course of the year Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having ag

[illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] Dr. Livingstone, on his return home from South Africa, after an absence of [illegible] years, during which he had endeavouring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys, Dr. Livingstone had travelled over no less than 11,000 miles of African territory; and he had come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge. For, by his astronomical observations he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and the enterprise of the British merchant." It is impossible at present to form an adequate estimate of the value of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in South Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. Dr. Livingstone, however, modestly

LLANDAFF, [illegible] Right Rev. Al[illegible] is a son of the la[illegible] Esq., of Mancle[illegible] born in 1798. [illegible] St. Paul's School [illegible] ceeded thence [illegible] Cambridge, whe[illegible] 1821, as sixth W[illegible] Chancellor's Me[illegible] quently became l[illegible] He was Vice-Pri[illegible] College, Lampete[illegible] and from that da[illegible] Regius Professor [illegible] Cambridge. In [illegible] was consecrated t[illegible] then vacant by [illegible] Copleston. The [illegible] the annual valu[illegible] as bishop, ho[illegible] age of 57 living[illegible] deanery and all t[illegible] Cathedral. His [illegible] includes the coun[illegible] part of Glamorga[illegible]

LLANOVER, Lord, better kno[illegible] name of Sir Ben[illegible] eldest son of the l[illegible] of Hensol Castle. [illegible] was born in 1802.

st of First Commis- and Public Buildings 1855, till the retire- Palmerston's Govern- ry, 1858. That posi- ecure to Sir Benjamin discharged its duties and ability. In Par- taking office, he was r his zeal in the cause l Reform. In 1861 d Lord-Lieutenant of . Lady Llanover has eputation in literary g edited "The Diary " published in 1861.

RY BROUGHAM, C.B., is f the late James Loch, any years M.P. for the d was born in the year e entered the Bengal erved with distinction n on the Sutlej. He ld the 2nd command Horse," and returning .854, was sent out to General Beatson, to urkish cavalry. He e army to the Crimea, the battle of the g retired from the he was attached, in late Earl of Elgin's to China, and brought y with Japan, signed gust, 1858. He ac- l Elgin on his second o China as his private ing the advance upon aken prisoner by the being released, he England Lord Elgin's the convention, which hostilities in China, ctober, 1860. In 1861 C.B., and in 1863 was -Governor of the Isle

SIR CHARLES, BART., n of the late Henry I.D., of Northampton, 1799. He was edu- iversity of Edinburgh, ated M.D. He *subse- London, and entered* on the practice of his profession. He soon became the first of fashionable accoucheurs, and in 1840 was appointed first Physician Accoucheur to Her Majesty. In 1857 he retired from the active duties of his profession, but became President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1857.

LONDON, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., youngest son of the late Crawford Tait, Esq., W.S. of Harviestoun, co. Clackmannan, was born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session. He was educated at the High School, and afterwards at the Academy at Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams. In 1827 he went to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan. He was elected in 1830 as an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as College Tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the "four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines." His opposition, however, to this school of theology was always courteous and open, and compatible with the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those by whom such views were entertained. The circumstance of Mr. *Tait's being in* holy orders proved, in *the then* state of the law, an obstacle

[illegible] A severe loss, sustained by over-exertion in his arduous post, was probably the reason why Dr. Tait accepted from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the Deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, the cathedral close could be no scene of indolent retirement. He originated, and himself conducted, nearly every Sunday an additional pulpit service, besides undertaking an amount of labour in the way of visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman. He was also an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in August, 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of Church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. The Bishop is the author of [illegible]

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ns later took his degree with high ours. For a few months, in 1825, was a law student in the office of father, but having been offered a hasorship of modern languages in doin College, with the view of fying himself for the post, he d three years and a half in tra- g in France, Spain, Italy, Ger- Holland, and England, and ng to America in 1829, entered he duties of his office. In Ir. G. Ticknor having resigned essorship of modern languages e belles-lettres in Harvard Mr. Longfellow was appointed racancy. He then gave up r at Bowdoin College, and nt abroad, to become more ly acquainted with the lan- and literature of northern He passed more than twelve in Scandinavia, Germany, zerland, and again returned ica in the autumn of 1826, upon his duties at Cam- United States, where he has ided, except during a brief Europe, in 1842. While yet rgraduate, he wrote many and carefully-finished poems U. S. *Literary Gazette*, and ofessor at Bowdoin College, ted some valuable criticisms *North American Review*. In published his translation of nish poem of Don Jorge Man- n the death of his father, with an introductory essay on poetry. In 1835 appeared his Mer;" in 1839, "Hyperion," nce; and "Voices of the his first collection of poems; "Ballads and other Poems;" , "Poems on Slavery;" in 'The Spanish Student," a n 1845, the Poets and Poetry of , and "The Belfry of Bruges;" 7, "Evangeline;" in 1848, nagh, a Tale;" and in 1849, Sea-side and the Fire-side;" Golden Legend" (1851); and Song of Hiawatha" (1855); s Standish" (1858); and s of a Wayside Inn" (1863); and about the same time a handsomely-illustrated edition of his poems was published in London. No American poet is so popular and well known, and has been so frequently reprinted in this country as Longfellow; and the public learned with great regret the loss of his wife, who was burnt to death in 1861.

LONGPÉRIER,* Adrien de, Numismatist, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Louvre, was born at Paris about the year 1810. He is the author of a large number of archæological memoirs and works, of which the most important are, "Numismatique des Rois Sassanides," and "Des Rois Arsacides," both which received a prize from the Institute in 1840 and 1854. See Cartier's "Tables de la Revue Numismatique," and also in "Biogr. Nouv. Générale."

LONGRIDGE, James Atkinson, civil engineer, son of the late Michael Longridge, of Bedlington iron-works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in the year 1817. His father was the first to advocate malleable iron rails instead of cast iron, and designed and executed the first malleable iron rails for the elder Stephenson, of whom Mr. J. A. Longridge was a pupil. He is the consulting engineer to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and is also engaged in extensive railway projects in Trinidad and the Mauritius. He is the author of several papers on the ventilation of mines published in the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was for some years an active member. He is also the author of two papers read before the Institute of Civil Engineers—the first on the Submergence of Telegraphic Cables, read in 1858, to which a Telford Medal was awarded; the second on the "Construction of Artillery," read in 1860, and which obtained the Watt Medal and the Manby Premium.

LONGSTREET,* James, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, was born in South Carolina about the year

Mexico, Vera Cruz, and at the assault upon Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded. In Dec., 1852, he was promoted to a captaincy in his regiment, and served for some time in Texas. In July, 1858, he was appointed paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of major, which he held till the civil war began. On the 1st of June, 1861, Major Longstreet resigned his commission in the U.S. army, and threw in his lot with the Confederates. In the following month he was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of General Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the defeat of the Federals at Bull Run. During the early part of 1862 he was made major-general, and won for himself great fame under General Lee, during the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, and Burnside. After the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, where the Federal army suffered so terrible a defeat, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of lieutenant-general. At the head of this force he took an active part in the battles of Chancellorsville. May, and Gettysburg, July, 1863, and the skilful manner in which

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ced by altered circumstances to k of availing herself of the natural with which she was endowed, adopting the stage as a profession. accordingly studied under Mazen-, a master of reputation, and sub-ently under Romani. Aided by friendly offices of Donizetti, she ed an engagement at the Italian -house in Constantinople, where, ril, 1852, she made a successful in "Roberto il Diavolo." She d Constantinople for Milan, e she attracted special ap-e in the character of Zerlina, in Giovanni." After singing with success at Vienna and Florence, epaired to Rimini, in order to r in a part, written expressly r in Verdi's opera "Araldo." In he proceeded to St. Petersburg, mained there three years. She en engaged by Mr. Gye to appear ndon in 1859, in conjunction Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, , though she failed, in the first ce, to secure that applause her continental reputation had r friends to expect, she subse-y vindicated, by her successful mances in "Maria de Rohan," letto," "La Gazza Ladra," and tha," her title to a high place the lyric artists of the day.

GH, JOHN GRAHAM, a self-t sculptor, is the son of a small r, and was born at Greenhead, rthumberland. As a boy he ed the plough, but showed an a tendency for art by making s in clay of the characters whom he had read in such odd es as came in his way,—Pope's er," a volume of Gibbon, &c. A man of the neighbourhood, on his n one day from fox-hunting, says m, "saw a number of models of and arms lying about, in a gar-attached to Lough's father's e. He alighted and walked in, d the ceiling of the kitchen ra all over, and models lying t in every direction. His interest excited. He asked *Lough to his* e *and showed him models by* Michael Angelo and Canova, the former producing a deep impression on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, unaided by foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became a sculptor, studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Turnus." In the year 1827 he excited a sensation by his ideal statue of "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it was produced. Through the instrumentality of Messrs. Haydon, Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition of the work was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting much admiration, the Duke of Wellington giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson." It was followed by others in succeeding years, which were well attended, but productive of few commissions. During eleven years Lough exhibited only once at the Academy—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832. In the latter year he married Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Kent. In 1834 he started for Rome, and stayed in Italy four years, not, however, studying under any master. For the late Duke of Northumberland Lough executed several important works in marble; and others for the late Duke of Sutherland, Lord Brougham, the late Lord Grey, &c. Since 1838 he has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts and monumental statues, varied by a few ideal works—"Boy giving Water to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," "Iago," &c. To the Westminster Hall Exhibition of 1844 he sent his group of "The Mourners." In 1845 he executed the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and a monument to Southey for Keswick Church; in 1847 a statue of the late Prince Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late Marquis of Hastings erected over his grave at Malta; in 1855 a statue to the late *Bishop of* Sydney in Canterbury Cathe-*dral,* besides "Comus" in the

Square, but the commission was subsequently withdrawn from his hands.

LOVE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JAMES FREDERICK, K.C.B., was born about the year 1789, and entered the army at an early age. He served in Sweden and in the Peninsula under Moore, and subsequently under the Duke of Wellington; also at the bombardment of Antwerp under Lord Lynedoch; before New Orleans and at Waterloo. He took an active part in suppressing the riots at Bristol in 1831; he subsequently served as British Resident at Zante, and commanded a division in Canada in the rebellion of 1835–6. He was subsequently employed in suppressing the Rebecca and Chartist Riots in 1838–9, and held the Lieutenant-Governorship of Jersey from 1851 to 1857, when he was placed in command of the Camp at Shorncliffe. This post, however, he did not hold long, being nominated Inspector-General of Infantry shortly afterwards; this he has since resigned. He also holds the colonelcy of the 57th foot.

LOVER, SAMUEL, was born in Dublin in 1797. The son of a member of the Stock Exchange of that city, he first won his way to fame as an artist.

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ırable verdict already public on his previous yle. Samuel Lover is t contributor to perio- He has been for some e receipt of a literary ıer Majesty's Govern-

REV. RICHARD THOMAS, n in Dec., 1802, and in honours at Christ's ge, in 1825. He was ı British Chaplain at n 1852 was appointed near Gainsborough, He is the author of ovitiæ Faunæ et Floræ 1); "The Fishes of 3); "A Manual Flora and of various "Me- logical and botanical d in the Transactions ı, Cambridge Philoso- ıdon Zoological Socie- "Hooker's Botanical ıe "Annals of Philo-

RIGHT HON. ROBERT, . Robert Lowe, Rector Notts, was born at 11, and was educated ınd at University Coll., he graduated in high 3; was elected Fellow 1835, and subsequently own as a private tutor was called to the Bar ciety of Lincoln's Inn 2, and went the same ia, where he practised ess as a barrister, and cil of that colony from he was subsequently r for Sydney, and re- and in 1851. He was etaries of the Board of ıort time, and was ap- resident of the Board Paymaster-General, in out retired on the re- Derby to power. Mr. ointed Vice-President on Board in 1859, but 64. He has been a Senate of the Univer- sity of London since 1860. He was M.P. for Kidderminster from 1852 till 1859, when he was returned for Calne.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, best known in England as the author of the "Biglow Papers," is the son of a Congregational clergyman, was born in Boston, United States, in 1819. He graduated at Harvard University, and afterwards studied the law, but never practised. He commenced his career as an author before he left college, by the publication of a class poem. In 1841 he put forth a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "A Year's Life," and in 1844 a new collection, containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others. In the following year he published his "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well studied criticisms. A third collection of poems appeared in 1848. These give indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, both in prose and verse. Among his subjects are—"The Present Crisis," "Anti-Texas," "The Capture of Fugitive Slaves," &c. The same year appeared, "A Fable for Critics," in which the author satirically passes in review the American *literati*. His most remarkable work, the "Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, was published in 1848, and has been frequently reprinted in this country. Mr. Lowell was for several months editor of a magazine called the *Pioneer*, and has more recently been connected with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. He also has been a contributor to the *North American Review* and other periodicals.

LOWER, MARK ANTONY, F.S.A., &c., was born at Chiddingley, Sussex, in 1813, and received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Rd. *Lower*. He adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, which he still (1865)

[illegible] in the form of what may hereafter prove to be an important branch of philological research. He is at present understood to be engaged upon a volume of biography illustrative of the "Worthies of Sussex," and also upon a compendious history of his native county. He has contributed numerous articles to various periodicals. Mr. Lower is a member of the Antiquarian and of other English and foreign archæological institutions. In 1846 the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trin. Coll., Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He is one of the founders and working members of the Sussex Archæological Society, 1847, and a principal contributor to its voluminous "Collections."

LUARD.* THE REV. HENRY RICHARDS, son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., was born in the year 1825, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, M.A. in 1850. He is Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his [illegible] B.A. in M.A. in 1833. [illegible] printed High S[illegible] Deputy-Lieuten[illegible] the same year as a mathemati[illegible] and is one of [illegible] the Royal Socie[illegible]

LUCAN, THE [illegible] OF, GEORGE CHA[illegible] elder son of [illegible] born in 1800, a[illegible] minster. He [illegible] the usual age, [illegible] teer with the [illegible] Turkish camp[illegible] Diebitsch in 1[illegible] for the county [illegible] servative inter[illegible] and was chose[illegible] sentative Peers[illegible] He served in [illegible] in command of [illegible] and took part [illegible] Alma, Inkerma[illegible] which last-me[illegible] to some misa[illegible] Raglan's orders [illegible] but fatal charg[illegible] in which so [illegible] He is a Lieut. [illegible] and Colonel [illegible]

er of the music, and violon-
in the late Queen Adelaide's
band, and in 1832 conductor
orchestra of the Royal Aca-
of Music. In 1830 he was
organist of Hanover Chapel,
eorge's. He succeeded Mr.
y on his retirement as prin-
ioloncello at the Royal Italian
and other places, and in 1859
e Principal of the Royal Aca-
of Music. Mr. Lucas is the
of several sinfonias, overtures,
ns, operas, glees, songs, &c.

CAS, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD,
son of the late Charles Lucas,
f Castle Shane, a gentleman of
ty in co. Monaghan, and was
in the year 1787. He was
ed at Harrow and at Christ
, Oxford. He entered Par-
t in 1834 as M.P. for co.
han, which he continued to
ent in the Conservative inte-
til his retirement from Parlia-
in 1841, when he was appointed
-Secretary of State for Ireland.
ld that post until 1845, when
igned, and was sworn a Member
Privy Council in Ireland.

CAS, HIPPOLYTE-JULIEN-
, a French author, born at
s, Dec. 23, 1807, was educated
e college of that town, and
nced his law studies, which he
d at Paris in 1826. His literary
opened in the *Globe*, when he
ppointed to translate for that
l articles from the *Edinburgh*
w. At the same time he drama-
for one of the theatres of Paris,
's "Corsair," which, however,
not represented. He has written
great many periodicals, and
numerous contributions have
ys been received with favour.
ng the prose works of M. H.
s may be quoted, "Caractères
Portraits de Femmes" (1836);
stoire Philosophique et Littéraire
Théâtre Français" (1843); "Le
feuille d'un Journaliste" (1856),

LUCAS, JEAN-MARIE-CHARLES, a
ench lawyer and economist, member
of the Institute, born at St. Brienne, May 3, 1803, was admitted advocate in the Royal Court of Paris in 1825, and pleaded with success in a number of interesting cases. He is best known, however, out of France, by the attention he has given to primary instruction, the penitentiary system, and to the question of the abolition of capital punishment. In 1833 he was attached to the Ministry of the Interior, as the Inspector of Prisons. He has written "On the Penitentiary System in Europe and America" (1826–30, 3 vols.), which received the Montyon prize of 6,000 francs; "On the Penal System in General, and the Penalty of Death in Particular" (1830); "Theory of Imprisonment" (1836–38, 3 vols.), &c.

LUCAS, SAMUEL, son of a merchant of Bristol, was born in that city, in 1818. Having been educated at a private school, he entered at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1841 he obtained the Newdigate prize for English verse, the subject being "The Sandwich Isles;" and, in 1845, the Chancellor's prize for an English essay: "A Comparison between the Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions of Ancient and Modern Times." In 1846 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and for some years went the Western Circuit. In 1852 he became the founder and first editor of the *Press* newspaper, with the support of the leaders of the Conservative party, and conducted it with much success, in opposition to the Coalition Ministry, for about a year and a half. He has edited a volume of "Charters of the old English Colonies," and is the reputed author of various pamphlets on Indian and colonial questions. It is understood that shortly after his resignation of the *Press* newspaper, he undertook the office of literary reviewer for the *Times*; and some of the reviews attributed to his pen have been published in separate volumes by Messrs. Routledge. He has also contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh* reviews, and was editor of Once

work from its commencement in 1850 to 1855. In 1858 he declined the appointment of Distributor of Stamps for the county of Derby, to which he was designated by the Conservative Government then in power. In 1860 he published a work much esteemed by historical critics and political thinkers, and entitled "Sketches or Surveys on the main Stream of History."

LÜDERS, ALEXANDER NICOLAIEVITCH, Count, General Commander of the 5th Infantry corps of the Russian army and A.D.C. General of the late Czar. He was born, in 1790, of a German family long resident in Russia, entered the army in 1807, served in the war of Finland in 1808, and took part in the campaigns against the French from 1812 to 1814. The services by which he is best known were rendered as Commander of one of the three Russian army corps which took part in the conquest of Hungary in 1849. Lüders, who had, in 1848, occupied Wallachia with a *corps* [illegible] in violation of the Sultan's rights, entered Transylvania in 1849, under the convention between the two Emperors, with 40,000 men. On the 14th of July his forces, joined to those of the Austrian general Puckner, took Cronstadt, and on the 21st Hermannstadt. On the 31st, Lüders attacked Bem, whose troops, imperfectly trained, had also been exhausted with marching and fighting against superior numbers. The Hungarians were defeated, and Bem himself wounded. At the beginning of August, Lüders again encountered and defeated Bem's diminished army, and afterwards marched northwards, when his efforts combined with those of Rudiger led to Görgei's surrender. One of the first acts of the Czar Alexander was to give Lüders the command of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince Gortschakoff. He received a superior command in the Crimea, and was preparing to take an active part in the struggle against the allies when the treaty of Paris was concluded, in March, 1856. Worn out with fatigues, and thr total blindness, the ge shortly after permitted to the service.

LUGARD, SIR EDWARD a son of Capt. John Luga born at Chelsea, in 1810. I cated at the Military Coll hurst; and having entere in 1828, he proceeded to I he served with distinction years. During the Affg 1842, he served as Briga the fourth brigade; and Sikh war of 1845–6, Adjut.-Gen. of the fir He served as Adjut.-G Queen's forces throughou jaub campaigns of 1848-9 services he was made a C. de-camp to the Queen; ar K.C.B. for his services as staff in the Persian ex 1856–7. He was appoi Gen. in India at the cl At the capture of Lucknı subsequent operations a and elsewhere against th commanded, as Brigadier- second division of infantry distinguished services on sions was specially prom rank of Major-General i holds the colonelcy of th and has been appointed Under-Secretary of War.

LUKIS, THE REV. WI LINGS, M.A., F.S.A., was b and was educated at T Cambridge, where he gı honours in 1840. He has cessively Incumbent of E Vicar of Great Bedwyn, a Collingbourne Ducis, all i Rural Dean of the Deane borough, and is now Rect juxta Ripon, Yorkshire. is a Fellow of the Roya Northern Antiquaries at C and was lately one of t Secretaries of the Wilts Ar and Natural History Soci the author of "Specimens Church Plate," &c. (4to., 1 Account of Church Bells

dries" (8vo., 1858), "A Few s to Rural Deans and Church-ns," two tracts (12mo., 1858) ng to the care and condition of h bells, "Danish Cromlechs and Customs compared with those anny, Great Britain, &c." (8vo., &c.

ILEY,* BENJAMIN, late ma-of Her Majesty's Theatre, was bout the year 1810, and was d for the law. He became r of Her Majesty's Theatre in hen there was but a single pera house in London. After im of 1847 the Jenny Lind *furore* ntained the ascendancy of Mr. and, though it was soon fol-y a brief interregnum, the ons of his rule were marked ccess of Piccolomini, Tietjens, aglini. The energy of the never failed him to the last. ed from his post in 1863, the occasion of his farewell representation, Piccolomini l from Florence expressly to t in the performance. In 1864 ished an amusing volume of iscences of the Opera."

), THE REV. THOMAS, B.D., n Dec. 2, 1805; and was edu-: St. John's Coll., Cambridge, e graduated B.A. in 1828, as wrangler, and subsequently Fellow and Lecturer of his In 1841 he was presented to tory of Morton, Derbyshire; .864 to that of Brindle, Lan-He is best known as the f various mathematical works, ng several editions of "Wood's ," "Companion" to the same, ort and Easy Course of Alge-'The Elements of Geometry nsuration," in three parts, &c. f these works have been text-at Cambridge for many years. 3, also, Mr. Lund sent forth an te reply to Bishop Colenso on Pentateuch," Part I., entitled ey to Bishop Colenso's Biblical netic;" and in the same year, Manchester *Church Congress,* ad a *paper, afterwards pub-*lished, on the "Augmentation of Poor Benefices."

LUSHINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. STEPHEN, D.C.L., second son of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., was born in London in 1782, and was educated at Eton and Oxford, and graduated M.A. at All Souls' College, in 1806, B.C.L. in 1807, and D.C.L. in the following year. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple, in 1806, and was admitted an Advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1808, and also appointed in 1828 Judge of the Consistory Court, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in 1838. He represented Winchelsea, Yarmouth, the Tower Hamlets, &c., in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1820 till his retirement from political life in 1841, on the passing of an Act disqualifying the Judge of the Admiralty from holding a seat in the House of Commons.

LUSHINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. STEPHEN RUMBOLD, D.C.L., son of the late Rev. J. Lushington, was born in 1775, and was educated at Rugby. He entered Parliament in 1807 as M.P. for Rye, for which borough and for Canterbury he sat in Parliament without intermission until 1837. He was for nearly fourteen years Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and subsequently, from 1814 to 1827, acted as Joint-Secretary to the Treasury. He is also known as the author of the "Life and Services of General Lord Harris," the conqueror of Seringapatam, whose daughter he married. He was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1839.

LUYNES,* HENRI DUC DE, an eminent French Numismatist and Archæologist, was born about the year 1805. He is the author of the "Antiquities of Metapontum" (Paris, 1833), and numismatic works on Phœnicia, the Persian Satraps, and Cyprus. He possessed also one of the finest collections of coins in the world, which he has recently bestowed on a *museum in his own country.* He is *also known* as a politician.

1850–1. He was knighted in 1848, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855. Sir Charles is the author of several important geological works, and many papers in scientific journals. His first work, "The Principles of Geology," was published in 1833, and has reached a ninth edition; this was followed by "Elements of Geology" in 1838, subsequently reprinted under the title of "A Manual of Elementary Geology," which has passed through several editions. The principal object of these treatises was to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments was to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. In 1841 he published, under the title of "Travels in North America," a narrative of a visit which he paid to North America for the purpose of examining the geological structure of

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ty Hall, Cambridge, where he off the Chancellor's prize vith his English poem on ure." During the long vaca- made pedestrian excursions land and Scotland, and the r he left college he travelled ack through a great part of He graduated B.A. in 1826, in 1835, and at a subsequent ford, and in 1864 Cambridge, on him the honorary degree

His strong literary bias itself in early life, and he red in print in 1820, when 1 years of age, as the author l," an Oriental tale. His shed work, in 1825, was the on Sculpture, already men- n the following year he Paris, exclusively for private , fifty copies of "Weeds Flowers," a small collection id of maxims or aphorisms never been published in the his collected works. In blished a tale, in verse, en- Neil, or the Rebel," and " a love story, in one th anonymously. His first of fiction was "Pelham, ventures of a Gentleman," ing out also anonymously, of 1827, was at first but ved, but ere long created a ation, and stamped its a master of his art. Its rilliant success was well y the novels next published, Disowned," appearing in evereux," in 1829; and ord," in 1830. The author's ction (in 1831) was a sati- 1 entitled "The Siamese sociated with which, in the ne, was the charming poem 1." In 1832 he gave to the elebrated novel of "Eugene nd in 1833 "Godolphin" appearance — anonymously t was about this time that ccceded Campbell in the of the *New Monthly Maga-* e pages of which he con- *series of papers, afterwards* collected and republished (in 1835) under the title of "The Student." In 1833 he published his "England and the English," a series of witty and caustic sketches of national manners, &c. This was followed by "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," an illustrated book. The next work from the prolific pen of this popular writer was his classical and picturesque romance of "The Last Days of Pompeii," the result of a recent tour in Italy. Another work of fiction, on Italian ground, of great historic interest, next appeared (in 1835): this was "Rienzi," the Roman tribune of the middle ages. In the year 1831 Mr. Bulwer had entered Parliament, as member for St. Ives, on the Liberal interest; and in 1832 he was returned to the new Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, which he continued to represent till 1841, when he lost his seat, and for a considerable interval kept aloof from active political life. As an adherent of the Whig party, he took a strong interest in, and spoke often and with great effect on, various liberal measures—especially on questions affecting the free diffusion of knowledge, and also on slavery. During this part of his Parliamentary career he published (in 1835) a political pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," in reference to the brief interruption of the Whig Government by the Conservative Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. This pamphlet ran through many editions, and added considerably to the growing political reputation of the writer. In the same year, "Leila; or the Siege of Granada," was published, together with "Calderon the Courtier," in one volume, illustrated; and in the following year Bulwer made his first essay as a dramatist by the play, in 5 acts, of "The Duchess of La Vallière," which on performance was but partially successful. He next appeared before the world as a historical writer, in "Athens: its Rise and Fall," a work abounding in research, acumen, and elegant scholarship, but which has rather unaccountably been allowed to stop

specially chosen for the bestowal of that honour as the appropriate representatives of British literature and science. Not daunted by his previous imperfect success as a dramatic writer, Sir Edward Bulwer produced in 1838 his comedy, in 5 acts, of "The Lady of Lyons," which not only achieved a brilliant success at the time, but has retained its hold of the stage ever since. "Richelieu," another successful play, came out in 1839, and the author's reputation as a popular dramatist has been since maintained by the production of the following plays: "The Sea Captain," in 5 acts (1839); "Money," in 5 acts (1840); and, after a long interval, the comedy of "Not so bad as we seem," in 5 acts, written for amateur performance in 1851, as a benefit for the "Guild of Literature and Art,"—the idea of which is said to have originated during a visit paid to Sir Edward's mansion at Knebworth by several literary celebrities and artists. Having conceived the notion of a journal which should combine scientific information with politics and general literature, he, in conjunction with Sir D. Brewster and Dr. Lardner, commenced a periodical in the early part

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elected first honorary president, and printed in 1854; many valuable critical articles and essays in the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews;* and his remarkable treatise in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, on "The Reign of Terror and the French Revolution." Sir Edward has been *twice* elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, an honour never bestowed on any other Englishman, and only in the instance of one Scotchman, Thomas Campbell. Among his valuable services to the cause of literature—notably his successful efforts in securing copyright for dramatic authors, and his kindly acts to its professors—his zealous and substantial support of "The Guild of Literature and Art" deserve special mention. He not only made to it a gift of the proceeds of the play he wrote for its benefit, but presented to the institution a piece of land as a site for the erection of homes for decayed artists and men of letters, to which pensions will be attached. It forms no part of the plan of this work to venture on criticism, beyond the expression of a general opinion on an eminent author's merits, and we cannot sum up those of Sir Bulwer Lytton more concisely than by quoting the following words, applied to him by an able and independent critic: "While ranking among the most popular authors in Britain since Scott, he is perhaps of recent English writers the one whose works are best known on the Continent. His novels are read, or translated, not only in France, Germany, &c., but in the remote parts of Hungary; while in America he is as popular as with us." On the accession of the Conservative party to power, under Lord Derby, in 1858, Sir Bulwer Lytton was selected by the Premier as one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, with the appointment of Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it was under his auspices that the noble colonies of British Columbia and Queensland were added to our colossal empire. It is scarcely neces-

sary to add that he retired from office with the rest of his colleagues on the resignation of Lord Derby's Government in 1859. As a Parliamentary speaker Sir Bulwer Lytton may be classed as one of the most finished orators of his time, rather than as a frequent debater; he never rises to address the house without winning the most earnest and respectful attention.

LYTTON, EDWARD ROBERT BULWER (popularly known under his *nom de plume* "Owen Meredith") is the only son of the subject of the above sketch, and was born in 1831. He was educated first at Harrow School, and under private tuition, and subsequently studied modern languages at Bonn. In 1849 he went as *attaché* and private secretary to his uncle, Sir H. L. Bulwer, then British Minister at Washington; in 1852 he was transferred to the Legation at Florence, and subsequently to the Embassy at Paris, from which he was promoted, shortly after the Peace of 1856, to be paid *attaché* at the Hague. In 1860 he was appointed first paid *attaché* to the Embassy at Vienna; and whilst attached to that Embassy was twice employed in Servia: once as Acting Consul-General, and again upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians, after the bombardment of Belgrade. On his return from this mission he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, where he twice acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and was then transferred to Athens, and in 1860 to Vienna; he is now (1864) First Secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen. He first made his appearance as an author in 1855, by the publication of "Clytemnestra, and other Minor Poems," a production which proved the inheritance of literary genius, and was warmly welcomed by the critics. His next book (1859) was "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," exhibiting much graceful fancy and facility of versification; this was followed, in 1860, by a novel in verse, en
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LYVEDEN, LORD,
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on the "Diatessaron," ched a fourth edition, ook at Oxford, as also n the Articles of the of England and Ire- 53); lectures on "The ostles," and on "The 1858); "The Mahom- n Explained and Con- 37).

WILLIAM BERNARD, iblin, 23rd Nov., 1801. or the Irish press, from Whilst he was con- the Dublin *Morning* 'Connell declared he mself responsible for reported by Mr. Mac 1835 to 1851 he was a Reporter on the *Morn-* and *Morning Herald.* s appointed Consul in Oriental Republic del 1851 he resigned that d his connection with ress to become the oman Catholic paper *he Weekly Telegraph.* ned in 1856, since . MacCabe has been o the *London Review, view,* to *Tait's Maga-* periodicals, and has ks from the Greek, talian languages. He the following works: History of England," 3 ng the Anglo-Saxon Bertha: a Romance of " (1856), since trans- an and French; "The O'Connell" (1846); ory of the Hungarian 1851); "A Grand- book; or, the Tales of a Poor Scholar" ne: a Tale of the First); "Adelaide, Queen of The Robber Chieftain: Castle" (1857); "The : an Irish Christmas 59); "Agnes Arnold,"

DENIS FLORENCE, an *descended from the* ancient royal Irish sept of the Mac Cauras, and was born about the year 1820. In 1850 he published a popular volume of "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," mostly founded on Irish traditions and written in a patriotic spirit. This volume embraces translations from nearly all modern European languages, including some from André Chenier. He has also translated Calderon's dramas from the Spanish into English asonante verse, with an introduction and notes.

M'CLELLAN,* GEORGE B., Major-General in the United States army, is of Scotch descent, and was born at Philadelphia in the year 1825. He was educated at West Point, which he quitted in 1846, as a Second Lieut. of Engineers. He served in the Mexican war, and greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. For his gallant conduct in the latter engagement he was advanced to the brevet rank of Captain, and placed in command of a company of Sappers and Miners. At the conclusion of the war he returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with his company until 1851. During this portion of his career he introduced the bayonet exercise into the American army, and translated and adapted a military manual, which is now the authorized text-book for the service. In the latter part of 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the spring of the following year he served under Major Marcy in the expedition for exploring the Red River. Soon after this he went to Texas on the staff of General Persifer Smith as senior engineer, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbours of the State. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific coast in command of the western division of the survey of the North Pacific Railroad route. He returned in 1854, and in the following year he received a commission in the cavalry. *Soon after* he was appointed, together *with Colonel* (now the Confederate

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dent and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi line. On the breaking out of the civil war he received a commission as Major-General of Volunteers, with the command of the department of Ohio. On the 21st June he took the command of the Union troops in Western Virginia, and in the following month distinguished himself by his overthrow of a Confederate force at Rich Mountain. Upon the disastrous defeat of General M'Dowell at Bull Run, which occurred soon after, the President appointed M'Clellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1861, General Scott, the commander-in-chief, having been allowed by reason of his great age to retire, General M'Clellan was appointed to succeed him, but resigned this post when he took the immediate control of the army of the Potomac, in March, 1862. Meanwhile he had been actively occupied for several months in organizing that army, and left Washington in March, for a forward movement on Richmond. As the Confederate army had fallen back upon that city, General M'Clellan re-

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days captured Harper's Ferry, with garrison of 11,000 men, and were eby enabled to invade Maryland. ir onward progress was, however, ked by General M'Clellan at the ly-contested battle of Antietam. Federals claimed this victory; s both armies sustained about ame number of casualties, it was r a drawn battle, the issue of , however, was the unmolested t of the Confederates from Mary- After various minor operations, llan was relieved, on the 5th nber, 1862, from his command army of the Potomac, which ansferred to General Burnside. then, through the influence ty spirit, the unquestionable f M'Clellan and his devotion cause of the Union have rendered nugatory, and he ken no active part in the His name, however, became the g cry of the Democratic Oppo- for a few months, in conse- of the Chicago Convention, met in the last week of Sep- , 1864, having selected him as residential candidate of that Great efforts were made by emocrats to return General lan, who was supposed, on hat insufficient grounds, to favour of negotiations for but the war feeling, which azed up with renewed fierce- fter the victories of Sherman eridan, was too strong for the ratic malcontents, who were a hopeless minority at the g-booths, and Abraham Lincoln e-elected. While these sheets sing through the press, intelli- has been received of the arrival n. M'Clellan, with his family, erpool: it being his intention to a twelvemonth in Europe, in to recruit his wife's health.

CLINTOCK, Sir Francis Leo- , is a son of the late Henry ntock, Esq., and was born at dalk in 1819. He entered the y in 1831, and rose to the rank ut Captain in 1854. He was knighted for his services in the Arctic regions, where he discovered the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, establishing the fact that they had died in 1845; and soon after his return from this expedition he was made LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Cambridge, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was presented the freedom of the City of London in a box of gold and British oak. Sir Leopold M'Clintock commanded the screw frigate *Aurora*, which escorted their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, when they visited Denmark and Sweden, in the autumn of 1864.

McCLURE, Sir Robert John le Mesurier, was born at Wexford, Ireland, January 28, 1807, and is the son of Captain McClure, of the 89th Regiment. He was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, but ran away from the latter college to France. He was then placed in the naval service, and served on board the *Victory*, the *Hastings* (home station), the *Niagara* (on the lakes of Canada), and the *Pilot* (coast of North America and the West Indies). In 1836 he volunteered to join the exploring expedition to the Arctic Seas under Captain Back, and having, on his return, been made Lieutenant of the *Hastings*, which conveyed Lord Durham to Canada, was employed as superintendent of Quebec Dockyard and in the Coastguard. In 1848 he joined Sir J. Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and returned in 1849, when he was made commander. In 1850 he was appointed to command the *Investigator*, in another exploring expedition, during which he discovered the North-West Passage, which had been sought for in vain, by all nations, for three hundred years. On his return he was knighted, and received the reward of £5,000 which had been offered for the discovery. He has since commanded a vessel in the China seas.

McCORMICK, Robert, R.N., was

1850, and also of the *Erebus*, and Chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, between 1839 and 1843. He commanded the Boat Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852. In 1853 he volunteered to explore Smith's Sound into the Polar Sea, in command of the *Mary*, a yacht of twelve tons. The Arctic Medal was awarded to him in 1859. He is author of a "Narrative of a Boat and Sledge Expedition up Wellington Channel in Search of Franklin, and Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean;" as also of "The Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South."

McCOSH, THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., was born in Ayrshire in 1811, and was educated in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He became a minister of the Church of Scotland in Arbroath in 1835, and removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast. In 1850 he published "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," which is in the eighth edition. In 1856 he and Dr. Dickie published "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation." His most elaborate phi-

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the Rev. R. MacDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trin. Coll., Dublin, of a family originally Scotch, and traditionally descended from the first Earl of Antrim, was born in 1815, educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated, and was subsequently called to the Bar both in Ireland and England. In 1843 he was appointed Chief Justice, and in 1847 Governor of the British settlements on the Gambia. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from that river to the Senegal, and subsequently organized and accompanied some military expeditions with success against powerful native tribes who had long oppressed the peaceful traders of the river. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of South Australia in 1855. In the latter capacity he was most useful in aiding the exploration of the interior, and opening up the navigation of the Murray, and generally developing the resources of that flourishing colony. He was relieved by Sir Dominic Daly in March, 1862, and in April, 1864, succeeded the Marquis of Normanby as Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

M'DOWELL,* Irvin, General in the United States' service, born about 1818, in the State of Ohio, is a nephew of General Cass. He was educated in France, and on his return to America entered the Military Acad. at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, in the same class as General Beauregard, and was appointed to the artillery. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command the Federal troops at Alexandria. In July, 1861, the Union army, which had been hastily got together to oppose Beauregard, was concentrated at Manassas, and was placed under command of Gen. M'Dowell. Unfortunately, the troops were quite raw and undisciplined, and the disastrous defeat and flight of Bull Run followed. When Gen. M'Clellan took command after that battle, Gen. M'Dowell was placed in charge of the troops at Arlington. He was made a Major-General, March 14, 1862, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by M'Clellan and Pope in June and August, 1862, but on the 5th of September he was relieved from his command. He has been much censured for allowing his forces to be isolated from those of M'Clellan in the famous "Seven days' battle," by which mistake that general's plans were frustrated.

MACDOWELL, Patrick, R.A., sculptor, is the son of a tradesman at Belfast, where he was born in Aug., 1799. Having lost his father when he was but eight years old, he was sent to a local school, kept by an engraver, and thus was enabled to develop his latent talent. Coming to England with his mother at the age of twelve, he obtained a little schooling from a clergyman in Hampshire, and afterwards was apprenticed to a coachmaker; but the bankruptcy of his master enabled him to follow his own bent, and, proceeding to London, he took a room in the house of a French sculptor of the name of Chenu, where he began to draw from models, and also obtained some elementary knowledge of modelling in clay, to which he soon almost exclusively devoted himself. His first attempt, a Venus with a Mirror, after Donatelli, was so satisfactory that Chenu purchased it at the price of eight guineas. Ere long he removed to a studio in Seymour Street, Euston Square, where he began to practise his art on his own account; and having learned that artists were invited to send in models for a monument to Major Cartwright, the advocate for annual parliaments, he sent in his model, and was selected to execute it; but as the funds subscribed proved insufficient, an inferior artist was called in to complete the work. The beauty of his model, however, recommended him in other quarters. Not long afterwards, MacDowell made his first

essay on an ideal subject, choosing for illustration a passage from Moore's "Loves of the Angels." The first commission for a group in marble was from Mr. E. S. Cooper. The subject was "Cephalus and Procris," and this at once fixed MacDowell's position in the world of art. The work which fully established his fame, however, was his figure of "A Girl Reading," which was sold at the private view of the Royal Academy, and the late Earl of Ellesmere also gave him a commission for a copy. Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, M.P., next gave him commissions for two large groups, stipulating, however, that he should do nothing for any one else for three years. The works executed by the artist for Mr. Beaumont gained for him the rank of A.R.A. In 1846 he was elected R.A. By Mr. Beaumont's aid, he was now enabled to pay a visit to Italy, to inspect its great treasury of art. He then completed for his patron his large group, "Love Triumphant." To this succeeded "A Girl at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche," "The Death of Virginia," and "Eve;" all of which formed leading attractions in the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1846 he was entrusted by the late Sir R. Peel to execute a statue of Lord Exmouth, for Greenwich Hospital. His subsequent works comprise—A statue in marble, for the Four Courts, Dublin, of Sir Michael O'Loghlen; those of Pitt and Chatham, for the House of Lords; a statue in bronze of the late Earl of Belfast, for the town of Belfast; one in bronze, for Limerick, of the late Lord Fitzgibbon; a statue in marble, "The Day-Dream;" a group in marble, for T. Baring, Esq., M.P., "The First Thorn in Life;" a statue for the Mansion House, from Moore's "Loves of the Angels;" one of J. M. W. Turner, for St. Paul's Cathedral, the competition for which was confined to the members of the Royal Academy; and a statue in marble of the late Lord Plunket, for Dublin.

MACFARREN,* George Alexander, musical composer and a son of the late Mr. G. M dramatic author, was born in March 2, 1813, and was edu the Royal Academy of Mu was appointed member of t of Professors of the Royal of Music in 1860. Mr. Ma known as the author of "Th Opera," first performed at ceum, 1838; "Emblematical Drury Lane, 1841, on occas Queen's marriage; "Don Drury Lane, 1846; "King II.," Princess's, 1849; Awakened," Her Majesty "Robin Hood," Her Majest "Freya's Gift," Covent Gar on occasion of the Prince marriage; "Jessy Lea," 18 Stoops to Conquer," Cover 1864; overtures to "Merch nice," "Romeo and Juliet, Chace," "Don Carlos," and cantatas of "Leonora" (185 Day" (1856), and "C (1859); songs from "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian and Kingsley's Poems; Sl Songs; Lyrics from the four voices, 1860–4. He author of some hundreds duets, &c., and several sm tic pieces, and has written of some of Handel's Orat for the Sacred Harmonic 1853–7; besides "Old Er ties," vol. i., 1862, vol. gress; "Rudiments of 1860; "Cathedral Service,

McGHEE, The Rev James, M.A., is a native and was born about the He was educated at Trin. lin, where he took the B.A. in 1811, and was adm orders by an Irish bishop. he was appointed Rector of Hunts, on the nomination Duke of Manchester. Mr. the author of a very long lis on the subjects of Prophe the Roman Catholic Churc College of Maynooth. His are—"A History of the D

oman Catholic) Version of with notes; and "The ome: her present Moral riptural Instruction, and ' being an epitome of all earing on the papacy, d in the University of

R, SIR DUNCAN, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction. in 1787, and entered the y early age; in 1806 he employed in Sicily and s present at the battle the capture of Catrone, ded at the former place. s Inspector-General of ry force in Ireland, and Order of the Bath for his g the disturbances of

OR, SIR JOHN, K.C.B., Duncan MacAndrew, in Perth, in 1791, and at the University of Sir John entered the tment of the army in vith the expedition to nd in the Peninsula ce of Wellington. He ely employed in India itiny, and was present of Delhi and Lucknow. ated Inspector-General in 1856, and in 1859 sician to the Queen, and B., military division. changed his name by from MacAndrew to

THE MOST REV. JOHN, Catholic Archbishop of n in 1791, at Tubber-ayo. Having learned of Greek and Latin at neighbouring town of entered as a student at Maynooth, where he be-and professor of dogma-Having held his profes-about eleven years, he adjutor-Bishop of his (Killala), *cum jure* d consecrated with the *of Maronia in partibus.* Whilst resident at Maynooth he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters, embracing the questions of Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation. While there, too, he published (1827) a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. MacHale next published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects. These attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Catholic emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. MacHale was promoted to the Roman Catholic see of Tuam; and, during Lord Melbourne's Ministry, he published very many letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam." In 1847 he collected and published in one volume the entire series of letters up to that date; and he is engaged in bringing out a further series of the same kind. Dr. MacHale has also taken an active part in the politics of the day, and is known as a preacher not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy. His sermons delivered at Rome in 1832 have been translated into Italian by the Abbate De Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. Dr. MacHale has, moreover, translated into Irish and published above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original. In 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre; he has also published the "Pentateuch," in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments, forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by a subsequent series.

MCILVAINE, THE RIGHT REV. DR. CHARLES PETTIT, Bishop of Ohio, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, January 18, 1798. He graduated at

[illegible] in 1858 that [illegible] in the University of Cambridge. His work, "Christianity Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches," is well known to all who take much interest in that controversy, and his lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity" have passed through thirty editions. In 1862 Dr. McIlvaine visited Great Britain for the purpose of explaining the position and policy of the Federal Government. While in London he presided at a public breakfast, in Freemasons' Hall, February 22, to celebrate the birthday of Washington.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D., is a member of the Highland family of which Lord Reay is chief. He was born in Perth in 1812, but removed in infancy to London. Proceeding afterwards to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830. In 1834 he published a small volume of poems, which was the means of introducing him to the notice of John Black, then editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, for about nine years. During that time he published [illegible]

the Antique, a[illegible]
ture" (1864).
wrote the chie[illegible]
the *Illustrated L*[illegible]
edited the *Lo*[illegible]
months after it
1860. As a pro[illegible]
is, perhaps, mos[illegible]
"History of Po[illegible]

MACKENZI[illegible]
called Lord M[illegible]
Judge of Sessio[illegible]
George Macke[illegible]
He was born i[illegible]
at Perth and t[illegible]
Andrew's and
called to the Sco[illegible]
1832, and in 18[illegible]
Sheriff of Ross
tor-General of S[illegible]
of the Court of
retired from the

MACKENZI[illegible]
is a son of the l[illegible]
Esq. He was l[illegible]
educated at Ed[illegible]
entered the Civ[illegible]
India Company
a subsequent
Deputy Registr[illegible]
and Nizamut A[illegible]
he was appoint[illegible]

iefly from self-education. 1817, when holding a ce in the Customs, he n connection with the Ritchie, the *Scotsman* d acted as its anonymous r or five months. Cir- ndering it inconvenient appear as editor, he hat post to the late illoch. He resumed it, r an interval of two tinued to exercise the ions until compelled by ign them in 1847; still, ng occasionally for the ced under the manage- . Russel. Under Mr. nds the *Scotsman* was the leading political tland; its tone having first that of a de- nd in Church matters luntary." He is the Treatise on the Topo- y" (1822), of which, the district, he pub- roved and illustrated 3, under the title of Troy Described." He e Geology of Fife and (1839); some articles clopædia Britannica," many scientific papers nburgh Philosophical Maclaren is a member ociety of Edinburgh, of Society of France, and on.

Rev. Norman, D.D., e Presbyterian com- land, was born in 1812, f the Rev. Dr. Norman of the Deans of the and minister of St. sgow. He was edu- Edinburgh and Glas- in Germany. Having e became (in 1838) oudoun, Ayrshire, of 3, and of the important Glasgow in 1851. He gree of D.D. in 1858. a popular *writer of of a practical cha-* racter, such as "The Home Education," "The Earnest Student," &c., but is chiefly known in England as the editor of a monthly periodical called *Good Words.*

MACLISE, Daniel, R.A., was born in Cork, January 25, 1811. He is of Scottish extraction, and his father, Daniel Maclise, was an ensign in the Elgin Fencibles. Maclise, whilst still a child, showed great talent for drawing, but was placed as clerk in a banking-house in Cork. This, however, at the age of sixteen he quitted for a more congenial pursuit. Arriving in London in 1828, he became a student of the Royal Academy, where he laboured with rare zeal and perseverance. During his course of study he received all the medals for which he competed, including the gold medal twice successively. The summer of 1830 he spent in studying the galleries and studios of Paris, and during that and the two next years he worked diligently in making designs for booksellers and other persons, and in painting portraits. In 1833 Mr. Maclise exhibited his first pictures at the British Institution: "Mokanna unveiling her Features to Zelica;" "All-Hallow Eve;" and "A Love-Adventure of Francis I. with Diana of Poictiers." His fame was now established, and, as a result, he painted portraits no longer. In 1835 the Royal Academy elected him as an Associate, on his exhibiting the "Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock." This was followed in 1838 by "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion;" "Salvator Rosa painting Masaniello;" "Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall;" and several other pictures, including the "Banquet Scene in Macbeth" (1840); "Gil Blas dressed *en cavalier;*" "Scene from Twelfth Night;" and "The Sleeping Beauty." In 1841 he was elected R.A. He has ever since retained the place of one of the first of our painters in popularity, though from the widely different character of his style from that of most other public favourites, he *has had to* endure his share of adverse *criticism.* In 1842 his chief work was

[illegible] "The Sacrifice of Noah," and his famous design of Shakspere's "Seven Ages." Since 1848 his chief pictures have been "The Spirit of Chivalry," and "The Spirit of Justice," both painted in oil and fresco for the House of Lords; certain cartoons of various subjects, such as "Alfred in Guthrum's Tent," and a different treatment of the same subject in oils. "Caxton showing Edward IV. his first Proof-sheet in the Almonry in Westminster;" "Prospero and Miranda;" the wrestling scene in "As you Like it;" and "Peter the Great working as a Shipwright in Deptford Dockyard." In 1854 he exhibited at the Royal Academy one of his largest and most important pictures—"The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva, in ratification of the Conquest of Ireland under Henry II." This picture is being repeated, with alterations, in the new Palace of Westminster. The year 1855 was almost entirely devoted by Mr. Maclise to a tour through Italy in search of fresco works, and to the discharge of his duties as one of the Fine Art jurors of the Paris Exhibition. Among his smaller works we may mention a fine set of 42 drawings, illustrative of the history of the Conquest, exhibited by him in 1856. He [illegible]

[illegible] France, mingled [illegible] riage with the [illegible] adopted country [illegible] having first ent[illegible] vice of France i[illegible] the school of S[illegible] sent to the Alg[illegible] 1832, while act[illegible] to General Ach[illegible] expedition to A[illegible] to the rank of [illegible] after holding the [illegible] to several Af[illegible] taking part in t[illegible] tine, he was, [illegible] Major of Foot [illegible] Lieut.-Col. of t[illegible] in 1845, Colo[illegible] the Line; and [illegible] Brigade. When [illegible] left the Crimea [illegible] being then in [illegible] by the Emper[illegible] in the comman[illegible] when the chiefs [illegible] resolved on ass[illegible] the 8th of Sept[illegible] to General M'Ma[illegible] of carrying the [illegible] For his brilliant [illegible] sion he was elev[illegible] Grand Cross of t[illegible] and in 1856 was [illegible] Grand Cross of [illegible]

) he was appointed Governor and dispatched thither to nidable insurrection of the

DO,* COLONEL WILLIAM , is of Scottish extraction, orn about the year 1819. the army as Ensign in ighlanders in 1837, and to India was employed on rom the commencement of operations in Scinde con- e late Sir Charles Napier, eal and personal intre- ested by Lieut. McMurdo picuously at the murder- f Meanee, in Feb., 1843 the attention of that il- ımander, whose daughter ıtly married. Sir Charles, his merits as an active, fficer, appointed him his Quartermaster - General, d in very emphatic terms, asions, the high opinion ed of McMurdo's conduct . At an early period of m in the Crimea, when ate means of land con- the service of the troops painfully apparent, Sir pupil and son-in-law was ith the formation and the so-called Land Trans- — since designated the in—which new branch of establishment he ren- fficient. For this service of C.B. was conferred on ommissions bear date as sign 1837; Lieut. 1841; 3; Major 1848; Lieut.- olonel in the army 1854; serving of mention that ps of promotion were ob- him without purchase. er the Volunteer move- assumed the dimensions ational army of reserve, lurdo was selected as the for the important and ost of Inspector-General Forces for the term of When it was officially an- this term was about to expire, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a Committee to raise a subscription, for the purpose of presenting their Inspector-General on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb. 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff corps, were accepted by him.

MACNEE,* DANIEL, R.S.A., was born in Stirlingshire, about the year 1806. He studied, along with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other celebrities in Scottish art, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He has long been a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and at the International Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, to his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw was assigned one of the gold medals. He has since painted some of our most prominent men; amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh. Mr. Macnee is as nearly well known in England as in Scotland, and his works always command excellent places in the Royal Academy in London. In his native country Mr. Macnee's portraits are regarded as admirable representatives of the best Scottish character.

MCNEILE, THE REV. HUGH, incumbent of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool, and Canon of Chester, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, co. Antrim. In 1815 he took his degree of B.A. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn; but he resolved to devote himself to the Church, and in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in the co. Donegal. In 1822 he married a daughter of Dr. Magee, late Archbishop of Dublin, and was presented to the rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he

[illegible] in a post of [illegible] In [illegible] Chester elected [illegible] residentiary in his cathedral. His chief publications have been "An Ordination Sermon" (1825, published by request of the bishop), "Seventeen Sermons" (1826), "Lectures on Miracles" (1833), "Letters to a Friend (the late Spencer Perceval, Esq.) on his Secession from the Church of England," delivered in Hanover-square rooms (1841), "Lectures on the Jews," "Sermons on the Second Coming of Christ," "The Church and the Churches" (1846). A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. McNeile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool, in the year 1831. This he refused to appropriate to his private use, and it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £60 a year, tenable at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

MACNEILL, SIR JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., professor of practical engineering in Trinity College, Dublin, is a son of the late Torquil P. Macneill, Esq., and was born at Mount [illegible]

[illegible] and 1842, succ[illegible] Scotland and [illegible] Sir R. Peel; w[illegible] of Advocates [illegible] appointed a Ju[illegible] In 1852 he [illegible] General and P[illegible] Session, and w[illegible] the Privy Co[illegible] year. He sat [illegible] Argyle from 18[illegible]

MCNEILL, JOHN, G.C.B., McNeill, Esq. brother of the 1795, and in Assist.-Envoy [illegible] In 1834 he [illegible] the Embassy, Extraord. and [illegible] that court. In Persian order [illegible] and in 1839 [illegible] Knight Grand [illegible] In 1844 he re[illegible] the time that [illegible] he became t[illegible] with the habits [illegible] of the Asiatic [illegible] sight enabled h[illegible] to point out t[illegible] of Russia [illegible]

the Administration of the
at and other supplies of
the Crimea, for which, in
of the sentiments ex-
the House of Commons,
ointed a member of the
il, in acknowledgment of
Sir John McNeill is also
D.C.L. of Oxford, and
inburgh, and F.R.S.E.

DY, WILLIAM CHARLES,
actor, was born in Lon-
3rd, 1793. His father
ager of a provincial com-
ssee of several theatres;
g a different profession
sent him to Rugby. In
ar, whilst expecting to
he University of Oxford,
affairs became so deeply
, that the son resolved to
those talents which the
ade sacrifices to improve,
e, 1813, made his first
at Birmingham in the
Romeo. Having industry
lents, he was recognized
actor, and his exertions
crowned with success.
s, 1814, young Macready
th his father's company
actor and stage-director,
with applause at many of
vincial towns. In the two
rs he visited Ireland and
creasing his reputation,
ow thought sufficient to
in making his appear-
London stage. Accord-
e 16th of Sept., 1816,
t at Covent Garden as
"The Distressed Mo-
début caused much ex-
nd Kean, among many
ent actors, witnessed
ance, at the conclusion
e announcement of his
e was hailed with great
Macready had, neverthe-
battle to fight for many
n, Kemble, and Young
great favourites of the
the monopoly which
presentation of Shak-
mas to the two patent
theatres narrowed the arena of competition. New-comers, moreover, were not allowed to trespass upon what was considered the domain of established favourites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakspearian characters in which he has since become a popular favourite. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy, were, however, pronounced masterly personations. After his triumph in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shakspearian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the respective heroes of S. Knowles's "Caius Gracchus" and "William Tell." He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time continued to hold a high rank in public estimation. Mr. Macready had undertaken in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable loss in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements. In 1826 he went to America, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. In 1843–4 he revisited the United States, and in 1849 he paid a third visit to New York, where the jealousy of Forrest, the American actor, led to a desperate riot at the Astor Opera-house, in which Macready was performing, when he was attacked by the mob, and only escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances, and, having fired, killed twenty-two men on the spot, besides seriously wounding thirty others. On Mr. Macready's return to England shortly afterwards, he commenced his final engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the autumn of 1849, the completion of which he was obliged to relinquish, on account of ill health; he resumed it in the autumn of the following year, and brought it to a conclusion on Feb. 3, 1851. His benefit took place at the *Theatre Royal*, Drury Lane, February *26, 1851*, and the Macready banquet

W. S. Madden, Bart., who was born in 1801; he is one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber; he has also been Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum since 1837. Sir Frederic has produced many historical, literary, and genealogical works, including "The Household Book of the Princess Mary," "Havelok the Dane," "William and the Werwolf," "Syr Gawayne," "Gestæ Romanorum," "The Wycliffite Versions of the Holy Scriptures," 4 vols. 4to.; "Layamon's Brut, or History of Britain," 3 vols. 8vo. He is also the author of many historical and genealogical articles in the "Archæologica," "Collectanea Topographica," &c. He received the honour of knighthood in 1833. His son, Mr. F. W. Madden, Secretary of the Numismatic Society, and one of the Keepers of the Antiquities in the British Museum, is the author of a "Handbook of Roman Coins," a "History of Jewish Coinage," and various papers on archæological subjects.

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT, M.R.I.A., &c. &c., born in 1798, is a son of the late Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin. He is a Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons, of which he has been a member since

Madden, the Royal Archæological of Med. Scien is the author o Egypt, &c.," "The Mussulm Infirmities of "Travels in t 1838 and 1840; med Ali, and C and Subjects," of the Kingdo Crown of Engl of the Penal Roman Catholic of Cuba, its R "Shrines and Old and New Life and Marty 1854; "Memoi Blessington," or Illusions a Epidemic Cha Turkish Empir Christianity an 1860; "Galile 1863; "The L United Irishme work, in whic given of the c of 1798, recen

of the Government of India egislative, Judicial, and Re- epartments, he was knighted at in 1844, and was Deputy- r of Bengal, and President of ncil of India from 1845 to He sat M.P. for Rochester 2 till 1857.

Z, PASCAL, Spanish states- author, was born at Pam- May, 1808, and studied law Univ. of Saragossa. He active part in the liberal t, and ultimately became most influential leaders of essista party. Before being resident of the Cortes, he d civil Governor of Barce- le pacified that disturbed in a few days, and put an strike of the workmen, after obtained permission from nment to raze the walls of Señor Madoz was Minister e in the Espartero-O'Donnel nd upon acceding to office, the public exchequer in a complete disorganization; effects of the revolu- a bold expedient, he pro- t the Government should and realize the property Church—a measure which mense excitement in Spain. thor, Madoz has produced nt Geographical Dictionary Madrid, 1848–50, 16 vols. t once editor, printer, and this work, which was com- vast expense. The Govern- wever, aided him to the f two millions of reals

AS, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT DERICK GELL, D.D., is a son r. Philip Gell, of Derby, and in 1821. He took his B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, when he was a first-class in nd seventh senior optime in ematical tripos, and soon s became Fellow and Tutor of llege. He was subsequently to the Bishop of London, one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall. In 1861 he was consecrated to the see of Madras. The diocese of which he has the episcopal supervision is 141,923 square miles in extent, with a population of nearly fourteen millions. The income of the see is £2,500, paid by Her Majesty's Indian Government.

MADVIG,* ISRAEL N., Professor of Latin Literature at Copenhagen, is of Jewish extraction, and was born about the year 1800. He is known as the author of "Opuscula Academica," second series (1834–42), a "Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and subsequently in German (a translation of which was published at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, Rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1851); also of "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has also edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus."

MAGENIS, SIR ARTHUR CHARLES, K.C.B., is a son of the late Rich. Magenis, Esq., formerly M.P. for Enniskillen. He was born in 1810, and was educated at the Univ. of Dublin, where he obtained high honours. In 1825 he was attached to the mission at Berlin, and in the following year to the embassy at Paris, and having held several diplomatic posts at the various foreign courts, he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary in Switzerland in 1851, and Envoy Extraord. and Minister Plenipo. at Lisbon in 1859; but returned to England in the following year, when he was made a K.C.B. civil division.

MAGNAN, BERNARD-PIERRE, Marshal of France, was born at Paris, Oct. 7, 1791. He studied for the legal profession, but at eighteen years of age entered the 66th regiment of the line, with which he served in Spain and Portugal, distinguishing himself at the sieges of Ciudad-Rodrigo and Almeida, and at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Vittoria. Being transferred to the Imperial

Guard, he served till the capitulation of Paris: was present at the battle of Waterloo, and on the recommendation of Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, was draughted into the Royal Guard of Louis XVIII. In 1827 he passed through the campaign in Spain as *chef de bataillon* of the 34th regiment, and was then promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1830 he formed part of the expedition to Algiers, when he displayed great intrepidity. In 1831 he was despatched to quell a riot at Lyons; but having opened negotiations with the rioters, was removed from his command. He then offered his services to the King of the Belgians, who confided to him the investment of Maestricht, and later another command. Returning to France, he held for seven years the subdivisional command of the department of the North. In 1840 he had to defend himself against a charge of being implicated in Prince Louis-Napoleon's affair at Boulogne. He became Lieut.-General in 1845, and was twice Inspector-General of infantry. At the Revolution of 1848, he held no command, but offered his services to the King Louis-Philippe, who declined them, and was the only officer who, in full uniform, accompanied the late Duchess of Orleans and her children to the Chamber of Deputies. Under the Republic he commanded the division of the Alps, and quelled the insurrection of June at Lyons, and then commanded the division of Strasburg. In 1851 he was returned to the Assembly by the electors of the Seine, and appointed to the command of the army of Paris. Magnan was employed by Louis-Napoleon in the *coup-d'état* and was made a Marshal of France shortly afterwards. He was appointed Senator in 1852, and Grand Huntsman in 1854.

MAGNE, Pierre, French senator and minister, born at Perigueux in 1806, was a member of an obscure family in Perigord, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud. Originally appointed a clerk in the Treasury Secretary of Fin ministrative abil M. Fould, who the founder of h As a member and Legislative occupied no les debater, but hi were always list tion. His minis which he held for is generally adr successful. He clude many imp the great railw during his care sonally inspecte principal lines those of other him to avail h ments.

MAGUIRE, J son of the late merchant, of Co and was called 1843. In 1852 as M.P. for the which he has co the present tim been for man editor of the man Catholic influence in th jointly with S in Parliament man Cathol and abroad. lished, in 1 "Rome and followed by larged editi of the prese of the terr which he statistics b financial c Church. published command Gregory the secor 1863 he Mathew two ed

f Cork in 1853, and was elected ain in 1862, 1863, and 1864. e has taken a leading part in pro- ting the growth of flax in the th of Ireland, and has established mpany for introducing the linen stry into Cork. The Cork Spin- g Mill is being built for 12,000 dles; and in the course of the r 1865 a weaving factory will be ched to it. Mr. Maguire is at the d of other local companies of an strial character.

AGUIRE, The Rev. Robert, son f. Maguire, Esq., a Government ector of taxes, was born in in in 1826, and was educated Trinity College, in that city, e he graduated in high honours 847 as Moderator and Medallist s class. He was ordained by the p of Cork, and held the curacy t. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 to when he became Clerical Secre- of the Islington Protestant Insti- In 1856 he was elected after- Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old t; and in the following year ppointed Incumbent of Clerken- where he enjoys great popularity preacher. In 1864 he accepted ppointment of Early Morning rer at St. Swithin's, London- . He has published several con- rsial and other religious works; ding "The Seven Churches of " "Perversion and Conversion," tures on the Pilgrim's Progress," f: the Dangers, Doubts, and s," "Things Present and Things ne," "Lectures on the Miracles hrist," &c.

AHONY, Francis, familiarly n by his *nom de plume* of ther Prout," was born in Ireland 1805, but left that country at early age for Jesuit Colleges in ge and the University of Rome. ning from Italy in clerical or- a short experience of their Irish seems to have decided him ept literature as a profession. g in an eminent degree rize ship, wit, a ready pen, and a style, he was, as "Father Prout," gladly enrolled amongst the band of able men who, under the auspices of Dr. Maginn, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*. The papers from his pen, which were republished in 1836, had been long out of print until a new edition, with etchings by Maclise appeared in 1860. He was also one of the earliest and most sparkling writers in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1837, and subsequently he spent some years in travelling through Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, and has written several books; but his chief literary labours have been devoted to the columns of newspapers. He undertook at the request of Dickens, in 1847, the Roman correspondence of the *Daily News*, contributing to the columns of that journal a series of pungent articles full of zeal for the cause of Italy. These were republished in 1849, under the title of "Facts and Figures from Italy." He was examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Mortmain Laws in 1851, principally as it regarded their effect in the Roman States, disclosing some rather curious particulars respecting the general management of that territory. He was a few years ago on the staff of the *Globe*, his department being more recently continental politics, and his habitat Paris. In 1864 he was reported to have retired into a monastery.

MAITLAND, The Rev. Samuel Roffey, D.D., was born about the year 1795. He was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and was for some time a Barrister of the Inner Temple. Subsequently, however, he applied himself to the study of church history, and entering into orders, became Librarian and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth Palace, under the late Dr. Howley, who in 1848 had conferred on him the Lambeth degree of D.D., in recognition of his learning and long and able services. He is the author of many learned works; amongst which we may specify "Two Inquiries into the Grounds on which the Prophetic Period of Daniel and

[illegible] Sermons [illegible] Notes [illegible] Sermons of the Rev. Canon Townshend as the new edition of Fox's Martyrology;" "Eight Essays on Various Subjects;" "An Index to such English Books printed before the year 1640 as are in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth" (1845); "The Dark Ages, being a Series of Essays intended to Illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the IX., X., XI. and XII. Centuries," "Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation in England," both which works were reprinted from the *British Magazine*; "Illustrations and Inquiries relating to Mesmerism;" "Erwin, or Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man;" "Chatterton, an Essay" (1857).

MAJOR, THE REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., son of the late John Major, Esq., was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the year 1797. He was educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819. Having received holy orders from the Bishop of

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m Hebrew Scholarships, th a II. class in Lit. Hum. owing year he went to Classical Professor in llege, and was ordained the Bishop of Calcutta; became Secretary to the ety of Bengal. Returning he was admitted into ege, whence he took his in 1843; he received rs from the Bishop of Win- same year, and in 1845 ed Vicar of Broadwind- Mr. Malan, is the author Ionths in the Holy Land" n the *Journal of Sacred* "The Coasts of Tyre and gdala and Bethany," &c. written several works on ding an English trans- The Threefold San-tsze- iliteral Classic of China, l notes;" he is also the ersomache Herodotica," a lysis of Herodotus; a of the Authorized Ver- ible;" "A List of British Systematic Catalogue of British Birds;" "Aphor- rawing;" "The Gospel o St. John, translated iac, Ethiopic, Armenian, avonic, Memphitic, Sahi- , Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, versions, with critical the Alterations proposed horized Version of that Prayers and Thanks- and "Preparation and the Holy Communion;" nal of Prayers;" selected d from Coptic, Armenian, stern Rituals; "Medita- Prayer of S. Ephrem, om the Russian;" "Medi- ar Lord's Passion, trans- e Armenian," &c., &c.

, HENRY, M.A., Professor niversity College, London, h son of the late Jonas ., surgeon, of Putney, and 1800. He was educated hools, *and afterwards at Cambridge, where, in* 1821, he was elected to a Craven scholarship, together with Mr. G. Long and the late Lord Macaulay, and graduated as B.A. in 1822, obtaining the second chancellor's medal. He was elected a Fellow of Trin. Coll. in 1824. Whilst at Cambridge he was a contributor to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and wrote "Evening," a poem published in a volume of poems edited by Joanna Baillie. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London. In 1834 he published a small work on the "Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees," which was written as an Introduction to the Report of the Argument before the Privy Council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees. This application resulted eventually in the creation of a new body, under the name of the University of London, and the incorporation of the original body, under the title of University College. Professor Malden has also contributed some papers to the Transactions of the Philological Society.

MALET, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., eldest son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, F.R.S., was born in 1800, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822. Having been successively attached to the embassy at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lisbon, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Turin in 1835, and filled the same post at the Hague in the following year, and was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation in 1852, which post he still holds. Sir Alexander, who is also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts, has translated from the Norman, "Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England."

MALMESBURY, EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HOWARD HARRIS, G.C.B., eldest son of the late Earl, is grandson of a diplomatist of note in the reign of George III. He was born in London in 1807, and was

to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, has since existed between the Emperor of the French and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury has edited "The Diary and Correspondence" of his grandfather, the diplomatist above mentioned.

MAMIANI, TERENZIO DELLA ROVERE, CONTE, an Italian poet and politician, was born in the Roman States, about 1802. His first step in life, after leaving college was to mix himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the pontifical chair, and he became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. On the revolt being put down by the Austrians, M. Mamiani betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between the two, although they did not show themselves openly till after the Roman Revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by embuing them with his own eclectic philosophy —a sort of compromise between

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acco manufactories for the overnment. At the end of onnected himself with the ron Works in South Wales, remained until 1836. Re- London, he commenced a civil engineer. In 1839 the Sec. of the Instit. of neers, and held that posi- 1856, when he resigned, presented with a testi- companied by a purse of and guineas; he has since to hold the post of Hon. at society. He was then by the late Mr. R. Ste- he representative of the ert Stephenson & Co., of upon-Tyne, a position which ls.

ESTER, THE RIGHT REV. INCE LEE, D.D., LORD son of the late Mr. Stephen ary and librarian to the iety, was born in 1804. icated at St. Paul's School, led thence to Trin. Coll., where he obtained a holarship, and graduated gh honours in 1828. He y became Fellow of Trin. stant Master of Rugby er Dr. Arnold, and Head King Edward's Grammar- irmingham, which post he 838 to 1848. In the latter consecrated to the see of , then recently erected by liament. His income, as 4,600 a year, and he enjoys ate patronage of thirty- s.

A. DUDLEY, an American of English extraction, Virginia, United States, 1845 he was appointed nipotentiary to negotiate treaties with Hanover, and Mecklenburg, and in accredited to all the Ger- ments except Prussia for bject. In 1849 he pro- ommissioner to Hungary, he was appointed special Switzerland, between which republic and the United States he negotiated a reciprocal treaty. In 1853, after the election of General Pierce to the Presidency of the United States, he was appointed Secretary of State. This post he resigned in 1853. Having devoted himself chiefly to the development of the material interests of the Southern States, he was sent to Europe by the Confederate Government upon a special mission. At a subsequent period he was appointed one of the Commissioners, along with Messrs. Slidell and Mason, to represent the Confederate Government.

MANNERS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT, second son of the late Duke of Rutland, was born in 1818, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and where he was one of the earliest members of the "Camden Society," established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. In 1841 he was chosen M.P. for Newark, and made his maiden speech in the February following, when he opposed the repeal of the corn laws. He advocated the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the see of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, and in many other matters showed that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party. He, however, opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845–6, and from that day identified himself with the Tory party. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Board of Works under Lord Derby's first administration when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again held that office in 1858–9. He was out of Parliament from 1847 till 1850, when he was elected for Colchester, having unsuccessfully contested London in the previous year; and early in 1857 succeeded his brother, the present Duke of Rutland, in the representation of North Leicestershire. Lord John Manners is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland. He has acted

[illegible] "Mary Powell," [illegible] "Chro- [illegible] "Claude the [illegible] The Duchess of Trajetto," "Good Old Times," "The Ladies of Bever Hollow," "A Noble Purpose Nobly Won," "Village Belles," "Tasso and Leonora," &c.

MANNING, THE REV. HENRY EDWARD, D.D., a son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of London, was born in 1809, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and was subsequently elected Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford. He was appointed Vicar of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments, however, he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he has entered the priesthood, and is now Superior of an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. He has had conferred on him at Rome the degree of D.D.; besides which, he is "Provost" of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of

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FFEL, Baron Von, E, a Prussian states-Lübben, Brandenburg, 05, studied law in the Halle, and in 1827 , where he occupied a the magistracy. When *nburg was called to* power in the autumn of 1848, and charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution, he appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior; and, as the kingdom returned to a more settled state, the new minister found opportunities of developing an administrative ability, which gained him the good-will of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. It was under his ministry that the constitution of the 5th December was wrested from the King of Prussia, against which all the efforts of government were subsequently turned. He has also the merit of being a free-trader. In December, 1850, he was called to the department of Foreign Affairs, and at Olmütz immediately yielded to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. In January, 1852, Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers. The course which the Prussian government pursued throughout the war between the Allies and Russia in 1854–5 is well known. In 1856 Baron Manteuffel was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris. His aim has been to hold the balance even between the Liberals and Reactionists; and from the sincerity of his motives has gained the respect of all parties. He has for some years ceased to be in office.

MANZONI, Alessandro, a celebrated Italian poet and novelist, was born in Milan in 1784. His mother was the daughter of Beccaria, author of the celebrated treatise on "Crimes and Punishments." Young Manzoni studied at Milan and Pavia with great distinction, and adopted at an early age the then prevalent Voltairian doctrines. With his mother he came to Paris in 1805, where the name of Beccaria was his introduction to the best literary society. His first production, a poem in blank verse, entitled "In Morte di Carlo Inbonati" (1806), was inspired by the sudden death of a friend. He speedily cast aside Voltairian notions, and

[illegible] 1827, by the [illegible] Lovers, a Milanese story of the seventeenth century (1827), which has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. In an illustrated edition of this novel, which appeared in Milan in 1842, Manzoni added to the original text "A History of the Infamous Chronicle," wherein he gives a picture of the cruel executions, to which popular superstitions gave rise, during the terrible plague of 1630. Manzoni has long since withdrawn altogether from political life. He lost his first wife in 1833, and has since married again. He stands high in popular favour, and, as an author, ranks among the first names in modern Italy.

MARCY,* RANDOLPH B., a general in the Federal army, was born in Massachusetts about the year 1813. Having graduated at West Point, he entered the United States army in July, 1832, as 2nd lieutenant. He rose by successive steps to the rank of major before the war broke out. On the 9th of August, 1861, he was appointed Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac; and on the

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ness. The Duke is Lord Lieutenant Oxfordshire; a prince of the Holy man Empire; and, as descendant, the female line, of the great Duke Marlborough, enjoys a pension of thousand pounds a year, the ace of Blenheim, and "the honour manor of Woodstock." He mar-, in 1843, Lady Frances Alice ly, eldest daughter of the late rquis of Londonderry.

MARMORA, ALPHONSE DELLA, *see* MARMORA.

ARIO, GIUSEPPE (Marquis de Can-), a distinguished Italian singer, born at Turin in 1810, re-d an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army, with grade of officer, in 1830. For reason he resigned his com-ion, and proceeded to Paris, re his admirable tenor voice d him, in the *salons*, great suc-. His first engagement was at Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. Marquis de Candia, on accepting anged his name to Mario, and, two years' study at the "Con-tory," came out in the opera of bert le Diable." His subsequent r has been most triumphant: he aken a principal part in all the operas of the day, and has be-extremely popular in England, ll as on the Continent. He is sband of Madame Grisi.

ROCHETTI, CHARLES, BARON, ptor, born of French parents in at Turin, where stands his first the equestrian statue of Im-l Philibert, was educated in ycée Napoléon, and then entered ndio of Bosio. He returned to e in 1827, and exhibited a ng Girl playing with a Dog," ained a medal. In 1831, he ex-d his "Fallen Angel," for the emy of Arts of Turin. Political e helped to bring him to England 48. Here he has since remained. e great Exhibition of 1851 the l of his colossal "Richard Cœur ion," since erected in bronze in e Yard, introduced *him to a pean public, and to European ad-*miration. Marochetti, since he has been in England, has executed by commission for Glasgow, an equestrian statue of the Queen, which was inaugurated in 1854. To the exhibitions of the Academy, Marochetti has contributed a portrait-bust of the late Prince Albert (1851), one of Lady Constance Gower, and several others of Ladies. He designed the obelisk in granite to the memory of the soldiers slain in the Crimea (1856); and the Mausoleum of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. (1857). Marochetti was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1839.

MARSH, MISS CATHERINE, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, formerly of Colchester, and afterwards incumbent of Beckenham, Kent, and Beddington, Surrey, was born about the year 1820. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written many narratives of a religious character, which circulate by thousands. She is best known, perhaps, as the authoress of "English Hearts and English Hands," and "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars." Her "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman," has reached its 126th thousand. Miss Marsh at one period resided at Beckenham, Kent—to the clergyman of which parish her sister is married—where she organized schools and an institute for the railway navigators.

MARSH-CALDWELL, MRS. ANNE, fourth daughter of the late James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, Staffordshire, a Dep.-Lieut. for, and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyne, was born towards the close of the last century. In 1834 she published her first work, "Two Old Men's Tales," followed by "Tales of the Woods and Fields;" in 1836, "The Triumphs of Time," "Mount Sorel," and "Emilia Wyndham." In 1846 Mrs. Marsh produced her "Protestant Reformation in France" (a work which, we *believe*, remains uncompleted to the *present* day), and "Father Darcy,"

Office and the East-India Company, from documents belonging to those bodies; "British Possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, connected with England by Steam" (1847); "China, Political, Commercial, and Social" (1847); "The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India" (1838, incomplete); "The Hudson's Bay Territories, and Vancouver's Island, with an Exposition of the Chartered Rights, Conduct, and Policy of the Hudson's Bay Corporation" (1849); "Ireland before and after the Union" (1851); "The Indian Empire, its History, Topography, Geology, Government, Finance, and Commerce, with a full Account of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army" (1858–61). He was for some time editor of the *Colonial Magazine*.

MARTIN, THEODORE, son of the late James Martin, Esq., of Edinburgh, was born there in 1816, and educated at the High School and University of that city. After practising as a solicitor at Edinburgh for several years, Mr. Martin removed, in 1846, to London, where he is well known as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors

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olume, called "How to Ob-
' she also compiled three
to service, entitled "The Maid-
Work," "The *Housemaid*,"
Lady's Maid," and a fourth
called "The Dressmaker." Her first novel, "Deerbrook," completed in 1839, became the most popular of her works of fiction; "The Hour and the Man," which succeeded it, had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled to restrain for a time her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was now repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. That her long illness, from 1839 to 1844, was not unfruitful of experience to herself, and of benefit to her fellow-creatures, we have token in a volume published in 1843, entitled "Life in the Sick-Room." On her recovery she produced her "Forest and Game Law Tales," three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. Next appeared shortly a single-volume tale called "The Billow and the Rock," before her expedition to the East, in 1846. Her impressions of the scenes she passed through were portrayed, two years afterwards, in "Eastern Life, Past and Present." In 1851 she published a volume of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development." In her share in this work she disclosed that advance towards the principles of positive philosophy which was finally announced in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "*Positive Philosophy*," in two volumes. During the preparation of these

[illegible] in *Once a Week*, that Miss Martineau's pen has been most busily employed of late years. Within the last few years she has published the following pamphlets:—"The Factory Controversy: a Warning against Meddling Legislation" (1855); "Corporate Tradition and National Rights; Local Dues on Shipping" (1856); and "Endowed Schools in Ireland" (1859). She also is the author of a work entitled "British India" (8vo. 1851); "England and her Soldiers," a work on army reform (8vo. 1859); "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft" (8vo. 1861); a collection of her contributions to *Once a Week* and other serial publications.

MARTINEAU,* THE REV. JAMES, younger brother of the preceding, was born about the year 1806, and at an early age became the pastor of Unitarian congregations in Dublin and Liverpool. He next was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the New College belonging to his denomination at Manchester; but subsequently removed to London, where about the year 1859 he became one of the pastors of the Unitarian Chapel in Little Portland [illegible]

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after a long and interesting correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Maskell is the author of the following works, besides various articles in reviews, pamphlets, and privately printed books. In 1844 "The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England;" in 1845, "The History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy;" in 1847, "Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ;" in 1848, "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism;" in 1849, "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Church of England upon Absolution;" and a volume of Sermons. In 1850, the "First" and "Second Letters on the Position of the High-Church Party in the Church of England" (8vo.); several editions of both these letters were rapidly called for. Also "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey, on the Practice of Receiving Confessions." His fine collection of English Rituals and Service Books was disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum in 1847, who also purchased Mr. Maskell's collection of ancient and mediæval carvings in ivory, in 1858.

MASON, James Murray, the accredited Commissioner of the Confederate States of North America, whose seizure on board the *Trent* by Captain Wilkes had nearly given rise to a war between this country and the United States, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1797; and is the lineal descendant of an English cavalier, who, escaping from the fatal field of Worcester, sold his English property and purchased a plantation in Virginia, where his descendants have ever since lived and thriven. Mr. J. M. Mason graduated at Philadelphia University, in 1813. He obtained a licence to practise as a lawyer in 1820, and in 1826 was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. After a long political stage in that minor school, he was promoted, in 1837, to the higher post of member of Congress. He only served a term, and achieved no distinction. In 1846 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, of which he was a member for fourteen years, having been thrice re-elected. He was chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, when the Secession of the South took place, in the spring of 1861, but resigned his seat to take part with the Confederates. Having been appointed one of the Commissioners from the Confederate Government to England, he sailed from Charleston, in company with Mr. Slidell, his fellow-Commissioner, on Oct. 12, 1861. They arrived at Havanna on Oct. 24, and thence embarked on board the Royal Mail steamer *Trent*, and on Nov. 8 were captured by Captain Wilkes, of the *San Jacinto*, in the Bahama Channel, in defiance of the indignant protest of the captain of the British vessel against so gross an infraction of international law. The unwarrantable conduct of Captain Wilkes called forth, however, the enthusiastic applause of his countrymen. Mr. Welles, Secretary of Navy, wrote him a letter of thanks; and Messrs. Mason and Slidell were sent forthwith to Fort Warren, as prisoners of war. The news of this audacious insult to the British flag caused great excitement in this country, but the firm conduct of Lord Palmerston, supported by the strongly expressed opinions of the principal European Governments, produced a salutary effect upon Mr. Seward, the Federal Foreign Secretary. After the popular feeling in the North had been allowed to exhaust itself in angry talk, and give due place to sober calculation, the Commissioners were surrendered to Lord Lyons on January 2, 1862. A fortnight afterwards they arrived in England, but were not received officially by our Government. During the last three years Messrs. Mason and Slidell have resided chiefly in Paris, where their reception by the French Emperor is understood to have been very friendly.

MASSEY, Gerald, a popular poet, was born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, in 1828, of very poor parents, his

[illegible] years [illegible] in his [illegible] volume called "Poems [illegible] very well. [illegible] paper called the Spirit of Freedom, writing with vigour and boldness in the Chartist interest. About this time he became acquainted with the Rev. F. D. Maurice and the Rev. C. Kingsley, who were promoting the co-operative system. In 1853 he published the ballad of "Babe Christabel," and other lyrical poems, which were cordially received, and in 1856, after living for a year at Edinburgh, "Craigcrook Castle." It is understood that recently Mr. Massey has become attached to the most largely circulated of the cheap daily papers of London. An edition of his collected works was published in 1861, and a new volume of poems from his pen, entitled "Havelock's March," has also made its appearance.

MASSEY, THE RT. HON. WILLIAM NATHANIEL, born about 1810, is descended from the family of the late Lord Clarina, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and went the Western Circuit. He was for some years Recorder of Portsmouth, and was returned to Parliament by the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1852. At the next election, however, he transferred his services to Salford, which town he has continued to re-

FRANCIS CHARLES of an old Linco was born about was educated a Oxford, and whe honours in 1822. family living of 1825. He beca Lincoln in 1847, pointed Chancell Mr. Massingber exertions in the of the active po tion of the Chu by his "History formation." He several Letters, religious questio

MASSON, D. Literature at Uni don, was born D Aberdeen, and e College in that c at the Universit commenced his age of nineteen, provincial newsp ing to London i mained about a to *Fraser's Maga* dicals. He thor in Edinburgh for as a writer for pe besides having with the Messrs.

Among these the most are his papers on Milton, Latter-Day Pamphlets," d Thackeray, "Rabelais, and the Labour Ques- -Raphaelism in Art and "Theories of Poetry," e and Göthe," "Hugh nd "De Quincey and g." In 1856 Mas- ed in a collected form, iographical and Critical: nglish Poets;" in 1859, Life of John Milton, nar- nection with the Political, l, and Literary History ;" and in the same year titled "British Novelists tyles: a Critical Sketch ory of British Prose Fic- 1859 he became editor n's *Magazine*.

ON, SIR JAMES, BART., nd son of Donald Mathe- hief of the Clan Mathe- erlandshire), was born in ing received his educa- High School and Univer- burgh, he embarked in pursuits, and was also years a partner in the dine, Matheson, & Co., Canton. From 1843 to esented Ashburton, when ed M.P. for Ross and Cro- hich counties he has sat rruption to the present rting by his votes the y. He was raised to a 1851 as a mark of Royal his noble benevolence and orts in alleviating the f the inhabitants of the wis at the period of the James is also a member of Trustees for Manu- of the Fishery Board in When at Bombay in the s homeward voyage from 12, he was presented by erchants with a service the value of £1,500, in nent of his exertions in ritish commerce in China rst war with that empire. He was also for several years Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company.

MATHEWS, CHARLES JAMES, Comedian, son of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, was born in Dec., 1803. It had been the wish of his parents to bring him up for the Church, but he was eventually articled to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability, and in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House. He accompanied the Earl and Countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. His success in private theatricals and other causes having induced him at length to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce written expressly for the occasion, called the "Old and Young Stager," in which his father also took a part. His success was remarkable. Mr. C. Mathews married on the 18th July, 1838, the late Madame Vestris, who was his senior by some six years, and was then lessee of the Olympic Theatre. The success that attended the joint management of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most decided, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. In the same year he first visited America with his wife, and achieved great success. Returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre; but the speculation entailed upon him great loss. He was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum Theatre with no better result. His successful little drama, "My Wife's Mother," was first played in 1833. His most remarkable impersonation is, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the "Game of Speculation," an adaptation of Balzac's "Mercadet." His first wife died in 1857. His second marriage took place during his tour in America in 1858, when he was united to Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished American actress. About the year 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an

been universally recognized as a master of light and eccentric comedy. He is the author of many comedietas and after-pieces, for the most part adaptations from the French.

MAURICE, The Rev. John Frederick Denison, is the son of a Unitarian Minister, and was born about the year 1805. At an early age he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. John Sterling became a member of it about the same time (1823), and they migrated together to the smaller college of Trinity Hall. Whilst at college, they lived on terms of the most intimate friendship; and in after-life were connected by their having married two sisters. John Sterling often declared that he owed more to his friend than to any other man except Coleridge. Not being able to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, it was impossible at that time for Mr. Maurice to look for a Fellowship; he accordingly left Cambridge before going up for his degree. Ultimately, however, he became a member of the Church of England, and entered his name on the books of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831. In 1846 he was appointed Chaplain and reader at Lincoln's-Inn,

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honour of the publication of Humboldt's "Kosmos." He also received from the emperor of Austria the large gold medal of the Arts and Sciences, "as a recompense for his long and useful labours." Upon the outbreak of the Secessional struggle, Capt. Maury threw up all his appointments and joined the Confederates, whose cause he warmly and ably vindicated in the English as well as the American press.

MAXIMILIAN. (*See* MEXICO.)

MAXSE,* HENRY FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, son of the late James Maxse, Esq., and grandson of the late Earl of Berkeley, born about the year 1830, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy at an early age. He was naval aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan in the Crimea, and in that capacity was the bearer of a despatch through the enemy's country, requesting the fleet to repair immediately to Balaklava, and for his services on that occasion obtained promotion. In 1864 he was appointed Governor of and Commander-in-Chief in the island of Heligoland.

MAY,* THOMAS ERSKINE, C.B., constitutional writer and historian, was born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton. In 1831, he entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons; and in 1839 was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, chiefly relating to political economy and historical biography. In 1844, he published "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament," which is acknowledged as a text-book of authority. It has passed through several editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian. In 1846, he was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, and in 1847, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons. In 1849, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Despatch of Public Business in Parliament;" and in

services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath. In 1861-3, appeared his well-known "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860" which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. This work, which is really a series of historical essays on the political rights and privileges of Englishmen, has passed through two editions, has been reprinted in America, and translated into French and German.

MAYHEW, HENRY, was born in 1812, and was for a short time at Westminster School. He left that school to take a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father—a solicitor—for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late G. à Beckett, the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre. In 1841 he was one of the promoters of *Punch*, but subsequently retired from it. He is the author of numerous tales and articles in magazines, &c., but his chief production is "London Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of

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the letters of refugees in the London post-office by the British government at the request of foreign ambassadors. Upon the outburst of the French revolution of February, 1848, Mazzini went to Paris, to concert measures with the Republican party there, and shortly afterwards took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy with Piedmont which led to the betrayal of Milan to the Austrians by the King. Having little political sympathy with Charles-Albert, he remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrians forced him to take flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome having now declared itself a Republic, Mazzini was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic. On March 30, 1849, Mazzini, together with Armelli and Saffi, was appointed a Triumvir, and received with his colleagues the full powers of the young state. He immediately set himself to organize an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the Republic. He for a time maintained the contest against General Oudinot and his army; but on a cessation of hostilities being agreed upon he protested against it, and resigned his post of Triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the Assembly, he left Rome, where his presence could no longer aid the cause of the nation, and took up his residence in England, keeping up a correspondence with the republican party in Italy. In 1857 he made an expedition to revolutionize Naples, but the scheme proved abortive, and he returned to England. Although an ardent advocate of Italian unity, Mazzini has no faith in the kingdom

[illegible] affirmed that Mazzini had [illegible] royal explosive bombs, [illegible] credit to such evidence. The prevailing belief was that the case had been got up by the French police for a special purpose.

MEADE.* George Gordon, Major-General in the U.S. Army, is the son of Consul R. W. Meade, and brother to Richard W. Meade, a Commander in the U.S. Navy. He was born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816, and graduated at West Point, June 30, 1835. He then entered the regular army as 2nd Lieut. of Artillery, but resigned his commission in Oct., 1836, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed a 2nd Lieut. of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842, and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey. After passing through the intermediate grades, he attained the rank of Major, June, 1862, and Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, Aug., 1862. Gen. Meade took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; and also in that of Gaines' Mills, June 27, a few days after which latter he was wounded, but not

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.TH, THE LORD BISHOP OF, [OST REV. JOSEPH HENDERSON , D.D., is a son of the late Singer, Esq., Deputy Commis- eneral to the Forces in Ireland. s born in the county of Dublin , and was educated at Trinity , Dublin, where he graduated honours, taking several prizes , and of which he subsequently s a Fellow. In 1850 he was ap- l Regius Professor of Divinity, 1851 Archdeacon of Raphoe. following year he was conse- to the See of Meath. His dio- cludes the counties of Meath, eath, King's County, and parts gford and Cavan, and it is of nual value of £4,500. As of Meath, Dr. Singer bears le of "Most Reverend," and ys the patronage of 35 livings.

CHI, JOHN JOSEPH, was born don, May 22nd, 1802. He is of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of a, who early in life settled in d, and having been naturalized, ed a post in the household of e III. At sixteen the subject s sketch was placed as a clerk mercantile house in the New- and trade, where he remained years. Whilst there acting as k, he contrived to turn the usual hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the city, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about the year 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street. Between the years 1830 and 1840, he realized a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied the defects of English farming, he resolved to try his hand on improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 170 acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he had faith in himself; so he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that he has made it realize annually an average handsome profit; while the press generally has acknowledged the great services which he has rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of such modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome "Testimonial" of the value of £500, subscribed for by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi has been for some years one of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science, at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1854, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's Government. In 1858 he published an account of his improved agricultural system, which,

of Prussia, born February 28th, 1823. He was a student at the University of Bonn when he succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the old *régime* was restored in 1851. He married, in 1849, Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, GRAND DUKE OF, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES GEORGE ERNEST ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS, a Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army, born October 17, 1819; married, June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of Adolphus, late Duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, the late Grand Duke, September 6, 1860.

MEHEMET ALI, PACHA, an Ottoman statesman, was born at Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 1807. He early came to Constantinople to seek his fortune, and his handsome person attracting the attention of the Sultan Mahmoud, he was educated in the seraglio, with some other youths. He was afterwards sent for a short time to sea, but returned in 1829, and be-

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also first-class in classics, and subsequently elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in the town of Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. The annual income of the see is about £850 a year, derived partly from the Colonial Treasury and partly from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

MELLON,* Mrs. Alfred, formerly Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, was born July 8th, 1824, and made her first appearance in London, at the Adelphi Theatre, in September, 1843, in a piece called "Anthony and Cleopatra." The merits of the new actress were speedily recognized, and she found herself high in favour of the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi triumphs since the date of her *début;* indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. Some ten years since the lady became the wife of Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, who had been for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre.

MELLOR, Sir John, son of the John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hollingwood, near Oldham in 1808. He was educated at Grammar school of his native town, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland Circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Recorder and elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was for some years Recorder of Warwick, but resigned the office in 1852, and was appointed, in 1855, to the Recordership of Leicester. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Warwick in 1852, but was elected M.P. for Gt. Yarmouth in 1857. At the general election of 1859 he was returned for Leicester, as an advanced Liberal. He was elevated to the Bench on the retirement of Sir Hugh Hill, in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood.

MELVILL, The Rev. Henry, B.D., a younger son of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, and brother of Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B., and of the late Sir J. C. Melvill, K.C.B., was born about the year 1800, and educated at Christ's Hospital, whence he proceeded as a Grecian to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1821, and became a Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College. Entering into orders, he was appointed, about the year 1830, to the Incumbency of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, where he obtained the character of a most eloquent preacher. By the favour of the late Duke of Wellington he was appointed, in 1840, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Incumbent of the church within its precincts, and he was subsequently elected to the Golden Lectureship at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, which he resigned in 1856, on becoming a Canon of St. Paul's. Mr. Melvill was also Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts, for several years previous to its dissolution, in 1859. He is the author of "Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge," "Sermons Preached on Public Occasions," &c.

MELVILL, Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B., son of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall, and brother of the late Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., many years Secretary to the Honourable East India Company, was born in 1803. He entered the military service of the East India Company at an early age, and attained the rank of colonel in 1856. He was created a K.C.B. in 1860, in reward of his eminent Indian services.

MELVILLE, George John Whyte, is the eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, and was born in 1821. He entered the army in 1839, and became Captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, but retired in 1849. He is well known as a popular writer of fiction, being the author of "Digby Grand," an auto-

MELVILLE, HERMAN, an American novelist, the son of a merchant, was born at New York in 1819, and was educated in the State of Massachusetts. At eighteen his passion for the sea caused him to embark on board a ship for London as a common sailor. In 1842 he disembarked at Loukabisa, and penetrating the interior, was taken prisoner by the Taipis, by whom he was detained for four months. He then visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and returned to Boston after an absence of four years. In 1847 he married and settled as a farmer. He is the author of "Typee," an account of his adventures in the Marquesas Islands (1846), which was published both in London and in America, and has been translated into several European languages; "Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas" (1847); "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither" (1849); "Redburn: a Chapter in the Life of a Young Sailor" (1849); "White Jacket" (1850); "Moby Dick" (1851); "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852); "Israel Potter" (1854); "Piazza Tales" (1856), &c., and several articles in magazines and periodicals.

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nd the declared enemy of all
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nanner a very active intellect,
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l politics.

EL, WOLFGANG, a German
l author, was born at Wal-
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is studies at Jena; but in
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and for some years took an
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ool, the disciples of Goethe,
Goethe himself. This pub-
nade him many enemies, and
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" (1824–25), conceived in a
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nd ed., 1836), a very remark-
k which provoked much con-
has been twice translated into
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directed his attacks against
French influence, which then began to make its way in Germany. In 1848, he abandoned the editorship of the *Literaturblatt*, to sit as a deputy in the States of Wurtemberg. Menzel has distinguished himself as a poet; but chiefly as a critic and historian. Among his many works may be mentioned, "The Spirit of History" (1835); "Mythological Inquiries" (1842); "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815" (1853); "Furore" (1851), an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View" (1856); &c.

MEREDITH, GEORGE, novelist, born in Hampshire, about the year 1828, was educated partly in Germany. He was brought up to the law, but left it before long for literature. He is the author of a volume of "Poems," published in 1853; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem (1856); "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" (1858); "The Ordeal of Richard Peveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education (1859); "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, which was first printed in *Once a Week*, in 1860, and was subsequently republished in a separate form. Mr. Meredith is understood to be also an extensive contributor to the current review literature.

MEREDITH, MRS. LOUISA (better known by her maiden name of Miss Louisa Twamley), was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic studies; but eventually she appeared in print, at the age of twenty, with a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself. Encouraged by its success, she next produced her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In *1836* she contributed some illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups

[illegible] subsequently was [illegible] In 1850 she married [illegible] Meredith, who an[illegible] to Sydney. After residing there for a year, she and her husband removed to Tasmania, where, in 1843, she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*. Mrs. Meredith has since published a narrative of her first nine years of bush life in Van Diemen's Land, under the title of "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), and an account descriptive of the flora and insect life of her adopted home, under the title of "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania." She has also published an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits." In 1860 she published "Loved and Lost," a true story of a short life, told in verse, and illustrated by her own pencil. Mrs. Meredith's home is in Tasmania: her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the Local House of Assembly, and for some time held the office of Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

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'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN as born at Geneva in ıe third son of Louis ant of that city, and Aimé Merle and Eliza- f G. D'Aubigné, a dis- ıch nobleman of the , and a general under ıfter completing his ıe university of his D'Aubigné went to ɔ attended Neander's urch History. For ıe was pastor of a in Hamburg, and d occupied a similar ssels, where he was ırt preacher of the late l, who resided much hat city, from 1815 to summer of 1830 M. ned to Geneva, where, ing of the new theo- ɾ the Evangelical So- ɔpointed Professor of a post which he has dorned. His first pub- d of a volume of ser- Hamburg. He next ıis great work, the ɔ Reformation of the ıry." This work has se circulation, espe- ritain and the United le D'Aubigné is also "Life of Cromwell," ıany, Scotland, and es many sermons and has paid frequent ountry, and in 1856 ɔedom of the city of 858 he married a lady 863 the first volume de la Reformation en ıps de Calvin," was is.

MÉRY, JOSEPH, poet, born at Aygalades, near Marseilles, Jan. 21, 1798, began his studies at home, under an old priest, and finished them at Marseilles. Shocked by the massacre of Protestants which followed the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he threw himself into the ranks of the Bonapartists, who were confounded under the Restoration with the Liberals. In 1820 he published a satire upon an abbé, which made him acquainted with the interior of a prison, and the public with his name. After having been occupied for some time in journalism in Marseilles he settled in Paris, in 1824, where he allied himself to Armand Carrel, Victor Hugo, and Barthélemy. In conjunction with the latter he wrote the satires entitled "Les Siciliennes." In 1826 they published "La Villeliade." This work made them famous and sought after by all the celebrities of the day. Renouncing satire for a time, they wrote their "Napoléon en Egypte." Méry fought during the three days of July, and sang the victory in a poem, "L'Insurrection," and in a hymn, "Le Tricolor," for which Halévy composed the music. He assisted Barthélemy in editing his journal, the "Nemesis," which fell to the ground in 1832, when Méry set out for Italy. On his return he published "Scènes de la Vie Italienne" (1837), "Van Dyck," and other works. The consequence of a trip to England was "Les Nuits de Londres" (1840); then, without having visited either India or America, he delineated them in three novels published in the *Presse* newspaper, "Heva," "La Guerre du Nizam," and "La Florida," which afterwards appeared in volumes. Besides these and many other novels, Méry has written several theatrical pieces, and, in 1853, published his "Mélodies Poétiques." In 1837 he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

METCALFE, THE REV. FREDERICK, B.D., born about the year 1817, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where

respectively "Gallus," and "Charicles," being scenes and sketches from the domestic life of the ancient Romans and Greeks.

METEYARD, ELIZA, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born early in the present century. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame," was published in 1845, followed, in 1849, by the prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley; "The Doctor's Little Daughter" (1850); "Lilian's Golden Hours" (1856); "Dr. Oliver's Maid" (1858); "Mainstone's Housekeeper" (1860); "Give bread—Gain Love" (1861); "Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman" (1862); "The Hallowed Spots of London" (1862); "The Little Museum Keepers" (1863). Miss Meteyard has been extensively connected with the metropolitan newspaper press, in relation to which arose her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper. She has also largely contributed to first-class periodicals, and has written much on antiquarian subjects, as also on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery.

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', JULES, French his-
rn at Paris, August 21,
1798, and, having devoted himself with brilliant success to historical studies, became, in his 23rd year, a public teacher. In 1821 he was, after a sharp competition, called to a chair in the Collége Sainte-Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy until 1826. The same year he published his first work, "Les Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne," which gained him the appointment of *Maître des Conférences* at the École Normale. Shortly after the Revolution of 1830, he was appointed Chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and Guizot, prevented by the claims of political life from continuing his lectures on History in the Faculty of Literature at Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded Danvon in the chair of History in the Collége de France, and in the same year was elected Member of the Institute. M. Michelet belongs to the school which regards history as "philosophy teaching by example," and his views are founded upon those of the German school of history, and particularly on the ideas of Vico, of whose works he has published an edition. Michelet's greatest work is his "History of France" (1833–57, 12 vols.), distinguished by a vigorous style and warmth of colouring. His "Outlines of the History of France before the Revolution" is highly popular. He has since begun a "History of the French Revolution." In the early stages of his career he produced a number of epitomes, and also "The Antiquities of French Law," chiefly compiled from the analogous work of Grimm. He is a bitter enemy of the Jesuits, as his "Priests, Women, and Families" amply proves. Yet no writer has described with so much fascination the artistic and æsthetic aspect of the Romish Church. The government of Guizot, alarmed by the vigour of his attacks upon the disciples of Loyola, fell into the error of the counsellors of Charles X., and interdicted Michelet's lectures. When the Revolution of February, 1848, took

[illegible] Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a First Class in Classics in 1824. He was afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College. He has filled the offices of Public Examiner in Classics, and in Law and Modern History many times, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1849. He was Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford from 1839 to 1849; he is now Public Orator of the University, and has been for many years Vice-Principal and Tutor of Magdalen Hall. In 1856 he was appointed Rector of South Moreton, Berks.

MIEROSLAWSKI, Louis, a Polish general and author, was born at Nemours, France, of a French mother, in 1814. His father, who had served under Marshal Davoust, returned to Poland after the treaty of 1815, taking his son with him. The latter was educated at the military school of Kalisz, and received in 1830 a commission as ensign of foot Chasseurs. He took an active part in the revolution of that year, fighting in all the principal engagements that followed, till the defeat of his countrymen compelled him to seek an asylum in France. He then took to writing, and published a "History of the Polish Revolution" in 1835; "A History of the Revolution of 1830–31," and "A Critical Analysis of the Cam-

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ne called to the bar when the y of Aix offered a prize for an Charles VII. He obtained), a circumstance which de- him to take up his residence), where he arrived and rith M. Thiers. In 1822 he l his dissertation on Feudal- the Institutions and Legis- f St. Louis, written for a posed by the Académie des ms. Two years later his rn work, "The History of ution," appeared, and met t success. He had already ne of the contributors to the *Français*, while his friend s writing in the *Constitu-* and both remained until ful to these journals, then s of the most advanced oppo- s Mignet, by signing the f the press against the July, had risked his per- berty, the new government sed him by appointing him of the Archives of the Ministry. Shortly afterwards ominated an Extraordinary of State, and commissioned t the budget during the s in the Chamber in the f 1832 and 1835. In 1832 lled to the Institute, in the f Moral and Political and on the death of Charles s appointed its Perpetual . In the discharge of these he has had occasion to pre- e Academy sketches of the works of deceased members. of these have been collected ished under the title of et Mémoires Historiques." lso written "Négociations à la Succession d'Espagne is XIV." In 1837 the elected him one of its in the room of Raynouard. breaking out of the revolu- 848, Lamartine, on taking of the Ministry of Foreign emoved Mignet from the Director of Archives, sus- is anti-republican opinions. Of all the offices filled by Mignet under the monarchy of July, he now only fills that of the Perpetual Secretaryship of the Academy.

MILES, Sir William, Bart., eldest son of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., some time M.P. for Bristol, and a wealthy merchant in that city, was born in 1797, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament, as M.P. for Chippenham, in 1820; on the decease of George III. he retired, and again entered Parliament, in 1829, for Romney, which borough he represented until the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. In 1834 he was elected M.P. for East Somerset, which he has represented continuously to the present date (1865). He has all along firmly and steadily supported the Conservative party, at first under Sir R. Peel, and since 1845 under Lord Derby, and was one of the most unflinching opponents of the financial policy inaugurated by the free-trade measures of 1845-6. In 1859 he was raised to the baronetcy on Lord Derby's recommendation.

MILEY, The Rev. John, D.D., a Roman Catholic priest and historian, was born in Ireland early in the present century, and was educated at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. He has been for some years parish priest of Bray, co. Wicklow. He is the author of "Rome under Paganism and the Popes"—a work for which he made extensive collections during a prolonged stay in Rome in 1832-4. His subsequent "History of the Papal States from their Origin down to the Present Day" (1850), gives, in eight books, a full account of Pagan Rome, and of the city under the Western and the Eastern Emperors.

MILL, John Stuart, son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and formerly examiner of Indian correspondence in the East India House), was born about the year 1807, and received a private education. In due course of time he obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in whose Home employ he

is best known to the world as a Political Economist, and as the author of a "System of Logic," published in 1843. He has also been an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and was for some time joint, and afterwards sole, editor of the *London and Westminster Review*. He has also published "Essays on Political Economy," "A Treatise on Liberty," &c. The first volume of his "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy" was announced to appear early in 1865.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, R.A., is a member of an old Jersey family, and was born at Southampton in 1829. In his ninth year he entered Mr. Sass's Academy, and at eleven began to study at the Royal Academy, where he successively carried off the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru" was his first exhibited picture at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva" (1847). In the same year he exhibited a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition—"The Widow's Mite;" and in 1848, at the British Institution, his picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." In 1849,

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l honours in 1835. s ordained to the ', Kent. Two years ppointed Assistant Chapel, Chelsea, to of which he ulti-. In 1846 he was ap-tory of Birmingham, who are its patrons. appointed an Hono-Worcester Cathedral. ublished two vols. of nany controversial ks, and he is well e and eloquent lec-ing Men's Associa-was one of the very institutions which In his church the ices for the working ; and he first, in the his church, divided es (Morning Prayers, nunion) with a view length.

AS, poet and basket-at Gainsborough, in gust 31, 1808, where wharfinger and ship-is father when very eared in poverty by hole education only write a very indif-to read the Testa-He began life as at Thonock, near His first work was ea Nymphs," which notice of Thomas ed Rogers to assist a publisher, and pyrights from Col-itten a considerable , among them the ton Gower," "Fair "Lady Jane Grey," mes; also "Gideon Malvern," "Lang-and "Fred Holders-of which appeared *l London News*, a he also contributed etches of London." s are, however, the f his works. "A Day in the Woods" (1836), was the first work that drew attention to his name. This induced Colburn to make him a liberal offer to write a three-volume novel, which was so successful that he wrote, for the same publisher, two more novels in the following two years. All these novels are now reprinted in a cheap form. Then followed his "Beauties of the Country," "Rural Sketches," "Pictures of Country Life," and "Country Scenes," the latter, however, first appeared in the *Illustrated London Almanack*. To these may he added, his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," "Lights and Shadows of London Life," "The Language of Flowers," "A Volume of Poems," "The Village Queen," "Lives of Turner and Girtin," "Beattie and Collins." He has also been a contributor to the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *Household Words*, *Chambers' Journal*, and has written leading articles for the *Morning Post*. His works for youth are, "The Boy's Country Year Book," "Fortune and Fortitude," "Old England," "The Life of a Dog," "Original Poems for my Children," "Birds, Bees, and Blossoms." Also "Our Old Town," and the following works, published by Messrs. Routledge, viz.: "British Wolf-Hunters," "Common Wayside Flowers," and "Sketches of English Country Life." His last productions are, "The Book of Days," describing the twelve months; "Little Blue Hood," "Dorothy Doveduke's Trials," in two volumes; and a little work entitled "No-Man's Land," and other stories. Altogether Mr. Miller has written above forty works of poetry, history, biography, country scenery, and novels and tales.

MILLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., a native of Ipswich, born Dec. 17, 1817, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards at a Quakers' seminary in Yorkshire, where he first imbibed a taste for scientific pursuits, while attending lectures on chemistry. He next studied for the medical profession at the General Hospital, Bir-

[illegible] time he took [illegible] in the Univer- [illegible] and continued [illegible] Dalton till his death in 1844, when he was appointed to the vacant chair of Chemistry. He has aided in chemical researches upon the stones used in building the Houses of Parliament; in 1851 he was one of the Government Commissioners to report on the Water Supply of the Metropolis, and holds the office of Vice-President of the Chemical Society, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Royal Society, Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, and of the Pharmac. Society, and Assayer to the Mint and Bank of England. He has published various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and the British Assoc. Reports, but his chief work is "Elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical."

MILLER, WILLIAM HALLOWS, M.A., F.R.S., a distinguished crystallographer and mineralogist, born about 1803, graduated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1826, and afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy, and in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. He was for many years Secretary, and is now Vice-President of the Cambridge

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RICHARD MONCKTON. UGHTON.)

ıUDE-ETIENNE, to whom ıeously ascribed the in- well-known rifle which e, was born, about 1800, had attained the rank of t in the French army ıme known to Captain ı engaged in perfecting for the newly raised *pied.* Having, under ıe's direction, rendered to him in his experi- at his recommendation that *corps d'élite,* and l to the school of mus- tue of his position the ılthough really invented vigne, came to be at- ıis pupil, and is now vn as the "Minié rifle." has been adopted not ɔench service, but, with tions, the principle has ı account in the Enfield ıusket of other armies. vour of the Duc de Mont- ɔvailed on the Superior Artillery to adopt some ɔments in the manufac- ɔartridges, and gun-bar- been appointed *chef de* 852, he declined to quit e the benefit of his im- ı fire-arms to Russia, ɔred him a higher grade Napoleon III. made him ,000 francs, and for many employed in giving in- the Normal School of ıblished at Vincennes. ; also been rewarded l cross of the Legion of vas appointed, with the ı French Emperor, In- ndries and Gun Manu- ı Viceroy of Egypt.

ARVALHO, MADAME ıIX-, a French vocalist, born in Marseilles, in the year 1829, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and was shortly afterwards entered at the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained for two years, under the care of Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour of the principal cities of France, where she sang in concerts in company with her master. On her return to Paris she made her *début* at the Grand Opéra in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive," with brilliant success. She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd," and "Giralda," the latter being composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She also sung in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all of them also written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan married M. Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in more new operas, such as "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite." On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho. In pursuance with this advice, the latter appeared that season, on July 26th, in the character of "Dinorah," and at once became a favourite with the British public. A second season in London completely established her as one of the first operatic singers of the present day. She was the original Marguerite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

MIRAMON, MIGUEL, ex-President of the Mexican Republic, and head of the Church party in Mexico, born about 1833, is the son of Bernardo Miramon, one of the oldest generals in the Mexican service. He served with distinction in the war against

administration of Tuluoga was overthrown by a military revolt, and he was elected Provisional President by 52 votes against 51 given to Gen. Robles Pezuela (1st Jan., 1859). After a show of hesitation, Miramon, combining the powers of President and Commander-in-Chief, marched to attack Juarez in Vera Cruz, and gained several important successes. But when the forces of Juarez, under Gen. Degollado, approached the city of Mexico, Miramon returned to defend his capital. In the battle of Silao (14th Aug., 1860), the Constitutional forces were victorious; and by October, besides the Valley of Mexico, only Guadalajara and Puebla acknowledged Miramon's authority. On the 17th Nov. he issued his last proclamation to the Mexicans, and on the 22nd Dec., venturing a last battle, he was utterly routed at San Miguel de Calpulapane, and obliged to escape to the coast. In Feb., 1862, when the combined forces of Great Britain, France, and Spain were before Vera Cruz, Miramon attempted to return, but was summarily arrested and sent back to Havana by the British commander, as a retribution for the robbery of 600,000 piastres from the British Legation during his tenure of power, and for other outrages on English subjects.

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ERLY, The Rev. George, ras born about the year 1803. ducated at Winchester and Bal-, Oxford, where he graduated 825, taking first-class honours school of *Literæ Humaniores*, s subsequently Fellow and Balliol Coll., Public Examiner, ect Preacher. In 1835 he was ed to the head-mastership of ster School, which he still holds. Dr. Moberly is the of "An Examination of Mr. n's Theory of Development," ons *Preached at Winchester* College," "The Sayings of the Great Forty Days," &c., and also of a "Reply" to the too celebrated "Essays and Reviews" (1861).

MODENA and REGGIO, Ex-Duke of, Francis Ferdinand V., Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, born June 1st, 1819, married, March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonda, daughter of the ex-King Louis of Bavaria, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., 21st Jan., 1846. His sister is married to the Count de Chambord. On the death of Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, the Duke, in virtue of the treaties of 1815, claimed the territories of Jivizzano for his duchy, and when the inhabitants resisted, from a desire to be admitted into that of Tuscany, he procured the intervention of Austria. On the accession of Pio Nono, Rome and Tuscany concluded a liberal alliance with Piedmont, while the Duke of Modena drew closer to Austria, in a treaty of commerce advantageous to the latter. The revolution of 1848 so frightened Duke Francis that he promised a constitution, but having sought safety in flight, the duchy voted in favour of annexation to Piedmont. The battle of Novara, however, led to the return of the Duke, who, backed by Austrian bayonets, restored the old absolute *régime*. The Italian war of 1859 again put him to flight, this time not to return. By a vote of the whole nation, Modena, in common with Tuscany, the Romagna, and Naples, has become a part of the newly constituted kingdom of Italy.

MOFFAT, Robert, was born towards the close of the last century at Inverkeithing, N.B. He has been a missionary in South Africa since 1816, first at Erromanga, then in Namaqua Land, and subsequently in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Moffat's daughter was married to Dr. Livingstone, with whom he is working; this lady died a few years since. Mr. Moffat published in 1840 a "History of Missionary Labours in

some previous parochial charges, he was nominated in 1849 to the vicarage of Rochdale, Lancashire. Dr. Molesworth has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, both on religious and general subjects, and edited the *Penny Sunday Reader*, one of the first efforts made to supply the poor with cheap religious literature.

MOLTKE, ADAM-WILLIAM, COUNT, a Danish statesman of a noble family, was born August 25, 1785, held the post of Minister of Finance under Christian VIII., and had great influence over that monarch. In 1848, Count Adam Moltke, who had been for more than thirty years Danish Minister of Finance, made one of a committee under Frederick VII. to draw up a project of Constitution, and on the 22nd of March, 1848, he was made President of a new ministry, formed for the purpose of asserting the integrity of the Danish monarchy, in opposition to the Separatists of Schleswig-Holstein. Early in 1852 he resigned office, but on the failure of Bishop Monrad's ministry to resist the aggression of Prussia and Austria on the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, in 1864, the aged Count Moltke was sent for by King Christian to lend his aid towards effecting a pacific solution of the difficulty, and

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MONSELL, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, was born in 1812, and was educated at Winchester, and Oriel College, Oxford. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Limerick, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1835. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for his native county, which he has since represented in the Liberal interest to the present time (1865). He was Clerk of the Ordnance from 1852 to February, 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held only till the following September. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855.

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES-FORBES, COUNT DE, an eminent French statesman and author, was born about the year 1810, in London, where his grandfather and father had settled during the early days of the French Revolution. At the Restoration the father of Count Montalembert, after having served in the English army, returned to his native land, and was created a peer by the Bourbons. He died about the year 1830, and the young count, whose mother was an only daughter of Mr. James Forbes, F.G.S., author of "Oriental Memoirs," took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, and became conspicuous by his advocacy of Ultramontane and Legitimist principles. Previously to this period, he had been a contributor to *L'Avenir*, an Ultramontane journal, established by the Abbé Lamennais; and his connection with the abbé is said to have eventually wrought such a change in some of his ideas, that, while holding fast by his old opinions on church affairs, he became a Liberal in politics. After the Revolution of 1848, the Count figured as a Member of Louis Napoleon's legislature, but he does not appear to have been a party to the *coup d'état*, though he became a Member of the Legion of Honour, and was denounced by Louis Blanc as an accomplice of the heir of Bonaparte. In 1851 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1856 he assumed a position hostile to the Government; and when the elections took place in 1857, he was unsuccessful as a candidate. Count Montalembert is author of "An Essay on Gustavus Adolphus" (1829), "A Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary" (1838), "Des Intérêts Catholiques" (1852), and "The Political Future of England" (1856), a work in which he praises England highly at the expense of France. In the same year he published a pamphlet entitled "Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston," in which the latter is accused of "senseless animosity" for saying that "Rome was never better governed than during the absence of the Pope." In 1858 he published in the *Correspondant* an article on the "Indian Debate" in the House of Commons, in which his laudation of English freedom was expressed in such a manner as to reflect odium upon the French Government. The Emperor ordered him to be indicted and tried for this offence, and he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, which the Emperor remitted; but the Count would not accept the pardon, and appealed, with success, to a superior court. In 1859 he was again prosecuted for an article on the policy of the French Emperor in regard to the Pontifical States, entitled "Pio Nono and France," but the prosecution was abandoned. In 1860 he published an account of Monasticism in Europe, under the title of the "Monks of the West." As the foremost leader of the Liberal Catholic party, Count Montalembert has been placed in a very awkward dilemma by the Pope's Encyclical, from which he seeks to be relieved by putting this plain question to the Vatican, "Is it possible for me to remain in loyal allegiance to my sovereign and to remain in loyal allegiance to my spiritual sovereign, the Pope?" To find a satisfactory answer to this plain question will task all the casuistry of Rome.

Spring Rice was Under Sec. of State for the Home Department in 1827–8, Sec. to the Treasury under Earl Grey's Administration, and Sec. of State for the Colonies for a few months in 1834, under Lord Melbourne. On the return of Lord Melbourne and the Whig party to power in April, 1835, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and succeeded Sir John Newport as Controller of the Exchequer in 1839, with a salary of £2,000 a year. Lord Monteagle has taken a prominent part in the discussion of monetary and commercial subjects in the Upper House, such as the question of a decimal coinage, the introduction of the Limited Liability Bill, &c. In 1861 he opposed unsuccessfully the abolition of the Paper Duty.

MONTEFIORE, Sir Moses, Bart., son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., was born of Hebrew parents in 1786. He served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of Her Majesty to Guildhall shortly after her accession. He has also been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides. He was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services.

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October, he married
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Bourbon, sister of
Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a masterstroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the indefensible conduct of M. Guizot in connection with it, which nearly led to a quarrel between France and England. At the Revolution of 1848 the Duc de Montpensier, like the rest of his family, at first took refuge in England. After a time he embarked for Spain, and has since resided at Seville, occasionally, however, making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont.

MONTREAL, Bishop of, The Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., is the second son of the late Baldwin Fulford, Esq., of Great Fulford, Devon, and was born in 1803. He was educated at the grammar school, Tiverton, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, and of which he became Fellow. He was successively Rector of Trowbridge, Wilts, and of Croydon, Cambridgeshire, and Minister of Curzon Chapel, London; and also, for many years, Chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duchess of Gloucester. In 1850 he was consecrated Bishop of Montreal, Lower Canada (formerly included in the diocese of Quebec). The annual income of the see is £800, paid out of the Colonial Bishopric Fund. Dr. Fulford exercises metropolitan jurisdiction in Canada.

MOODIE, Mrs. Susannah, is a sister of Miss Agnes Strickland (whom see), and was born early in the present century. She married John Dunbar Moodie, Esq., of the 21st Foot, and has resided since her marriage in Canada. She is well known both here and in America, as the authoress of "Mark Hurdlestone," "Flora Lindsay," and other works of fiction; and also of "Roughing it in the Bush," a narrative of her personal adventures since becoming a settler in the colony of her adoption, where her husband holds the post of Sheriff of Belville.

MOON, Sir Francis Graham, Bart., *F.S.A.*, is the son of the late Mr. Chris-

following years a series of triumphs over the best players in the Union. In 1857, a chess tournament held at New York brought Mr. Morphy so prominently before the public, that his fame reached England, and the British Chess Association invited him to attend their annual meeting in the succeeding year. This invitation he accepted, principally because he was eager to measure his strength with the English champion, Mr. Staunton, an opportunity, however, which did not occur during his stay here. On his arrival in this country, in June, 1858, he was cordially welcomed, and a series of matches arranged for his special convenience. Much to the disappointment of his backers, he was beaten in his first essays, but he quickly recovered his powers, impaired probably by the fatigues of his voyage, and displayed those unparalleled resources which had already secured his renown. In a series of games which he successively played with Andersen, Barnes, Bird, Loder, Harrwitz, and Mongredier, he was almost uniformly the victor. Subsequently, at a great chess meeting at Birmingham, and again later, in Paris, he played blindfold with eight able

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by one of the attendants; the alphabet being made by the deflection of the needle. Steinheil's, on the contrary, is a recording telegraph; but, from its complicated and delicate machinery, has been found impracticable for extended lines. At a convention held in 1851, by Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, that of Morse was, by the advice of Steinheil, the one selected. In 1840 he perfected his patent at Washington, and set about getting his telegraph into practical operation. In 1844 the first electric telegraph was completed in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington. Since then he has seen its wires extended all over the country, to the length of more than fifteen thousand miles. The controversy as to the real inventor is carefully analysed by Dr. Wynter, in his "Curiosities of Civilization."

MOSELEY, The Rev. Henry, M.A., F.R.S., was born in the year 1801, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 as a high Wrangler. Having entered orders and held some parochial charges, he became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, and subsequently one of the first of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. He was appointed in 1853 to a Canonry of Bristol Cathedral, in recognition in his services to the cause of education, and was nominated Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, in 1854, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in the following year. Canon Moseley is a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. He is also a Member of the Council of Military Education, a Vice-President of the Society of Naval Architects, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. He is the author of various printed scientific works and papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

[illegible] and [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible] works of [illegible]. In 1851 he again visited Europe, and established himself at Dresden, with the view of composing a history of the great struggle at the close of which the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke. After a residence of a few years in Germany and the Netherlands, Mr. Motley published, in 1856, the first portion of his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" which has since passed through many editions, both in England and America, and has been translated into French (by Guizot), German, and Dutch. The first half of the second portion of the work was published in 1860, in 2 vols., octavo, under the title of "The History of the United Netherlands from the death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," and it has since been completed. Mr. Motley is a member of many of the principal literary societies of Europe and America. He is also a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and has received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the American Universities of Cambridge and New York. In 1861 he was appointed am-

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VIEFF, NICOLAS, neral, was born of an Moscow, in 1793. He ilitary service in 1810, ıome time attached to ı army of the Caucasus. s intrusted by General ı a mission to the Shah hiva, the particulars of himself recorded in a eing promoted to the General during the war ɜ distinguished himself in 1828, and before ı. In 1830 he actively war with Poland, con- tly to the victory of ɜre his gallantry pro- ı the grade of Lieu- ı. He commanded the he army at the capture ınd was intrusted, in .e negotiation for the ostilities with Mehemet f Egypt, when he re- ımand of the troops on , and, in 1835, that of of Infantry. In 1838 sgrace with the Czar, tain disorders which ; in his corps, and for ted the care of the bastopol. In 1848 he in his military position, ember of the Council of ımander of the Grena- uard. In 1854, on the ɜ Crimean war, he was the command of the , and after a severe W. F. Williams, before ed eventually in occu- ɜe on the latter evacu- rendering as a prisoner he peace he took the ɜ army of the Caucasus, perations resulted in breaking the power of Schamyl, who surrendered to one of his officers in the year 1859. The family of Mouravieff has greatly distinguished itself. One of his brothers is an engineer of reputation, another an eminent author and traveller, and his cousin, also a lieutenant-general in the Russian service, has been, since 1848, Governor of Eastern Siberia, during which time, by his energy and skill, he has opened to Russian enterprise the great river Amoor, and added to the empire the provinces on its banks.

MOWBRAY, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ROBERT, son of R. S. Cornish, Esq., was born at Exeter in 1815. He was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. He was subsequently called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western Circuit. He was elected, in 1853, M.P. for Durham, which city he has represented in the Conservative interest to the present time (1865). He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General by the Earl of Derby, on his return to office in 1858, and sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

MOZLEY, THE REV. JAMES BOWLING, B.D., is a native of Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1813. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834, and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College. In 1856 he was appointed to the Vicarage of Shoreham, Sussex. He is the author of two learned and abstruse theological works, "A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination," and "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration." In 1862 he published "A Review of the Baptismal Question," and in 1864 was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1865.

MOZLEY, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., brother of the above, is a native of Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1806. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in

[illegible] Works.

[illegible] Max Müller is the son of Wilhelm Müller, a popular German poet, and was born at Dessau, in December, 1823. In 1841 he was matriculated as a student in the University of Leipsic, where he took his degree in 1843. He then began to study Sanskrit and comparative philology, under Prof. Brockhaus, at Leipsic, and published in 1844 his first work, a translation of "Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables. He next went to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. which the King of Prussia had bought in England from the executors of Sir Robert Chambers. In 1845 Müller went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," "The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans," and the "Commentary of Sâyanâchârya." After copying and collating all the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he came to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. of the East-India [illegible]

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ryâ" (in four volumes); ı of the Rig-Veda, to- text and translation of ya, an ancient work on ımar and Pronunciation" Leipsic, 1857); and the Science of Lan- series, delivered at the tion. He has likewise nerous articles in the *eview*, the *Times*, and y journals of England, d France. Mr. Müller dent of the Institute of ber of the Royal Bavarian of many other learned English and foreign.

JOHANN, an eminent iologist, born 14th July, lentz, was educated in his native town, and o study medicine in the Bonn, where, in 1823, e degree of doctor, and raised to the chair of His works have power- ted to overthrow the lative physiology, and in its place a system rigorous scientific ob- s principal works are— ione Fœtus" (1833); ıparative Physiology of Vision in Men and 826); "Elements of (1827); "Elements of logy" (1829); "Manual logy of Man" (1851), ler directed from 1834 'Archives of Anatomy y," and has contributed f scientific works, more the German "Encyclo- ɔnary of the Medical 28-1846).

LUDWIG, Licentiate in tor of Philosophy, and Inspecteur du Cabinet dailles (à Copenhague) Thorvaldsen." He has ɔ very important works mismatics. "Numis- lexandre le Grand." 1855, *8vo.; "Münzen e," 4to. Kopenh., 1858;* and "Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique," 4to. 3 vols., Copenhague, 1860–1862.

MULOCK, MISS DINAH MARIA, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, and at the age of three-and-twenty published her first novel, "The Ogilvies." In 1850 appeared "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor. This was followed, in 1851, by "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish life in the middle classes; and a fairy tale, called "Alice Learmont." Miss Mulock has subsequently published "Agatha's Husband," and the two very successful novels of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and "A Life for a Life;" "Christian's Mistake;" also collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales;" "Domestic Tales;" "Nothing New;" "Studies from Life;" and a volume of Poems. She has also written at various times the following books for young people—"Rhoda's Lessons;" "Cola Monti, the Story of a Genius;" "A Hero;" "The Little Lychetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" beside various articles and poems which have appeared anonymously. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £100 a year.

MUNCH, PETER ANDREAS, the son of a Norwegian pastor of eminence, was born about 1811, at Christiania, and was educated first at Skien and then at Christiania University, where he received the degree of LL.D. in 1834. He devoted himself entirely to the study of languages and history, and became, in 1841, professor of History in the University of Christiania. He is a voluminous writer on Philology, Geography, and History, his chief works being "The History of the Norwegian People" (1854-8, 6 vols.); an edition of "The Edda, a Grammar of the Ancient Northern Languages" (1847-8); "Maps of Norway" (1845-8). In 1861 he went to Rome, to study the ancient history of Norway in the Vatican archives. His uncle, Andreas Munch, born in 1811, and son of the Bishop of Christiansand, is a

[illegible] to Trieste, and more to Venice, where he remained until 1824. In that year he embarked for the United States, to join his uncle, the ex-king Jerome, and his brother Achille, but was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain, and the vessel was [illegible], where he was kept for some time. In 1827 he married Miss Caroline G. Fraser, an English lady, and was for some years reduced to such straits as to be entirely dependent upon the profits of a school for little girls, kept by his wife. In 1847, the death of his elder brother left him heir to the pretensions of the Murat family; and in 1848, when the French Republic came into existence, he was elected representative of the department of Lot in the National Assembly. He vigorously supported the policy of the Prince-President, was returned at the next election for the department of the Seine, and was nominated in 1849 plenipotentiary at the court of Turin. After the *coup d'état*, in Dec., 1851, he became senator, and was [illegible]

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IMPEY, K.C. [illegible] &c., is th[illegible] neth Murch[illegible] Ross-shire, [illegible] 1792. He [illegible] Grammar-s[illegible] College of [illegible] honorary d[illegible] Universities [illegible] ham. He [illegible] from 1807 t[illegible] and Portug[illegible] afterwards [illegible] General Si[illegible] lastly, as [illegible] goons. So [illegible] son applied [illegible] examination [illegible] deposits in [illegible] after five y[illegible] in establish[illegible] rian system [illegible] cession of [illegible] the old red [illegible] in close app[illegible]

Norway and Sweden, and to the vast empire of ussia, where the relative ie older rocks has suffered isturbance from the intru- of fire. Under the coun- ie Imperial Government, son, in company with uil and Count Keyserling, menced a geological sur- Russian empire; having xplored several parts of 'oland, and the Carpa- ntermediate between the Russian deposits; and he ed the Palæozoic rocks of : the results of the entire were published in two es, in 1845. In 1841, presentation of the first this geological survey to r Nicholas, his majesty Mr. Murchison with the of the second class of diamonds, and also with it colossal vase of Sibe- ine, mounted on a column After three years' ad- ur, Mr. Murchison com- urvey of Russia, when conferred upon him the of the Order of St. Sta- appointed him an effec- of the Imperial Academy and upon his return to received the honour of ghthood. Sir Roderick ublished two editions of " an elaborate work. He , contributed upwards red and twenty memoirs actions of various scien- the most remarkable, which is his "Alps, Apen- Carpathians." In 1844, ng out his large work on ical Structure of Russia," l a comparison between Eastern Australia and auriferous Ural Moun- as a result, he was the publicly declared the gold must exist in n 1846 he *even urged tin-miners to emigrate* to New South Wales, and there obtain gold from the alluvial soil in the manner that they extracted tin from the gravel of their native country. In 1848 Sir Roderick addressed Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, and warmly urged the Government to adopt measures for the interest of the Crown. But his advice was not taken; and it was only in 1851, or three years later, that the, so called, *discovery* of the Australian gold took place. Sir Roderick has served four times as President of the Geological Soc., and eight years as President of the Royal Geograph. Soc. In May, 1864, he was re-elected President of the Royal Geograph. Soc.; he is a Fellow of the Royal Soc. and the Linnæan Soc., and is a Member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Turin; he has long been a Trustee of the British Museum, the Hunterian Museum, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which last body he was one of the founders, &c. In 1855 Sir Roderick succeeded Sir H. De la Beche in the office of Director-general of the Geological Survey of the British Isles; and his latest labours have been repeated examinations of the rocks of his native Highlands, for which the Royal Soc. of Edinburgh conferred on him their first Brisbane Gold Medal. The Copley Medal, or first honour of the Royal Society of London, was awarded to him in 1846. In recent years Sir Roderick made another great addition to British geology, by establishing the existence in the North-western Highlands of the fundamental stratified deposits of the United Kingdom, these, the so-called Laurentian rocks, being older than the Cambrian or Silurian systems. In 1863 he obtained the honour of a Commandership of the Bath; in 1864 he received the Prix Cuvier from the French Institute, and the Wollaston Medal at home for his geological labours.

MURE,* DAVID, a Scottish Judge *of Session*, is the third son of the *late Col.* William Mure, of Caldwell,

[illegible] of the 6th and of Dunmore, was born in 1806, and was educated at Eton, and [illegible] College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He was subsequently elected to a fellowship at All Souls College. He has been Master of the Royal Household, and a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples, and in the following year British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years. In 1853 he was appointed British Minister in Switzerland, and was sent in 1856 as Envoy to Teheran, and in 1858 was appointed British Minister in Saxony. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt, when his Highness visited England in 1862. Mr. Murray is the author of a narrative of "Travels among the Indians in North America," and of the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," etc.

MUSGRAVE.* The Rev. George, M.A., eldest son of the late George Musgrave, Esq., of Shillington Manor,

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riod he, in conjunction with Prof. ofman, discovered Toluidine and kraniline, two organic bases of the most importance. In 1845 Dr. Muspratt left Giessen, having while re edited Plattner's "Treatise the Blowpipe." This work passed through three editions, a fourth, with emendations, is ut to be published under the title "Muspratt and Plattner on the rpipe." Dr. Muspratt then visited ous parts of Germany in order to me personally acquainted with distinguished men. In 1847 he ned to Giessen, and spent four ths in its laboratory, discovering al remarkable bodies produced the sulphocyanides of ethyle methyle. A paper on this subject printed in Liebig's Annalen, ll as in the Chemical Society's actions. In 1848 he gave a on the Selenites; in 1849 he hed some very interesting re- s in Liebig's Annalen, on the ipe Reactions of Strontia and a. In 1851 appeared his paper rmufellic Acid, a new acid from published in the proceedings e Royal Society, and in the osophical Magazine." But his important act has been the foun- of a College of Chemistry in pool, students from which are occupying prominent posts in s parts of the globe. In 1854 a ow publisher engaged Dr. Mus- to write a Dictionary of Che- , which has commanded a large England, America, Germany, rance. He has been elected a of the Royal Societies of Edin- and Dublin, and a member of the é d'Encouragement in France; e oldest university in America nferred upon him the honorary of M.D., the only one held by ish subject. Dr. Muspratt is own also as an elocutionist. In he published a reply to *Black-* critique, condemnatory of the matic Writings of Sheridan les," his godfather. *In 1848 Muspratt married Miss Susan* Cushman, a popular actress, whose premature death took place in 1859.

MUSSET, PAUL EDME DE, a French author, born at Paris, November 7, 1804, is eldest brother of the late celebrated poet, Alfred Musset. Paul is chiefly known by his novels, which are written with great elegance and purity. Among the principal may be mentioned: "La Tête et le Cœur" (1834); "Lauzun Bracelet" (1839); "Anne de Boleyn" (1836); "Jean de Trouveur" (1849); and his best work, "Les Femmes de la Régence" (1841). He paid a visit to Venice, and on his return published a translation of the eccentric memoirs of Gozzi, in the *National*, a journal in which he writes the dramatic criticism. Paul de Musset has written for the stage two pieces, neither of which was very successful —"La Revanche de Lauzun," and "Christine, Roi de Suède" (1857).

MUSURUS, CONSTANTINE (Ottoman diplomatist), was born at Constantinople, February 18, 1807. His father, Paul Musurus, was a native of Retino, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received a very careful education at Constantinople, which comprised the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the Prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the Commissioners of France, England, and Russia, who were sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The Commissioners having failed in their attempt, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of the island, and obtained its submission without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration of the country upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed Samos for four years, to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides. In the following year he was sent to Athens

question of the Hungarian refugees brought him fresh success. The firmness evinced on that occasion was rewarded by his being sent to London, and after having, in 1851, fulfilled the mission of offering congratulations of the Sultan to Victor Emmanuel on his accession to the throne, he proceeded to England as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and in 1856 was raised to the rank of Ambassador at the same court, which honourable post he still (1865) holds.

N.

NAAS, Lord, The Right Honourable Richard Southwell Bourke, the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, was born in Dublin, 1822, and was there educated at Trin. College. He was Chief Secretary in Ireland, under Lord Derby, from March to December, 1852, and on that occasion was made a Privy Councillor. He first sat in Parliament for the county of Kildare in 1847, but on becoming Chief Sec. he was returned for Coleraine, and subsequently for Cockermouth, which he still represents

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signed, in consequence of having been nominated (Jan., 1865) to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

NAPIER, ROBERT, an eminent shipbuilder, was born at Dumbarton, June 18, 1791. In addition to the good education in the grammar-school of his native town, which his father, a blacksmith, was able to give him, he received lessons in architectural and mathematical drawing from a teacher named Trail. He was at first apprenticed to his father, and when his time had expired worked with him for some time in his business as a blacksmith, employing his spare time in improving himself; but in 1811 removed to Edinburgh, where he worked as a millwright at very low wages. He was next employed by Mr. Stephenson, the architect of the Bell-Rock Lighthouse. After this, Robert Napier commenced business with £50, purchasing with £45 out of that sum the goodwill of a blacksmith's business and tools; and began with two apprentices; now the firm which bears his name is said to employ several thousand men. In 1823 he made his first marine-engine for a boat on the Clyde. From this date commenced his success, which he himself attributes to having, in all cases, executed the best work for the purpose required, making gain subservient to his reputation as a skilful artificer. In 1839 he furnished the machinery for the *British Queen*, and subscribed largely towards the trial of the *Syrius*, the first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic. In 1853 Messrs. Napier and Co. fitted up the machinery of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, then regarded as the largest ship in the navy. To record all the triumphs of the engineering skill of the Napier firm, since then, would far exceed our limits. It may be stated, however, that they have executed several important contracts for the Admiralty—one for an enormous steam ram. At present, for science, skill, and solid workmanship, as well as the extent

[illegible] Master [illegible] to the Irish Bar in 1841; attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland, 1844; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's Government in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby, in 1858–9. He entered Parliament in 1848, as Member for his University, which he represented as a strong Conservative till his elevation to the Chancellorship.

NAPIER, LORD, FRANCIS NAPIER, eldest son of the 8th baron, was born in 1819, and succeeded his father at the age of fifteen. He entered public life as attaché to the Embassy at Vienna, in 1841, and has since held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after being Sec. of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed in 1858 to the Hague, and in 1860, to act in the same capacity at

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NARVAEZ [illegible] VALENCIA, a [illegible] tician, born [illegible] in Andalusia [illegible] early age, in [illegible] against Nap[illegible] from rank to

ueen Regent, Christina, and ong those who, in 1841, at- to overthrow that Minister s of an insurrection. The miscarried, and he was obliged efuge in Paris. The success ubsequent movement against , in 1843, which led to his , was owing, in a great to Narvaez, who was re- r his services with the title f Valencia. After the return Christina, he became her viser, and kept down the ntil his ministry was over- February, 1846. In May, was sent as ambassador to en he became a leader in formed against Queen Isa- er mother, not without the on, it is supposed, of the urt. In October, 1847, he a President of the Council, f the ministry, which post l till January, 1851, when ry broke up on account of nbarrassments. Since then s have fluctuated with the hanges of political parties He resigned his seat in the Armero-Mon in 1857; but er, 1864, he succeeded the Miraflores as President of il, and the head of a new and signalized his return by judiciously closing the vasion of St. Domingo, in 865.

JOSEPH, painter in water- popularly known as a e delineator of architec- ects, was born about the About the year 1835 he l exhibiting, at the Old f Water-Colour Artists, f French cathedrals and . Careful transcripts of h domestic architecture Throughout his career he ionally painted historical m Shakespeare and Scott, ctures on which his fame is illustrations of the sister e publications lithographed :—"*Architecture of the* Middle Ages," published in 1838; and his still better known "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series, published from 1839 to 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings have been "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall" (1846), his "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition" (1851) and "Rochester," "The Hall at Speke," and "West View of Rouen Cathedral," in the South Kensington Museum.

NASMYTH, JAMES, a practical engineer, was born at Edinburgh, August 19, 1808. From early youth he was fond of mechanical pursuits, and watched the progress and operations of artisans in various manufactures until he at last acquired great skill in the handling of tools, and no inconsiderable amount of chemical knowledge. The School of Arts of Edinburgh, which he attended, contributed to extend his knowledge in science and mechanical art. After finishing his education in the University of that city, he came to London, laden with models of machines and plans, and obtained an engagement in the great establishment of Maudslay and Field, at a very humble salary. In 1834 he settled in Manchester, rented a floor in an old cotton-mill, and soon planted there such a stock of machinery that the floor gave way, and he had notice to quit. Like all self-made men, Mr. Nasmyth had many difficulties to encounter; but at length succeeded, and founded the well-known firm of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., from which he retired, with a competency, in 1856. The two most important inventions, by which his name is known all over the world, are the steam-hammer, which is so easily managed, that, although it forges the heaviest anchor, it can be made to crack a nut without injuring the kernel; and the steam pile-driver, which

of ordinance.

NASSAU, ADOLPH, DUKE OF, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty on August 20, 1839. A constitutional government had existed in his states for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being, however, represented, not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed, and the Duke declared his intention to govern by parliamentary means. For a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the King of Prussia, which, after the failure of the Frankfort constitution, seemed likely to guarantee a certain amount of constitutional liberty in Germany. But the reaction which followed broke up this attempted national compact. The Duke, probably indulging his own predilections, went over to the Austrian party in 1850, and has since voted with it in the Diet. In November, 1851, the constitution was annulled. In 1844 the Duke married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke

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ar of Exning, Suffolk, which ing he at present holds (1865). author of various works of f a religious tendency,—those nown being "The Closing and "The Bishop's Daugh- esides other books: "Life of e of Kent," "The Old Minor "Self-Sacrifice, or the Chan- Chaplain," "The Dangers and f a Christian, "Sunsets and e," and "The Earthly Resting f the Just." He is also the author of "Recollections of a aplain," of "The Note-Book ner's Clerk" (reprinted from *Miscellany*); "The Life Book ourer," "Scenes where the has Triumphed," and cotte of St. John's."

LE, THE REV. JOHN a writer connected with h Church party, was born e year 1818, and graduated Coll., Cambridge, in 1840, btained the member's prize nd has been for some years of Sackville College, East . He obtained the Seato- at Cambridge (for an Eng- l poem) no fewer than nine ween 1845 and 1861. His es are a "History of the rn Church," and a "History triarchate of Alexandria" He has published an expur- on of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's and his notes thereon gave ch controversy. For chil- schools he has written a History," "Stories from History" (four series), "Histories of Greece and "Stories from the Crusades Heathen Mythology," and Christian Heroism." Among productions are: "Agnes de Duchenier; or, the Revolt dée," "Herbert Tresham," Priory and Shepperton Mediæval Hymns," "Read- he Aged," "The Primitive and a "*History of the Church of Holland.*"

CHARLES, son of the late Rev. Thomas Neale, was born at Adstock, Bucks, in 1806, and was educated partly at the Bourbon College, Paris (where he obtained a prize in 1823), and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, taking first-class honours, and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. In 1832 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but has ceased to practise, and has acted as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., while Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1839–41. In 1857 he was elected Professor of Polit. Economy at Oxford, and represented that city in the Liberal interest in Parliament for a few months in 1857, was unseated on petition, but rechosen in 1863. He is the author of "Lectures on the Currency" (1859); a French work, entitled "Dialogues des Morts Politiques. Premier Dialogue. Interlocuteurs, MM. Guizot et Louis Blanc" (Paris, 1849); "Objections to the Government Scheme for the Reform of Oxford" (1854); "Considerations on the Punishment of Death" (1857); "Three Lectures on Taxation" (1861); "Two Lectures on the History and Condition of Landed Property" (1860).

NEAVES, LORD, CHARLES NEAVES, a Scottish Judge of Session, was born in Scotland in 1800. After his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, he studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar 1822; he was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and raised to the bench as a Lord of the Session in 1854, in which capacity he receives the courtesy title of Lord Neaves.

NELSON (New Zealand), BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. EDMUND HOBHOUSE, D.D., is a younger son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, and retated to Lord Broughton. He was born in 1817, and was educated at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. In 1841 he was elected Fellow of Merton College,

OF, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM TIRRELL, D.D., is the son of a former remembrancer of the City of London, by a daughter of Dollond, the celebrated optician. He was born in 1807, and was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and graduated as fourth Senior Optime. Having held some parochial preferments in England, on the division of the enormous bishopric of Australia in 1847, he was appointed first Bishop of Newcastle. The annual value of this see is £833.

NEWFOUNDLAND, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD FIELD, D.D., is the son of a gentleman of Worcester, and was born in 1801. He distinguished himself as a boy at Rugby, and his Oxford career was marked with success, as he gained a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, was first class in mathematics in 1823, and appointed public examiner in 1827. He held a college living, English-Bicknor, in Gloucestershire, for eleven years, until 1841, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland. His Lordship's income is £1,200, £700 of which is provided by Parliament, and the remainder by the

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called "Theism, or Didactic Religious Utterances" (1858). It is an endeavour to defend and develop, for theory and practice, that Monotheism which Christians, Jews, and Mahommedans hold in common, against Pantheism and Atheism. He has been a rather copious contributor to several reviews, including the *Eclectic*, *Westminster*, &c., on classical and political subjects. He has also written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as detailed in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, THE REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., elder brother of Francis William Newman, was born in London in 1801, and was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, being elected to a scholarship there at an early age. He graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was subsequently elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately. He subsequently became Tutor of his College, and held that post until about the year 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore. In 1842 he left residence in Oxford and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 to 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the University that he became the recognized leader of the High-church party in conjunction with Dr. Pusey. He also took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the University authorities as practically cancelling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Churches. In October, 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, and was received into the Roman communion. He was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Roman Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858. He has lately established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. In 1864 he published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," in reply to an accusation of Prof. Kingsley that he was indifferent to truth.

NEWMARCH, WILLIAM, F.R.S., was born in Yorkshire in 1820. He communicated in 1850 to the Statistical Society an elaborate paper concerning the Circulation of Bills of Exchange—a subject which still engages his attention. The paper appeared in the Society's Transactions, and has been translated in France and elsewhere. In 1853 he published a work on the "New Supplies of Gold;" in 1855 a work on the "Loans raised by Mr. Pitt during the first French War, 1793–1807," intended as a defence of the general financial policy of Mr. Pitt. In 1857 appeared, under the joint names of the late Thomas Tooke, F.R.S., and himself, the two closing volumes of the well-known work commenced by Mr. Tooke, under the title of the "History of Prices." A German translation of this History was largely used in the German universities. Mr. Newmarch held the office of Secretary of the Globe Insurance (established in 1803) from 1851 to 1863, and was for some years one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society, and the editor of its journal.

NEWTON, CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., is a son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, and was born in 1816. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours. In May, 1840,

about the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the mausoleum mentioned by Herodotus, and carried on extensive excavations there, at Cnidus, and at Branchidæ, between October, 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures, from the mausoleum and other places, now deposited in the British Museum, which is also indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome, which post he held till the commencement of 1861, when he was installed in the British Museum, with the appointment of Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities.

NEW ZEALAND, Bishop of, Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D.D., was born in 1809, and is son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey. He was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics, and first-class in classics. While acting

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Perhaps his most important work is his "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," accompanied by a personal biography of that monarch, presented for the Roxburgh Club (1857), in 2 vols. 4to.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., was born in 1808, and, after graduating as M.D. at Edinburgh University, he established himself as a physician in Australia. His name has been held in high honour there, for he was chosen a member of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, and three times elected Speaker. He has been a great champion of education, and filled the post of Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University in 1853, and was raised to the highest office—that of Chancellor in the following year; he was created by patent in 1852, and raised to a baronetcy in 1858 in recognition of his educational services. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1857, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1858.

NIEPCE - DE - SAINT - VICTOR, CLAUDE-MARIE-FRANÇOIS, a French chemist and photographer, born at Saint Cyr, July 26, 1805; quitted at the age of twenty-two the military school of Saumur, and in 1842, while lieut. of dragoons, the spilling of some vinegar upon his uniform set him upon making researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiments resulted in a proposal to the Minister at War, who was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen cavalry regiments, and the adoption of which actually effected a saving of several thousand pounds. For this the inventor received a gratuity of twenty pounds! But he afterwards received a military appointment, which left him leisure for pursuing scientific inquiries, and eventually he was advanced to the grade of *chef d'escadron* in 1854. He was decorated in 1849, and the same year received a prize of eighty pounds from the Society for the *Encouragement of the* Arts. Meanwhile he wa his investigations in heliog was the first, in 1847, to a tography on glass. He ha to the Academy of Science papers, most of them ins "Considerations on Colo Chevreul: "On the Act pours" (1847 and 1853), graphy on Glass" (184 the Colorization of Lik Heliochromy" (1851–52 graphic Engraving on Glass" (1853–55). Hi works have been brougl under the title "Recherc graphiques" (1855). It uncle, Nicephora Niepce, Daguerre that we are larg for obtaining pictorial repr by means of solar light.

NIGHTINGALE, a lady whose name has be illustrious by her philanth to alleviate the sufferir wounded soldiers in the C is the younger daughter an of Mr. William E. Nightin bley Park, Hampshire, and Derbyshire. She was born in May, 1820, and enjoy advantages which fall to t children of the affluent a attaining remarkable ef some branches of female It was not long before l thropic instincts, hithert in their exercise to casus tions among the poorer ne her English home, led l systematic study of the a treatment of physical and tress. To the investigat actual working of Engli hospitals, and reformatory i she added Continental in ducted in the same spirit, in the year 1851, she t abode in an institution of Sisters of Mercy establishe werth, on the Rhine. N long before exercising th lessons she there learned, heard that the Gover torium, in Harley-street,

for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough organization. Scarcely was this work accomplished, and whilst Miss Nightingale was yet seeking the recovery of her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea were at that moment the subject of such severe condemnation, that a variety of plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can sufficiently do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and bestowing care and consolation where neglect and anguish had laid their withering touch, she softened the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the comforted as well as the gratitude of her country. When the national appreciation of her services found expression in the collection of a testimonial fund which reached fifty thousand pounds, that sum, by the special request of Miss Nightingale, was devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from further active participation in charitable enterprises, Miss Nightingale still furthers philanthropic ends by publications tending to disseminate practical knowledge on cognate topics. The first of these works, which appeared in 1859, was entitled "Hints on Hospitals," and enjoyed a well-merited popularity, whilst its immediate successor, "Notes on Nursing," has gone through three editions in two years and attained a sale of between seventy and eighty thousand copies. It is also understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea. Miss Nightingale has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has all along displayed in the Volunteer movement.

NISBET-HAMILTON, The Rev. Hon. Robert Adam-Christopher, by birth a member of the house of Dundas, was born in 1804, and sat as M.P. for Ipswich 1826–30, Edinburgh in 1831–2, and for North Lincolnshire from 1837 till 1857. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1852, under Lord Derby's Government, when he was sworn Privy Councillor. He married, in 1828, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Elgin, and on succession to the Belhaven and Dirleton estates, in 1855, he took the names of Nisbet-Hamilton by Royal licence.

NOBLE,* John, sculptor, born about the year 1820, and was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. The work which first brought him into public notice was the Manchester "Wellington Monument," inaugurated in 1856. The commission was obtained by competition, and the monument, as a whole, justifies the selection, though at the time of the award considerable discontent was felt by some of the profession, that a work of such importance, and on which a sum of £7,000 was to be expended should be placed in the hands of a young a sculptor. It consists of a colossal statue of the Duke, surmounting a granite pedestal, at the respective angles of which stand colossal figures, representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace. The whole of the figures are in bronze. In 1861 a statue of Wellington, by Mr. Noble, was placed in the Court-room of the late East-India Company, in London

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ION. AND REV. BAPTIST
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ıetting forth the rea-
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itzerland in the Sum-
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llustrated in a Series
"*Christian Missions*
to Heathen Nations," "The Case of the Free Church of Scotland," "Protestant Thoughts in Rhyme," and several minor works.

NORMANBY, THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF, CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, only son of the first Marquis, was born in 1819. He entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, and was Controller and subsequently Treasurer of the Queen's Household from 1853 to 1858, when he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. His lordship, when Lord Mulgrave, was M.P. for Scarborough in the Liberal interest from 1847 to 1851, and from 1853 to 1858. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1851, and succeeded to his father's title in 1863, when he resigned his foreign appointment and returned to England.

NORTHCOTE, SIR STAFFORD HENRY, BART., was born in London, in 1818, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, when he took a first-class in classics, and a third in mathematics. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, and was made a C.B. (civil division) in 1851, in recognition of his services as one of the Secretaries for the Industrial Exhibition. He is Captain in the 1st Devon Yeom. Cavalry, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county, and sat in Parliament for Dudley 1855. He has since been elected for Stamford, and was appointed by Lord Derby Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Sir Stafford is well known for the interest he has taken in art and education.

NORTON, THE HON. MRS. CAROLINE ELIZABETH, the second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, was born about the year 1808, and was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a great craving for authorship, and first produced the "Dandies' Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. She published, in 1829, "The Sorrows of Rosalie," shortly after her marriage with the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley, but the union

nile poems, called "Aunt Carry's Ballads" (1847); and some few years later, a successful novel, entitled "Stuart of Dunleath." In 1862 she published a poem entitled "The Lady of La Garaye." Mrs. Norton was an extensive contributor to the Annuals in their day, and her pen has been much employed in periodical literature.

NORWICH, BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. AND HON. JOHN THOMAS PELHAM, D.D., is a brother of the third Earl of Chichester, and was born in 1811. After his education at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and was raised in 1855 to a more important post as Rector of the great parish of Marylebone; he had held that but two years when he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishopric of Norwich in 1857. He was noted as a good preacher, and is now known as an active and liberal-minded member of the Episcopate. He is patron of eighty-four livings. His Lordship's diocese includes the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and his annual income is £4,500.

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ELL, LEOPOLD, DUKE OF
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o France. In 1843, by
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arded with the governor-
generalship of Cuba. He returned to Spain when Narvaez was in power, and then commenced in earnest his political career, which is so interwoven with the tangled web of modern Spanish history—with its plots, counterplots, insurrections, &c.,—that it would be little edifying to follow it in detail. When a new ministry was formed in July, 1858, O'Donnell was made Minister of War and the Colonies. In 1859, Spain having declared war against Morocco, General O'Donnell was entrusted with the command of an invading army, and for his services in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, was rewarded with the title of Duke of Tetuan. He continued in office until February, 1863, when he resigned in consequence of the Queen's refusal to dissolve the Chambers, and was succeeded as War Minister by General Concha.

O'FERRALL, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MORE, eldest son of the late Ambrose O'Ferrall, Esq., of Ballyna, co. Kildare, was born at Dublin in 1797. He entered Parliament as M.P. for co. Kildare soon after the passing of the Act for Roman Catholic Emancipation, and sat for that constituency in the Liberal interest till 1847. Having represented co. Longford for a few months in 1851-2, he was again returned to Parliament by his old constituents in 1859. He was successively a Lord of the Treasury and Secretary to the Admiralty, and Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Melbourne's administration, and held the governorship of Malta from 1847 till 1851. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on receiving the last-mentioned appointment.

OGILVIE, THE REV. CHARLES ATMORE, D.D., was born about 1793, and graduated B.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, as first classman in Literis Humanioribus in 1815, obtaining the Latin essay prize in 1817. He has been successively Fellow of Balliol College (1816), Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the late Archbishop (*Howley*) of Canterbury, and Bampton Lecturer (1836); he was presented to

[illegible] preached at Oxford and elsewhere.

HAGAN.* The Right Hon. Thomas, an Irish Judge, was born at Dublin in 1810. He was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He held for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's administration in 1860, and held the (Irish) attorney-generalship from 1861, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, to January, 1865, when he was raised to the Judicial Bench in succession to Judge Ball. He represented Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench.

OLIPHANT, Lawrence, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., many years Chief Justice of Ceylon, was born about the year 1831. He was from the first intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung Bahadoor to the Nepaulese court. An account of this visit he subsequently published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmanda." Returning to England, he entered himself at the

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the eastern side of the River ham," "The History and Anti- ities of Grimsby, Beverley, and verhampton Churches," "History the Holy Trinity Guild at Slea- d," "Scopwickiana," with some ions and lectures.

LMSTED, DENISON, an American r, born at East Hartford, Con- cut, in 1791, took his degree in College, where, after having ven years taught chemistry and ophy in North Carolina, he re- l in 1824, to occupy successively airs of mathematics, of physics, astronomy. Besides numerous rs in scientific journals, he ied an "Introduction to Natural phy" (1832); an "Introduc- Astronomy" (1839), "Rudi- of Natural Philosophy and omy" (1843), a work that has produced in special characters use of the blind Asylum of husetts, and has also been r the instruction of the deaf mb. In 1861 he published his eys and Explorations in the Kingdom."

R PACHA, LATTAS MICHAEL, lissimo of the Sultan's forces pe, and a Grand Vizier, is of origin, and was born in the 01, at Plaski, a village in the of Ogulin, about sixty miles ium, on the Adriatic. He re- his first instruction at the r school of his native village, erwards at the high school of , in Transylvania, and it is said uished himself by proficiency hematics. He then became a in the border regiment of , which he shortly left to be- assistant surveyor of roads and s. Tiring of this drudgery, he de- from the Austrian army, when, in quest of a living, he was in- as a means of qualifying himself position of tutor in the house urkish merchant, to adopt the of Islam, and thereupon took me of Omer, applying himself reat assiduity to study the ge, manners, and customs of his new countrymen. He subsequently became a master in the new military school at Constantinople, when Kosrew Pacha, then minister of war, perceiving the talent and enterprise of Omer, now in his thirty-third year, appointed him officer in the regular army of the Sultan, and shortly afterwards made him adjutant on his personal staff. It was in quelling the insurgents in Syria and Albania that Omer first distinguished himself. He was equally successful in Kurdistan. In the year 1848, having become a Pacha, he kept the aggressive policy of the Russians in check in Wallachia. In 1852 Omer Pacha was sent to effect the reduction of the hardy and warlike Montenegrins, and he had advanced to within a day's march of Cettinje, when the Austrian special commissioner at Constantinople induced the Divan to recall him and abandon the war. In June, 1853, the Russian troops having marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, Omer Pacha was appointed generalissimo of the Turkish army. The Sultan's declaration of war was dated October 4, and the first important collision between the belligerents occurred on the 4th of November, when the Russians were defeated with great loss, as they were in subsequent actions. The repulse of the Russians at Eupatoria, February 17, 1855, was also by Omer Pacha. Subsequently he joined General Canrobert and Lord Raglan with a part of his army before Sebastopol; but his troops took no part in the siege, nor had any other opportunity of distinguishing themselves. The personal and domestic habits of Omer Pacha are European, and, nothwithstanding his change of creed, he has been the protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and the ameliorator of their lot. At present he holds the rank of Grand-Marshal in the Turkish ministry.

O'NEIL,* HENRY, A.R.A., historical and *genre* painter, was born early in the present century. He has for many years contributed some excellent

works of these names in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His [illegible] pictures are—"Martha and Mary [illegible] Christ of the Death of Lazarus;" "By the Rivers of Babylon;" "Catherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" "Mozart's Last Moments;" "Luther in Royal Robes;" "Antiquaries and the Scribes;" "Cardinal Wolsey;" "Scene from Faust;" "Scene from Hamlet;" "The Return of the Wanderer;" "Romeo and Juliet;" "A Pic-nic;" "Lucrezia Borgia.—Argus, 1857;" "Home Again—1856;" these two works have acquired great popularity from the published engravings of them; "The Parting Cheer;" "The Letter-Writer;" "Mary Stuart's Farewell to France;" "The Power of Music;" "The Landing of the Princess Alexandra at Gravesend." Mr. Nell, who was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy when already advanced in years, has also painted some very striking portraits.

ONTARIO,* The Right Rev. the Bishop of, James Travers Lewis, D.D., is son of a former Rector of St. Anne's Shandon, in the county of Cork, and was born about the year 1813. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in Ethics and Logic, and was also gold medallist. He was ordained Deacon at Cambridge, by the Bishop of Chester, in 1848, and was subsequently admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Down and Connor, when he held the curacy of Newtown-Butler, co. Fermanagh. He went to Canada about the year 1850, and was appointed by the Bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brockville. He was elected first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, in 1861, and was consecrated the following year. The diocese of Ontario includes the cities of Kingston, Ottawa, &c., which formerly were included in the diocese of Toronto.

ORBIGNY, Charles d', a Fr naturalist, born at Coueron, I Inférieure, in Sept., 1806, first cated at La Rochelle, and w Paris in 1827 to complete his s In 1832 he turned his att specially to natural science, 1835 was made assistant Museum of Natural History, he still holds office. He is a of various learned societies of and was decorated 1854. H noted works are "Tableaux tiques du Règne Végétal" "Dictionnaire Abrégé d'Hist turelle" (1842), "Géologie a aux Arts, aux Mines, et à l' ture, &c." (1855), beside articles inserted in scienti nals.

ORLOFF,* Prince Alexis sian general and diplomatist 1787, is the illegitimate son Fedor Grigorewitsch. He the Russian army while you served in the campaigns ag great Napoleon. He gained t of the Emperor by the abili he displayed in suppressing of the Guards in 1825, afte he was appointed Adjutant with the command of a cav sion. He took part in the c in Turkey in 1828, and in th ing year signed the Treaty of ple. Having been subs employed in diplomatic mi Turkey, England, &c., he as Ambassador to Vienna, wh he quitted on the breaking o Russian war in 1854, to becom dent of the Great Council of Russia.

OSBALDESTON, George tleman of wide reputation sporting world, is the son of shire squire, Mr. Osbaldes Hutton Bushell, near Scarb He was born Dec. 26, 1787, a cated at Eton and Brasenos Oxford, where he was more guished in the hunting-field t "The Schools." He hunted sively the Lincolnshire (Lord son's), the Quorn, the Pr

ds, &c., and in the capacity of ter of hounds none stood higher. rought his name rather promi- r before the world in 1831, by g a duel with the late Lord G. ck, and shortly afterwards by g a match for £1,000 a side, ch he engaged to ride 200 n ten hours. He was also well in cricketing and in racing He sat in Parliament as Retford for some years pre- the passing of the Reform f late years he has retired rting life, and has chiefly re- London.

RN, SHERARD, CAPT., R.N., n about the year 1820, and the Royal Navy at an early s was midshipman of the at the reduction of Canton and of the *Clio* at the cap- he batteries of Woosung in of the following year. He is examination in December, d served as mate on board *llent* gunnery-ship at Ports- nd in the *Collingwood* in the Having obtained his com- s Lieutenant in 1846, he was ted to the *Collingwood*, in served for some years. He Commander in 1852, and Cap- 55. He has since served with on in the Chinese and Japan- , and accompanied Sir L. ck's expedition to the north- in search of Sir John Frank- 1863–4 he was engaged in s off the coast of China, and was appointed to the com- the *Royal Sovereign*, the first m-clads constructed on Capt. Cole's turret principle, and ed to be the most formidable war yet built. Captain Osborn is the author of uise in Japanese Waters" ed); "Japanese Fragments;" h, or my Journal in Malayan ;" "The Career, Last Voyage, te of Sir John Franklin" "The Past and Future of Relations in China" *(1860)*; *Leaves from an Arctic Journal*, or Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions in Search of Sir J. Franklin in 1850–51." He has also been an extensive contributor to periodical literature.

OSBORNE, THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, was born in 1808. He graduated B.A. at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Durweston, Dorsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been well known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*, and his energy in exposing abuses has made those initials the terror of wrongdoers. His lordship has published "Hints to the Charitable for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Poor," "Gleanings in Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed). His lordship visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was also honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers. On his return he published "Scutari and its Hospitals." He is the author of "Lady Eva," "Immortal Sewerage," and many pamphlets, &c., urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL, son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years M.P. for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of *virtù* which was disposed of by auction after his death, was born in 1814. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by royal

[illegible] of Carlow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wexford, with parts of Wicklow and King's County.

OUSELEY, Sir Frederick Arthur Gore, Bart., son of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., a celebrated Ambassador at the Court of Persia, was born in London in 1825, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, M.A. in 1849, Mus. Bac. in 1850, and Mus. Doc. in 1854. He subsequently entered orders, and served a London curacy from 1849 to 1851. In 1855 he was appointed Precentor of Hereford Cathedral; and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, in 1856. He has since taken an active part in the establishment of St. Michael's College, for the education of boys in classics and choral singing, at Tenbury, over which he presides as Warden. He was appointed Professor of Music by the University of Oxford in 1855, on the death of Sir Henry R. Bishop. Sir F. Ouseley is also the author of several excellent anthems, of which the best known is "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and he has published sundry collections of ancient and modern cathedral music.

OUSELEY, Sir William Gore, eldest son of the late Sir W. Gore Ouseley, well known for his Oriental attainments, and cousin of the above, was born in 1799, and educated for the diplomatic service, which he entered in 1817, as Attaché at Stockholm, and, rising by successive steps of promotion, became, in 1832, Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, and in 1844 was accredited to Buenos Ayres as Minister Plenipotentiary. He was also sent on a special mission to Monte Video in 1846. Sir W. G. Ouseley, who is the author of several political pamphlets and works on foreign countries, was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1855.

OVERBECK, Friedrich, founder of the modern German religious school of painting, was born at Lübeck in 1790, and commenced his artistic education at

While a student he
f the peculiar bent of
810 he went to Rome,
Veit, and Cornelius,
atholic faith, and has
e that city his resi-
donna, exhibited in
a wide reputation.
erable work executed
the new school were
om the "History of
villa of the Prussian
Bartholdy. Of these,
ed the "Selling of
"Seven Lean Years"
following year the
ill higher reputation
at the villa of the
ni, of which Overbeck
rge compositions from
lem Delivered." His
ever, is the "Miracle
rancis," in the church
oil-paintings are not
best known out of
Entrance of Christ
and "The Descent
at Lübeck; the former
shed in 1824 at Rome,
here. Besides these
Christ on the Mount
amburg; the "Nup-
sed Virgin;" several
;" the "Death of St.
the great painting in
tute at Frankfort, re-
Influence of Religion
is drawings, "Christ
Children," "John, the
e Wilderness," "The
Young Man at Nain,"
ering of the Manna,"
ness to his artistic
school to which Over-
is characterized by
mplicity of the early
fundamental belief is
not exist for its own
to subserve the cause
any of the productions
re widely known by
rings.

, Lord, Samuel Jones
ly *son of the late*
Esq., of Overstone
Park, Northamptonshire, was born in 1796, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, and sat as M.P. for Hythe from 1819 to 1826. He unsuccessfully contested Manchester, in the Liberal interest, in 1832. He is a great patron of art, but is chiefly known as a standing authority on monetary and financial matters, and as such has taken an active part in the discussion of the decimal coinage question; he is also the author of several important publications on fiscal questions. Previously to his elevation to the peerage, his name was well known among the banking world as the head of the late firm of Messrs. Jones Loyd & Co., of Lothbury, London. His only daughter is married to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C.

OWEN, Richard, F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, a native of Lancaster, was born in 1804. He matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1824; became a Member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons of London in 1826, and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835; having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy" (4to, 5 vols.); the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology" (4to, 2 vols.), and that of "The Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and also of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter, that we are mainly indebted for the abolition of that nuisance. He took part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and served as President of one of the Juries. At the request of Government he went to Paris, and

Extinct Sloth (4to, 1842); "Odontography" (2 vols., 1840); "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds" (1846); "History of British Fossil Reptiles" (4to, 1849–51); "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals" (1843); "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals" (1846); "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton" (1848); "On the Nature of Limbs" (1849); "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a Single Ovum" (1 vol. 1849); "Principes d'Ostéologie comparée" (Paris, 1855); "On Palæontology" (1860); "On the Megatherium" (4to, 1860). Professor Owen has also communicated numerous papers to the Transactions of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical and Microscopical Societies; and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the Transactions of the British Association. Of the Microscopical Society he was one of the founders, and first President; and he is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned

Calvin Socie
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sion of "Lu
(1845), "Le
the Fathers
turies," and
Popery (18
works. He
of Thrussin
1845.

OXENF
author, is s
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1812. He w
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himself to t
books, bein
collaborateur
G. A. Macfa

ained as Curate of Check-
ordshire, and his subse-
rments were the Rectory
me; Archdeaconry of Sur-
y of Alverstoke; Canonry
ter; Chaplaincy to the
Albert; and the Deanery
ter. He was consecrated
Oxford in 1845, and, as
ancellor of the Order of
; he is also, by special
:, Lord High Almoner.
is published works are
"Eucharistica," "His-
American Church," "The
l," "Sermons at Oxford,"
before the Queen," "Ser-
Miscellaneous Subjects,"
on the Ordination Ser-
As a spiritual peer, the
rford takes a prominent
debates in the House of
also in the Upper House
:ion. He is also well
a most eloquent speaker
neetings of a religious

P.

IOMAS, civil engineer, was
the year 1810, and was
originally as a surveyor.
ds placed himself under
Brunel, and was actively
iding him in his great un-
the Thames Tunnel. Mr.
een extensively employed
s as a civil engineer by
ent. His first important
he suspension bridge at
pened in 1859. He was
as the architect of the
across the Thames at
, which he commenced
on the failure of Messrs.
the original contractors.
chosen as the architect
r of the new bridge now
across the Thames at

LORD CLARENCE EDWARD,
son of Field-*Marshal the*
of Anglesey, K.G., by his
second marriage, was born in 1811. He entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean war. He was for some time Secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, and on Lord Palmerston's return to office in 1859, was appointed to the important post of Secretary of the Admiralty, which he still holds (April 1865), and in which capacity he has shown considerable administrative powers. He attained flag rank in 1858, and has represented Sandwich, in the Liberal interest, a short interval excepted, since 1847.

PAGET, THE REV. FRANCIS EDWARD, son of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., was born in 1806. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and has been Rector of Elford, Staffordshire, since 1835. His High Church novels secured him considerable reputation, the best known being "St. Antholin's," which has passed through three or four editions (1842); "Tales of the Village" (1842); "The Warden of Berkenholt" (1843); and "Luke Sharp, a Tale of Modern Education" (1845). He has also given to the world several volumes of Sermons (on the Living and the Dead, on Saints' Days, &c.), "Prayers on Behalf of the Church" (1845), and the "Churchman's Kalendar."

PAGET, JAMES, F.R.S., Surgeon, is the son of a merchant at Great Yarmouth, where he was born about the year 1815. He became a member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow seven years later. He is Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Assist.-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurg. Soc. Mr. Paget, who is a member of the senate of the University of London, is known as the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the Coll. of Surgeons," and of "Lectures on Surgical Pathology;" he has also been an extensive contri-

volume of the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies.

PAGET, JOHN, eldest son of John Paget, Esq., of Thorpe Satchville, Leicestershire, was born in 1806. Desiring at an early age to gratify his inclination for foreign travel, he after a time settled in Transylvania, where he married the Baroness Bandy. In 1839, Mr. Paget published his "Travels in Hungary and Transylvania." When the Revolution broke out in 1848, he strongly seconded the views of M. Deak and the constitutional party, and saw some active service, during that year, as aide-de-camp to General Sauer. Whilst residing at Dresden, in the summer of 1850, he became an object of suspicion to the Austrian Government, and an agent of the secret police, who had been sent over, was allowed by the Saxon Government to seize all Mr. Paget's papers, which the Austrians kept for a month, and only restored to him at the urgent remonstrance of the English Minister in Dresden. Among these papers was a history, in manuscript, of the Revolutionary War of Hungary. Mr. Paget has since returned to the land of his adoption, where he owns a considerable property, and is actively engaged in introducing an improved system of agriculture.

PAKENHAM, THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., is a son of the late Hon. Admiral Sir Thos. Pakenham, G.C.B., and related to the Earl of Longford. He was born in 1797, and became attached, when twenty years of age, to the Embassy at the Hague. After being Secretary of Legation in Switzerland and Mexico, he was raised to the office of Minister-Plenipotentiary in Mexico in 1835, and sworn a Privy Councillor on his return to England in 1843. From Dec. in that year, to April, 1849, he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Washington, and in April, 1851, was accredited in the same capacity to Lisbon, but retired on a pension in 1855.

PAKINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, BART., is the son W. Russell, Esq., of Powid Worcester, and was born at seat in 1799. He was e Eton, and at Oriel Col and in 1831 assumed th Pakington, as heir of h uncle, the Baronet of Having been nominated in man of the Worcesterah Sessions, he was, in 1837, the House of Commons for Droitwich, which he represented. Sir John 1846, the free-trade mea R. Peel, who, neverthel him a Baronet before le and in 1848, when Lord appeared at the head of the state of the West In rendered the sugar duties of the day, he was one mittee of which Lord G. the chairman, and as the a differential duty, took part in the discussions When, in 1852, Lord J. R from office, and Lord called upon to assume Government, Sir J. Pal nominated Earl Grey's the Colonial Office, and Privy Councillor. Sir Joh has since taken an impo the business of the Ho mons; and in 1854 subm liament a comprehensive the vexed question of Under Lord Derby's sec tration, he held the of Lord of the Admiralty, ginning of March, 1858, June, 1859, in which h displayed great efficiency close of his Administra Admiralty, the Queen con him the honour of a Gra the Bath, civil division. has been out of office he an active share in the Pa debates, especially on all tions.

PALACKY, FRANCIS, Bohemian author, was born of June, 1798, at Hodslaw

He received an excellent edu-
, and after studying at Pres-
and Vienna, he removed in
to Prague, where he was ap-
d editor of the "Journal of the
ian Museum." In 1831 he re-
from the states of Bohemia
pointment of historiographer to
gdom. The first volume of his
ry of Bohemia," written in the
n language, and published at
ense of the states, appeared
, and has been highly praised.
ion, Palacky is a Protestant;
ics, a liberal. The "Archiv
a collection of documents in
emian language, collected by
n various sources, is a com-
o the history, and extends to
arto volumes (1840–44). The
works of Palacky are very
s, but all of them relate to
of Bohemian history, litera-
l biography.

EY, FREDERICK APTHORP,
n of the late Rev. Edmund
nd grandson of the author of
ridences of Christianity," &c.,
at Easingwold, near York,
He was educated at Shrews-
l St. John's Coll., Cambridge,
e graduated B.A. in 1836,
inued to reside till 1846, when
the University, owing to a
n his religious convictions.
d at intervals the plays of
s with Latin notes and emen-
several of which plays were
l; but afterwards they were
evised and published in one
with English notes, for the
eca Græca." He also edited
same series Euripides (in
lumes), and Hesiod, and be-
se, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius,
us, and an English translation
mann's work on the Assemblies
Athenians, with some minor
l works on Botany and Church
ture. Mr. Paley was one of the
and most energetic members
Cambridge Camden Society,
ecretary of that body for several
ok an active part in the gene-
ement then commencing for
the restoration of parish churches,
and the improvement of church
architecture. In furtherance of these
views he published (besides many
contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and
other serials), "Illustrations of Bap-
tismal Fonts," "Manual of Gothic
Architecture," "Manual of Gothic
Mouldings," "The Church Restorers,"
"Remarks on the Architecture of
Peterborough Cathedral," "Notes on
Twenty Parish Churches round Pe-
terborough," and a "Guide to the
Churches round Cambridge."

PALGRAVE,* FRANCIS TURNER,
art critic, is the eldest son of the
late Sir Francis Palgrave, and was
born about the year 1824. He was
educated at the Charterhouse and at
Balliol College, Oxford, of which he
was Scholar, and where he took his
degree of B.A. He was afterwards
elected to a Fellowship at Exeter
College. He acted for some time as
Private Secretary to Mr. W. E. Glad-
stone; and was for two years Vice-
Principal of the Training College for
schoolmasters at Kneller Hall. He
was afterwards appointed to a post in
the educational department of the
Privy Council, which he still (1865)
holds. He is the author of Idylls and
Songs, a Hand Book to Reigate, &c.,
and edited "The Golden Treasury of
English Songs." He also wrote the
Art Catalogue of the Great Exhi-
bition of 1862. Mr. Palgrave has
also frequently lectured on art, and
has contributed extensively to periodi-
cal literature on subjects connected
with his favourite study.

PALIN, THE REV. WILLIAM, son
of the late Richard Palin, Esq., of
Barnes, Surrey, was born in 1802. He
graduated B.A. at Trinity Coll., Cam-
bridge in 1833, proceeded M.A. in
1851, and was admitted *ad eundem* at
Oxford in 1862. He was appointed
Rector of Stifford, Essex, in 1834, was
editor of the *Churchman's Magazine*,
1854-8, and has contributed largely
to various periodicals connected with
the Church. He is author of "Village
Lectures on the Litany," "History of
the Church of England, 1688-1717,"

"A Sermon on the Weekly Offertory," "Suggestions for the Foundation of a College in each of the Provinces of Canterbury and York for Superannuated and Disabled Clergy," "The Christian Month," "Bellingham," a Tale; "Squire Allworthy and Farmer Blunt," a Dialogue; and Hymns in *Lyra Messianica*.

PALLISER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Colonel Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, was born in 1817. He has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the seacoast or Cascade Range, under a commission from the Government, in 1857 to 1860. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, was presented by him to Her Majesty's Government, and published in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and has published some of the results of his American experiences in the shape of "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies." It was Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and character which induced the Colonial Office, in 1856-7, to place the expedition which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate for co. Waterford, and has served as High Sheriff for that county.

PALMER, SIR ROUNDELL, Q.C., second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, many years rector of Mixbury, Oxon, was born at Mixbury Rectory, in 1812, and edu Rugby and Winchester Sch 1830 he was elected to scholarship at Trinity Coll. where he graduated as a fir classics, in Easter term, 183 previously gained the Ch prize for Latin verse in 183 Latin essay in 1835, the N prize for English verse in the Ireland scholarship in year. He was subsequent to a fellowship at Mag. Coll he held as a layman do marriage. He also obtained Law scholarship in 1834. was called to the bar at Inn, and practised with gr as a Chancery barrister. 1849, he was made Q.C. Chancellor Cottenham. M.P. for Plymouth, as a Li servative, from July, 184 general election of 1852, w unsuccessful, having off constituents by voting a Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. nent, however, Mr. C. J. unseated on petition, and was chosen into the vaca the following June; bu not seek re-election at t tions of 1857 and 1859. returned again to Parliam for the borough of Richm shire, on being appointed General, and at the sam ceived the honour of knig became Attorney-General the retirement of the la Atherton.

PALMER, WILLIAM, M son of the late Rev. William rector of Mixbury, Oxon, July 12, 1811, and was e Rugby and Mag. Coll., Oxf he graduated B.A. in 1830 first class honours in classi came Fellow and Tutor of and Public Examiner, and the Chancellor's prizes for L and Latin prose. Havi orders, he travelled extensiv East, where he sought to gether the bonds of union

nd Oriental churches, but ractical effect. On this ublished his "Harmony Doctrine with that of ı of the East;" and also pamphlets on points of troversy. About the year ame a member of the olic Church.

R, THE REV. WILLIAM, n of a gentleman seated own, co. Westmeath, out the year 1803, and at Trinity Coll., Dublin, aduated B.A. He was incorporated at Wor- Oxford; and, while resi- d, became an extensive heological subjects. In ıblished his "Origines Antiquity of the Eng- " (2 vols. 8vo.); "A he Church of Christ" (2 838); "A Compendious History" (1842). He is or of a learned work on cal Jurisdiction and Suc- the Episcopacy in the rches," intended as an ırdinal Wiseman's asser- *Dublin Review;* a series to Cardinal Wiseman, on Doctrines of the Roman ıd a reply to Dr. New- ı "Development," besides er tracts, pamphlets, &c. was appointed, in 1846, ıitchurch Canonicorum, subsequently became ınd Prebendary of Salis-

STON, HENRY TEMPLE, G., G.C.B., &c., elder son iscount Palmerston, was ıdlands, Hampshire, on October, 1784, and suc- father's title in 1802. His s commenced at Harrow, the University of Edin- was completed at the Cambridge. So far back 806, when the formation le administration obliged Petty (the late *Marquis e), on his accession to* the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appeal to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, then little more than of age, contested with him the representation of that University; and, being unsuccessful, was fain, for a time, to hold a seat for the pocket-borough of Bletchingley. In the succeeding Parliament he was returned for Newport, Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until elected a member for the University of Cambridge. On the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration, Lord Palmerston, who had displayed considerable ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty; in which capacity he is said to have shown a maturity of judgment that could hardly have been expected at his years. A speech made by him on the 3rd of February, 1808, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of papers explanatory of the grounds on which the Administration had advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be regarded as an indication of his political principles. In 1809, Lord Palmerston became Secretary at War in Mr. Perceval's ministry. In February, 1810, he first moved the Army Estimates, and was warmly complimented by several influential members of the House on the ability and perspicuity of his exposition. Lord Palmerston continued to fill that office until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. During the whole of this period he confined himself in his speeches in Parliament chiefly to the business of his department; interfering but rarely in other discussions. Among these exceptions, however, was the vexed question of Catholic Emancipation, to which he had always given a steady support. Lord Palmerston, although ranking on the Tory side of the House, was what is now termed a Liberal Conservative. Though sympathizing with Canning in his earnest advocacy of

Catholic Emancipation, and in his encouragement of freedom abroad, Lord Palmerston appears, like him, in the early part of his career, to have been no friend to Parliamentary Reform, although his sentiments on that question subsequently underwent a marked change. On Canning's death Lord Palmerston fraternized, to some extent, with Lord Goderich and Mr. Huskisson. Having accepted office with the last-mentioned statesman under the Duke of Wellington, he appears to have resented with manly warmth his treatment on the East Retford question; and withdrew from the Duke's cabinet accordingly. In the month preceding his secession, Lord Palmerston voted against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, on the ground that he would not advocate the emancipation of Dissenters so long as the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics remained unredressed. In March, 1830, he made a brilliant speech on the affairs of Portugal; in which, after explaining his views as to the foreign policy of England, he advocated the exhibition of more sympathy than had hitherto been displayed towards the struggling nations of the Continent. His motion was lost by a large majority; but the foundation for a future triumph was laid. On the retirement of the Wellington administration, and the accession of the Whigs to power, in Nov., 1830, Lord Palmerston became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; a post which he retained until Nov., 1834, when Sir Robert Peel came into office for a few months, but resumed his functions in 1835, when Lord Melbourne returned to office. He held this post until his temporary retirement in 1841. From the date of his accession to the Foreign Office, his lordship followed the fortunes and supported the policy of the Whig party for the succeeding ten years. Between 1841 and 1846 Lord Palmerston was in opposition. In December, 1845, when the repeal of the Corn Laws became unavoidable, Sir R. Peel resigned, and Lord J. Russell undertook to form a Whig Government, in v Palmerston was to resume post. Lord Grey refused Lord Palmerston held t portfolio; and the atte quently failed. Six mont the final abandonment Sir R. Peel, Lord Grey no any objection, and the no resumed the conduct of fairs. During the inter that date and 1851 he the general principles c with vigour and effect. T portant subjects he was to discuss were,—the tro tugal; the Swiss questio lutionary movements o Spanish imbroglio of 184 question, originating ir brought to an issue by of 1850; finally, the Hu and the protection of Hungarian chiefs. Lo ston was at this pe career the object o political cabal, and hac with a formidable coa parties; but he manag to defeat the schemes ants. The most seric attacks was that whic upon his policy in Gre but even on that occa ceeded, after a long and in turning the tables on h The Tories could never fo port of the Catholic Ema Reform Bills; and the l sented his hostility to th abolition of the Test and Acts. As a natural co Lord Palmerston's con the Whig party, he comm without reserve to its fo abandoning his early preju Parliamentary Reform, advocated the adoption Russell's Bill: a defectic him his seat for the Unive bridge, in 1830. He fell, h on Bletchingley, and was, ted for South Hants. Or election of December, 1 once more sent adrift. I

esent time he has represented
on. In 1844 he was put in
stion for Liverpool, but without
rity or consent. Whatever dif-
of opinion may have existed
particular points of his policy,
ng is beyond a doubt—that he
de England respected through-
world, and by his bold front
cess in foiling many deeply-
emes to overreach him, has had
r the bitter hostility of her
, foreign and domestic. The
y skill by which he overcame the
which threatened—thanks
ntrigues of Louis-Philippe and
rs,—our *entente cordiale* with
in 1840, and the vigour and
tude with which he put down
itious attempt of Mehemet Ali
his sovereign at defiance, are
ent to every reader of modern
His efforts were crowned
nplete success: the intrigues
-Philippe and his unscrupulous
, and the treason of Mehemet
e nipped in the bud; but his
was afterwards outwitted
former in the matter of
nish marriages. After the
Revolution of 1848, Lord
ton became a mark for the
of the despotic rulers of
and the hostility of the coali-
inst him having reached its
ting point, a motion impeach-
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thrilling narrative to be despatched to every court in Europe. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, Lord Palmerston exerted himself most vigorously to obtain from the Porte the liberation of Kossuth, and he succeeded in the autumn of the last-mentioned year, in spite of the active opposition of Russia and Austria, in effecting his release. On receiving a deputation from Islington with an address of thanks, containing some strong remarks on the conduct of the autocratic sovereigns, Lord Palmerston let fall an expression, which was greedily seized upon and perverted to his prejudice by the ministers of two of the great powers, and was one of the causes which drove him from office. Lord Palmerston, moreover, was believed to have been aware of the intentions of the Prince President of the French Republic, which resulted in the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of Dec., 1851; and his immediate approval of that act without the knowledge of the Court, or of a majority of his colleagues, gave great umbrage; indeed, his omission to give explanations demanded by Her Majesty, through the Prime Minister, of portions of certain despatches proposed to be sent by him, was the immediate cause of his dismissal, on the 24th of Dec., from the Secretaryship of State. The Viceroyalty of Ireland was offered him at the same time, with a seat in the House of Lords, but declined. Two months later, with the help of the Conservative opposition, he succeeded in defeating his former colleagues on the Militia Bill; and a change of Government thereupon ensued. The Whig ministry, broken up mainly by the removal of Lord Palmerston, made way in Feb., 1852, for the accession to power of Lord Derby, who, after a ten months' tenure of office, was displaced by a coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, in which Lord Palmerston filled the post of Home Secretary, Lord J. Russell occupying that of Foreign Affairs. A difference of opinion respecting Lord

John Russell's proposed measure of Parliamentary Reform, led to the temporary withdrawal of Lord Palmerston in Dec., 1853; but, yielding to the solicitations of his colleagues, he soon returned to his department, which he retained until called by the unanimous voice of the country to replace Lord Aberdeen as Premier of England, in Feb., 1855. In 1856 peace was concluded with Russia under his auspices. But the sense of external danger being removed, his government, which consisted almost exclusively of Whig elements, proved unable to withstand the combination of parties against it: and early in the session of 1857, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, supported by Lord John Russell, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone, a vote of censure was passed, on the conduct of affairs in China. A dissolution immediately followed; and in the new parliament, Lord Palmerston appeared to have a considerable majority. In the following February he was nevertheless defeated on a resolution moved by Mr. M. Gibson, condemnatory of the policy of the Conspiracy Bill; Lord Derby then returned to power, which he retained until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston once again became the head of the administration — a post which he still retains (March, 1865). Since his last return to power, his lordship has maintained his high reputation both at home and abroad, by the sagacious measures of the government over which he presides, and has watched with unwearied zeal over the interests of his country at a very critical period, fertile in momentous events in various parts of the world, during the progress of which this country has been more than once nearly involved in war, through the efforts made to entangle it in hazardous engagements. Conspicuous among these are the events connected with the Italian, Polish, Mexican, and Danish questions; but, chiefly, the deplorable civil war in North America, in the progress of which both contending parties have looked w content on the policy o wisely adopted and fait to by the British Gover while the commercial condition of the United attained a pitch of unc perity. In 1839, Lo married the sister of hi Lord Melbourne, and Earl Cowper. In 1832 a Knight Grand Cros in 1841 a Knight of t Sword of Portugal, a 1857. In 1861 he v Lord Warden of the and Governor of I and was elected Lord l gow in 1862.

PANIZZI, Anto Librarian of the Britisl born, September 16, cello, in the duchy of began his studies in th of Reggio, and proce the University of Par 1818, he received his dc in Law, and devoted l bar. The deep interes fate of his country le part in the Piedmontes 1820. Denounced by a already in prison, he w Cremona. He succe in making his escape, demned to death *in con* all his property con took refuge first in Lu sequently at Geneva. pelled thence, with fugitives, at the instan trian and Sardinian e reached England by th many. Passing fron Liverpool, he was intro Foscolo, to the historia received him with gre Here he resided, as a 1828, when he was ap professorship of Italian Coll., London. This ap held for three years, v the instrumentality of ham, he was nominated, Assistant Librarian in

well adapted to his liographical qualifica- the Rev. Mr. Baber ›pership of the Printed Mr. Panizzi received t. Some complaints at the time that a l have been preferred an; but the acquire- ıinistrative talents of fied the choice. From be dated the rapid Department of the to its present pre- European libraries: noment there is not a library in the world, es of study have been degree which can be y by those who have ledge of the past and British Museum. He of obtaining a large parliamentary grant, 37-56 the number of s rose from 225,000 60,000 volumes. To ctivity and persève- e a catalogue of the n the library of the has borne the test of , and a reading-room convenience. Mr. ıinguished himself as published (1830-34, lando Innamorato" of "Orlando Furioso" ıich the former poem estored to the purity ext, and accompanied le preface in English, Celtic origin of the ably maintained. He hed the "Sonetti e jardo (London, 1835), gnificent collection of editions of Dante's ›dia," printed at the d Vernon (London, e is also author of hi era Francesco da 3), asserting the iden- ›brated type-founder re celebrated *painter, ia.*

PARIS, Louis-Philippe, Albert d'Orléans, Comte de, born at Paris, August 24, 1838, is the son of the late Duc d'Orleans, and grandson of Louis-Philippe, King of the French. He was only ten years of age when the revolution of February broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the widowed Duchess of Orleans, witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated by his mother at Claremont, in this country. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by General McClellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. They then entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. The two brothers served on General McClellan's staff up to the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the Army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. In May, 1864, the Comte de Paris married his cousin, the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

PARISH, Sir Woodbine, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c., a son of the late Chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, was born about the year 1792, and educated at Eton. He has distinguished himself in the diplomatic service, which he entered in 1815, having been successively attached to the British embassy at Paris, in Albania, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and at Hanover. In 1825 he concluded the first treaty with La Plata (to the provinces of which he had been appointed Consul-General and Plenipotentiary), by which the independence of the new States of America was recognized. Subsequently he became *Chargé d'Affaires* at Buenos Ayres,

the Megatherium, Glyptodon, and other fossil monsters of the Pampas now in the British Museum. He is also the author of an important work, praised by Humboldt, on the "Provinces of La Plata."

PARKER, Sir Henry Watson, Knight-Bachelor, son of the late Henry Watson Parker, Esq., of Lewisham, Kent, was born in 1808, and has been successively Colonial Secretary, First Minister, and principal Secretary of New South Wales. He received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

PARKER, The Right Honourable John, eldest son of the late Hugh Parker, Esq., of Tickhill, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, was born in 1799. After his education at Repton School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, he studied the law, and in 1824 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Northern Circuit. He sat as Member for Sheffield from 1832 to 1853, in the Liberal interest. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1836 to May, 1841; First Secretary of the Admiralty from May to September, 1841; Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1846 to 1849; and again First Secretary to the Admi-

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or, Robert-Charles de Bourbon, Infant of Spain, was born July 48, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand (Charles III.) 27th, 1854, as minor under the of his mother, the Dowager , Louise-Marie-Thérèse de , daughter of the Duke de On the death of her husband, , 1854, she assumed the reins nment on behalf of her son, om she fled in 1859, in nce of the Revolution, and fuge in the Helvetic States, uke Robert has one brother, enri, Count de Bardi, born uary, 1851; and two sisters, cess Marguerite, born 1st 1847, and the Princess rie, born 27th of December,

Y, John, a popular comic nd pianist, is the son of a of some repute, and was Vales about the year 1812. his first appearance as a singer at concerts about the 3, and was received with ble favour. It was not until rs later, however, that his lents as a buffo singer were ly developed. With him d a kind of musical enter- in which he has never been Instrument and voice were ly combined in the render- omic songs and recitations, s of which were written for ion, in most cases by the late rt Smith. For many seasons from 1840, John Parry's Wanted a Governess" (the which were written by Mr. burg), "Wanted a Wife," y Commissions," "Blue "Fair Rosamond," &c., were y in vogue that no concert omplete that did not contain of this pre-eminent comic the programme. Suddenly a llness prostrated his vocal and he was for a long time ated from pursuing his for- sperous career. During his nt, however, he demonstrated his possession of a new talent by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Portsea. When his health was re-established, he re-appeared in public, after an absence of seven years, in June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had already made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and has since continued before the public one of the most diverting of its entertainers.

PARTON (or FARMINGTON), Mrs. Sarah, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern," is a sister of Mr. N. P. Willis (whom see), and was born about the year 1810. She has been for many years a contributor of light articles to American periodical literature; most of these she reprinted under the collective title of "Fern Leaves," which had a very extensive sale. She has also written much for children, and is understood to be a constant contributor to one of the most popular daily journals at New York. "Fanny Fern" is by many considered to be deficient in refinement, so important a characteristic in a female writer.

PARTRIDGE,* Richard, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was born about the year 1805, and was admitted a member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons in 1827. He has been Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical, Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies. He was elected, in 1843, an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and became a member of the Council of that body in 1852. He holds the posts of Professor of Anatomy in King's College, London, and also in the Royal Academy of Arts. In the autumn of 1862 he proceeded, at the request of Garibaldi's friends in England, to Spezzia to attend upon that popular Italian soldier then suffering from the severe wound, in the ankle, he received at Aspromonte.

PASSAGLIA, The Abbé Carlo,

[illegible] "Don Pasquale," "Les Adieux," "L'Elisire d'Amore." Her [illegible] triumph was reserved for the following year, when, not daunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust;" and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be such as to surpass that of every other representative of the character. Mlle. Patti's success on the continent of Europe has been equally triumphant.

PATTI,* MLLE. CARLOTTA, a sister of Adelina Patti, was for some time the leading vocalist in the United States. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known," reaching to G sharp in alt. Her powers of execution are considered extraordinary, and her style is essentially Italian. Owing to a physical disability she has hitherto refrained from exhibiting her powers on the stage; but it has been announced (March, 1865) that she intends to appear shortly, as the Queen of Night, in "Il Flauto Magico."

PAXTON, SIR JOSEPH, a landscape gardener, was born at Milton Bryant, in Bedfordshire, in 1803. His parentage was humble, and he was educated at the free school at Woburn. He was employed, and studied for some years, as a gardener

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ıomas Love, born at ıber 18, 1785, was chool at Englefield 0 he published a "The Genius of ich reached a second 2, when he pub- poem, "The Philo- :holy," followed, in ɔdaphne." In 1816 novel of "Headlong ɜ followed by "Mo- Nightmare Abbey," an," 1822, "The Mis- ı," 1829, "Crotchet ıd "Gryll Grange," ɜ became acquainted l eventually became and executor. Mr. l a situation in the ıe in 1818, and on James Mill, in 1836, Examiner of India which post he held 36, when he retired

PEARD,* Col. John Whitehead, better known as "Garibaldi's Englishman," is the son of the late Vice-Admiral Peard, and was born at Fowey, in Cornwall, in 1811. He was educated at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833, and M.A. 1836. In the following year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and practised on the Western Circuit. He held a captain's commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers, when the Italian war of independence broke out in 1859, and being greatly interested in the cause of Italy, he offered his services as a volunteer to Garibaldi, and followed that General throughout the bold and adventurous campaign, in which he flung himself upon the right wing of the Austrian army, and drove it before him through the passes of the Alps as far as Lake Como. When Garibaldi set out on his Sicilian expedition in 1860, Peard joined him at Palermo, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Melazzo. He accompanied the Garibaldian army in its advance upon Naples, and commanded the English Legion in the campaign which ended with the fall of Gaeta—returning to England when the kingdom of Italy was finally established. When Garibaldi came to England in 1864 he visited Colonel Peard at Penquite, his residence in Cornwall. The colonel is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Frederick, second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, was born in 1823, and educated at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he was First Class in classics. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and was twice Under Secretary for the Colonies under Lord John Russell's and Lord Aberdeen's governments, and Under-Secretary for War under Lord Palmerston from 1855 to 1857. He represented Leominster in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from February, 1849, to July, 1852, and Bury, Lancashire, from that time to April, 1857,

State for War during the Derby administration from Feb., 1858, to June, 1859. He sat as member for Norwich in the Parliament of 1826, and has represented Huntingdon in the Conservative interest since 1831. General Peel takes an active part in all Parliament debates on military questions.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR LAWRENCE, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, was born in 1799, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1824, and went the Northern Circuit; after filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the Directors of the late E. I. Company.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT, BART., eldest son of the well-known minister, Sir Robert Peel, second bart., was born in 1822. He was educated at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford, and entered the diplomatic

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York, and Canon of Canterbury. Besides a Memoir of his father-in-law, Lord Sidmouth (1847), Dean Pellew is author of "Sermons preached in Cathedral Churches on the leading Doctrines of the Church of England" (1848), "The Seven Ages of a Christian Life" (1855), and various single sermons, tracts, and fugitive papers. The Dean is an active member of the Lower House of Convocation, siding with the moderate party.

PELOUZE, Théophile-Jules, a French chemist, born at Valonges (Manche), Feb. 26, 1807, after a short time passed in the service of an apothecary, went to Paris (1827), where he entered a laboratory directed by Gay-Lussac. In 1830 he was called to Lisle to occupy a chair of chemistry, when he devoted much pains to the analysis of beet-root sugar. Recalled to Paris, he was appointed assistant to Gay-Lussac in the Polytechnic School. Visiting Liebig, he made with him a variety of experiments on organic bodies, one of the most remarkable results of which was the discovery of enanthic ether, the source of the flavour of wines. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and subsequently gave lectures in the College of France and the Polytechnic School. In 1833 he was made Assayer to the Mint of Paris, of which he is at present President. As a chemist he holds a high rank in France, and he has published numerous scientific articles, especially in the "Annales de Physique et de Chimie," and in 1853 undertook with M. Frémy an important "Traité de Chimie" (1853–56, 6 vols.). M. Pelouze is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and has received several foreign decorations.

PENCO, Madame Rosina, a popular Italian operatic singer, was born at Naples in 1830, and her education was early directed to the mastery of the musical art. From her first public appearance at Copenhagen in 1850, as "Lucia" in Donizetti's *opera*, down to her *début* before a London audience at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1859, her career was uniformly successful. Many original parts have been composed for her; of these that of "Leonora," in Verdi's "Trovatore," is perhaps the best known; but mention should also be made of "Ellena di Tolosa," and "Marco Visconti," by Petrella; "Assidio di Firenze," by Bottesina; and the "Conte Leicester," by Badia. In London Madame Penco is best known by her impersonation of the part of "Violetta" in the "Traviata," and by that of "Zerlina" in "Don Giovanni."

PENGELLY,* William, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, in 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, and the ossiferous caverns of the same county, and (conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Heer of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire" (1863). He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," was lodged in the Oxford University Museum by Miss Burdett Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. Mr. Pengelly is now President of the Torquay Natural History Society.

PENNEFATHER, Sir John Lysaght, K.C.B., son of the Rev. John Pennefather, late of New Park, Tipperary, was born in 1800, entered the army as cornet in Jan. 1818, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his grades. His name first came prominently before the world as a trusted officer of the late Sir C. J. Napier, under whom he served in Scinde, and who, after the murderous battle of Meance, spoke of him emphatically as "that noble soldier Pennefather." For his services in Scinde he received the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath. In 1846 he attained the rank of Colonel in the army. Upon the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Col. Pennefather was appointed to command the first brigade of the division, with

[illegible] in the hands of the officer who had so gallantly led the troops against the foe, and whose [illegible] of the Muscovite legions fully justified this act of confidence. After the latter event he was compelled by the state of his health to retire for a time from the field; but returning soon afterwards, took the permanent command of the second division, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. In June, 1854, he was appointed Colonel of the 46th Foot, and created a K.C.B. in the following year. He was appointed Governor of Malta, and on quitting that post, after holding it for five years, was named Commander of the camp at Aldershott, for which he was especially fitted by his thorough acquaintance with tactics. The colonelcy of the 22nd Foot, the gallant corps which he led into action at Meanee, has been since conferred on him, in succession to the late Sir W. Napier.

PENNETHORNE, JAMES, architect, is a native of Worcester, and was born about the year 1800. He became a pupil of the elder Pugin, and after a continental tour, in the course of which he visited Italy, he returned to London, and acted for

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PERCY,* JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Henry Percy, Esq., was born at Nottingham in the year 1817. He was educated in Paris, and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. Dr. Percy, who has held since 1851 the office of Lecturer on Metallurgy in the Government (now Royal) School of Mines, is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations.

PERRY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was born in 1806, and was educated at the Charter-House and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1829. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1847 was appointed Chief Justice at Bombay. This post he resigned in 1852, and returning to England, he sat in Parliament from 1854 to 1859 as M.P. for Devonport, in the Liberal interest; but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in the latter year, on becoming a member of her Majesty's Indian Council.

PERSIA, SHAH OF, NESSR-EL-DINI, born in 1829, is the son of Mehemet Shah by the Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, and was called to the throne in 1848. Besides being well versed in Persian and Turkish, he has also learnt both French and English. It is also said that he is pretty well acquainted with history, and that he has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. The brief war between Great Britain and Persia, which broke out in 1859, and ended in humbling the power of the latter, is the only occasion on which the Shah of Persia's name has been made familiar to English ears, except in connection with

diately after married the composer Persiani, and adopted singing as a profession. Engaged at Padua, and subsequently at Venice, she produced a great sensation in the operas of "Il Pirata," "La Gazza Ladra," and "L'Elisire d'Amore." Her first great hit was, however, achieved at Naples, as Lucia in "Lucia di Lamermoor," in 1835, which became henceforth one of the chief characters of her *repertoire* wherever she appeared. A short period of disfavour at Florence was succeeded by a second triumph at Bologna in the "Sonnambula," an opera for several years inseparably associated with her name. She appeared at Paris and in London in 1837, and was one of the stars of the Italian opera in both cities for nearly ten years. She ceased, however, to sing about 1849, and has since lived in retirement.

PERSIGNY, JEAN GILBERT VICTOR FIALIN DUC DE, a French statesman, the son of an officer killed at Salamanca in 1812, was born Jan. 11, 1808, at St. Germain l'Espinasse, department of the Loire. After being educated by one of his uncles, he entered life in the cavalry school at Saumur, in 1826. His early predilections were royalist

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oln, his former pupil,
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Birmingham school.

N, August Heinrich, was born in Bleicherode, an town situated near tains, on the 18th of He was educated at the shausen, with a view g a clergyman; but a nd talent for geography tself apparent just at Prof. Berghaus founded Academy at Potsdam, pportunity offered for ut his natural inclina- was, in 1839, trans- dam. Here he became h some of the most n of his profession in ng others, Baron Hum- he drew, in 1841, the g his work "Asie Cen- ann moved to London he became an active Royal Geog. Soc. He arious works; amongst others, "The Atlas of Physical Geography," in connection with the Rev. Thomas Milner; an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he also constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Moreover, he took very great interest in the explorations then going on in Africa. Through his suggestions and exertions Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel, were charged by the British Government with missions which have been attended with unexampled success, opening out new and vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and creating a new interest for the whole of that continent. His views on Arctic Geography have recently been amply corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar Sea. In 1854 Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and in January, 1855, received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. He now superintends the vast geographical establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, publishing among other works a *Monthly Geographical Journal*, but still remains in intimate connection with England.

PETIT, Rev. John Louis, nephew of the late Mr. Louis Hayes Petit, M.P., was born at the commencement of the present century, and took his B.A. degree at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, in 1823. He entered Holy Orders in 1824, but does not appear to have held any parochial charge. Mr. Petit is distinguished as an archæologist, and is an active member of most of the societies connected with that pursuit, besides being a frequent contributor of papers on architecture to magazines and newspapers. The works published separately under his own name are—"Architectural Character" (1846), "On the Principles of Gothic Architecture as applied to ordinary Parish Churches" (1846), "Lectures on Architectural Principles" (1854), "Lectures on Architectural Studies" (1854), and a "De-

the same time in possession of much property by his uncle's will. The above partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845; Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market, and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. He has since constructed a large portion of the leading railway works in England, and has besides been engaged in the formation of a vast railway in Canada. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists' worship at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. Among his most important works should be mentioned his completion of the Norwegian Grand Trunk line, and the Royal Danish line, in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter, Mr. Peto received from the hands of the King of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854, he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Bala-

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of the Oxford Circuit; he became .C. in 1851. In 1850 he was ap- ted Reader on Civil Law and sprudence to the Middle Temple, in the following year Reader on stitutional Law and Legal History e Inns of Court. Mr. Phillimore, is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, is author of several works on law politics, including a "Letter to the t Hon. J. Wilson Croker, on his ew of R. Phillimore's Life of Lyt- n," and a "Letter from the Ghost ir E. Saunders;" several pam- s on "Law Reform," "A His- of the Law of Evidence," "An duction to the Study and His- of Roman Law," and "Princi- and Maxims of Jurisprudence." lso drew up the case in behalf m. Sir C. J. Napier's claim to rize-money refused him by the Company, which was awarded to eneral by the Treasury, as cited W. Napier's Life of his brother; among other contributions to ical works, wrote "An Inquiry the Authorship of 'Gil Blas,'" appeared in *Blackwood's Maga-* nd an essay on the "History of non Law," which appeared in Oxford Essays." He sat as M.P. minster, in the Liberal interest, 852 to 1857.

ILLIMORE, SIR ROBERT t, Q.C., D.C.L., second son of ate Joseph Phillimore, Esq., ., M.P., and younger brother of ove, was born in 1810. He was ted at Westminster, and Christ h, Oxford, of which he was a at, and where he graduated in 1831, and subsequently pro- d M.A. and D.C.L. He was ted an advocate of Doctors' mons in 1839, and called to the at the Middle Temple in 1841, sat as M.P. for Tavistock, as a al Conservative from 1853 till

Dr. Phillimore is a Q.C., and cellor of the dioceses of Oxford, hester, and Salisbury. He was inted H.M.'s Advocate-General in when he received the honour of hthood. He is also Judge of the Cinque Ports. Sir Robert is known as the author of the "Commentaries on International Law," and other ma- rine legal treatises; he has also pub- lished the "Memoirs and Correspon- dence of George Lord Lyttelton."

PHILLIP,* JOHN, R.A., born about 1810, is a native of Scotland. He pursued his early studies in Edin- burgh, and commenced as a portrait painter. He settled in London about 1845, and soon attracted much atten- tion by his pictures of Scottish life, the first of which that brought him prominently into notice being "Pres- byterian Catechising," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847; it was followed in successive years by "A Scotch Fair," "Baptism in Scotland," "Scotch Washing," the "Spaewife of the Clachan," &c. In 1852 he went to Spain in search of new subjects, and from that period, or rather a year later, commenced that series of Spanish pictures with which his name is now especially identified. The more prominent of these are: "The Spanish Letter-writer—Seville," "Life among the Gipsies—Seville," "The Prison- window—Seville" (1857), "Charity —Seville" (1857), "Al Duena," "El Cortejo," "Spanish Contrabandistas," "Youth in Seville," "Daughters of the Alhambra," "Spanish Water-drink- ers," "A Spanish Wake," "La Gloria," &c. &c. In 1858 he exhibited a full- length portrait of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, painted for the city of Aber- deen, and in 1860 "The Marriage of the Princess Royal"—a commis- sion from the Queen. His picture of "The House of Commons" (1860), was, chiefly on account of its contain- ing portraits of most of the leading members and officials, one of the attractions in the exhibition of the Academy in 1863. Mr. Phillip was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1857, and full Academician in 1859. His style of painting is re- markably vigorous and bold, his de- lineation of character truthful, and his colouring very powerful.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., an eminent geologist,

literature of geology; most of them being the records of original researches. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected to the Presidency of the Geol. Soc. He has been Professor of Geology in three of our Universities, first in King's College, London, next in Trinity College, Dublin, and now at the University of Oxford, where he occupies the chair previously filled by the late Dr. Buckland. Professor Phillips has devoted much attention to several branches of physical science. To meteorology he contributed "Three Years' Observations on Rain" at different heights from the ground, a Pluviometer which registers the direction and inclination of rain, and a method of measuring the velocity of wind by a thermometer. He invented a self-discharging electrophorus, and a peculiar maximum thermometer, both now in ordinary use. He took part with General Sabine and others in a magnetic survey of the British Isles, and has lately made special researches on the physical aspect of the sun, moon, and Mars. For a communication on this planet, see the "Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1863."

PHILLIPS, SIR THOMAS, BART.,

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Italy, under whose instruction she made her *début* at Florence, in 1852, in the character of "Lucrezia Borgia," at the age of little more than sixteen: in this part she appeared for twenty successive nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona. At Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which she achieved a great success. In 1856 she appeared in that opera before an English audience, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired and drew crowded houses. During the last few years of her stay here, she sang with great *éclat* in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. Besides the operas above mentioned, she has appeared in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, FREDERIC RICHARD, R.A., a nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., is a native of London, and was born in 1820. He studied at the Royal Academy. His principal productions are "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil painting exhibited in 1840; a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and the "Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and ten years after promoted to the rank of Academician.

PICKERSGILL, HENRY WILLIAM, R.A., the son of a gentleman who was connected with woollen and worsted manufactures, was born in London in 1781. At first brought up for commercial pursuits, he was accidentally led to study art, for which he had always a strong turn. An early marriage threw him very much upon his own resources, and having exhibited one or two successful pictures, he found himself elected an A.R.A. when little more than thirty years of age. He was admitted in 1827 to the full honours of the Academy, of which he is now one of the oldest members. From that date he has constantly exhibited, and his skill and power as yet (1865) can hardly be said to show symptoms of decay. He is chiefly celebrated for his portraits, and there are few distinguished personages who have not sat to Mr. Pickersgill at one time or another during the last forty years.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, ex-President of the United States, is the son of Benj. Pierce, brigade-major in the American Army during the revolutionary war, and who held several political offices in the state of New Hampshire. Franklin Pierce was born in the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804, and, after completing his academical studies, entered Bowdoin College, Maine. On leaving college he entered the office of Judge Howe, of Northampton, Mass., but subsequently returned to his native state, and finished his studies at Amherst. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town; but before the end of two years he was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and during his second year's service was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the House of Representatives for four years. During this period, although a firm supporter of democratic measures, he seldom distinguished himself as a debater. In 1837 he was elected a member of the U.S. Senate, but at the end of five years resigned his seat, intending to devote himself wholly to his profession. He then settled in Concord,

He distinguished himself in most of the battles which were fought between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and became highly popular with his men. On the restoration of peace, he went to live in comparative retirement until the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention in 1852 brought him once more before the public. He was nominated by that body, with but few dissentient votes, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and in due course elected to that office, in which he gave very little satisfaction to any party. He was succeeded by Mr. Buchanan in 1856. In 1863 he was appointed a judge.

PIGOT, THE RIGHT HON. DAVID RICHARD, the son of a physician at Kilworth, co. Cork, was born in 1805, and called to the Irish bar in 1826. He was Solic.-General for Ireland in 1839, and Att.-General from 1840 to September, 1841; was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1846. He sat as member for Clonmel in the Liberal interest from 1839 to 1846, and was appointed one of the Visitors of Maynooth College in 1845. He was sworn in a Privy Councillor, on becoming Att.-General

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US THE NINTH (THE POPE), nally named Giovanni M. Mastai etti, was born at Senegaglia in 2. A member of the noble family Ferretti, he was originally intended the army; but resolved to devote self to the Church. For several rs after his ordination he attended his pastoral duties with exemplary f-devotion. He was nominated Pius the Seventh on a mission the Government of Chili, in South erica, shortly after the recognition the independence of that republic. duties of this mission were per- ed by him with great discretion; immediately on his return to e he was appointed by Leo XII. e of the most important of the siastico-civil departments of ad- stration in Rome. In 1836 he sent as apostolic nuncio to Naples, the cholera was raging there, his name is still revered by the r inhabitants of that city, in tude for his disinterested efforts leviate their sufferings. In 1840 s created Cardinal Archbishop ola, in the Romagna, where much cal disaffection existed. How- he devoted himself to the duties diocese with so much zeal and lenial, and displayed such libe- of sentiment, that he soon d the affections of the people, estored peace and tranquillity to strict. Pope Gregory XVI. died 1st of June, 1846, and on the of June, Cardinal Ferretti was d to the papacy, under the name s the Ninth. The new Pope, st, acquired much popularity by ing the hopes and wishes of eople for the reform of the ic abuses of the papal govern- and the enthusiasm not only Romans, but of the whole Ita- eople, was raised to the highest

But the French Revolution of ave a much more powerful im- to the *enthusiasm, not only of* the Italian patriots but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe; awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction then commenced, which only widened the breach between the Papal Government and the people, and increased the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased by his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome. When Rossi was placed at the head of the ministry, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained from breaking out into open violence. On the 15th of November the minister was assassinated, and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely at Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the Papal Court and the diplomatic corps. On the 27th he sent to Rome an ordonnance, declaring void all the acts of the Government, and superseding it by a state commission. This manifesto the Roman Chambers treated with contempt, appointed a Provisional Government, and set about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained near a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged and at last taken by storm by the French army under General Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. On the 4th of April, 1850, he left Portici, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina on the 6th, and re-entered Rome on the 12th, amidst the thunder of French cannon. His temporal government at Rome since

[illegible] Nov. and [illegible] of Dec. 1864. The [illegible] with its [illegible] Italian destinys [illegible] of any union between Liberal Catholicism and the Papacy, was provoked by the Franco-Italian Convention, which provides for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome by the end of 1866, or sooner, should circumstances favour or necessitate that event. It is impossible to foresee what will be the eventual issue of this situation of the Papal difficulty. At present the situation is one of the most embarrassing in which the diplomatists of the Vatican have ever been placed.

FRANCHÉ, JAMES ROBINSON, was born in Southampton Street, London, Feb. 27th, 1796, and is descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The bent of his mind early displayed itself in a burlesque, entitled "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," written for private performance, but afterwards accepted by the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and performed with applause in May, 1818. This success led Mr. Planché to adopt

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variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals.

PLAYFAIR, Dr. Lyon, C.B., son of Dr. George Playfair, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, was born in Bengal in 1819. He was educated at St. Andrew's, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied in chemistry, under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1836, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig. Upon his return to England, he undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe, where he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Prof. of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, and next, through the interest of Robert Peel, appointed on the Commission then just constituted to inquire into the sanitary condition of large towns and populous districts, whose Reports were characterized by great ability. At the close of the Commission Prof. Playfair was appointed by Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology; through the same interest he became associated with the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was appointed to visit the manufacturing districts, to advise the manufacturers as to their contributions. Dr. Playfair was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries; at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment from the late Prince Consort's household.

Subsequently, he gave some valuable illustrations of the benefits of the Exhibition. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he was again appointed to the charge of the department of Juries, and was entrusted *with the appointment of the jurors who num-*bered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries in Europe. On the establishment of the department of science and art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of secretary, he became Inspector-General of government museums and schools of science. In 1858, Prof. Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in the same year was appointed Prof. of Chemistry in the Univ. of Edinburgh, where he has had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M. Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, and also in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland. Dr. Playfair, in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Officer of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg.

PLEYEL, Madame Marie, a pupil of Kalkbrenner, and the queen of female pianistes, was born in Paris, and at an early age became the wife of M. Camille Pleyel, the late well-known pianoforte maker. Madame Pleyel's acquirements are not limited to that branch of the arts which she has adopted as a profession. She possesses an extensive knowledge of languages and general literature. Her great natural gifts, added to a marvellous mechanical power, entitle this lady to the eulogistic remark of Liszt, that she is not only great amongst female pianistes, but great amongst the greatest artists of the world. Madame Pleyel became first known to the English musical world in 1846, and the reception she met with induced her to repeat her visit on several occasions.

PLUMMER, John, "the Northamptonshire Poet," was born near

[illegible] Political Economy, and became, also, as he has his own words, a "victim to the art of versifying." Settling, in 1853, at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, he became a constant contributor of poetry and letters on politics to the local papers. A controversy upon which he entered with a Roman Catholic clergyman at Northampton, and another against the monopoly of the "Shoe-makers' Trade," brought his name before the notice of the public. To [illegible] the tyranny too often [illegible] by combinations of labouring men upon their fellows, he published, in 1858, the "Freedom of Labour," a book which was favorably mentioned by Lord Brougham in his speech at Liverpool, and again in the House of Lords, as "an excellent and well-reasoned address on the subject of strikes." While employed as a steam-venting machine at Kettering, John Plummer found leisure to write a "Prize Essay on Sanitary Reform," a "Tract on Trades' Unions," and numerous articles on wages, labour, capital, strikes,

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POERIO, [illegible] advocate, wa[illegible] received an [illegible] twice, while [illegible] father into e[illegible] Naples he a[illegible] studies, and [illegible] before the H[illegible] the gratuitou[illegible] From 1837 to [illegible] being arrest[illegible] trarily, on th[illegible] the political e[illegible] Ferdinand to [illegible] tion, Poerio r[illegible]

, and strenuously defended the ition, which the king sought aside. His energetic action the following ten years in de- Italian liberty greatly an- nd embarrassed the Govern- hich offered to give him his s to leave the country. He d, however, to remain on his oil, and along with other ished patriots was consigned of those dungeons whose were so forcibly described Gladstone after a visit he them. He was released King in 1859, and, with litical offenders, was placed l a vessel destined for the States. The exiles were, more powerful than the d compelled the captain to a at Cork, from which they ir way to London, where r the gentleness and modesty aracter, made himself many In 1860, Poerio was chosen r of the Turin Parliament.

ENDORFF, JOHANN CHRIS- sician and Professor of Na- ence in the University of as born, Dec. 29, 1796, in , where his father was a , and he was intended for pursuit, but his inclination chemical science was the or his devoting himself to utical studies. In 1820 he himself as a student in the y of Berlin; in 1834 he was l Professor of Physics, and, was made a member of the of Sciences. In 1821 ap- is first work—a "Treatise on Electricity," particularly im- through the development of iciples of the multiplicator pplication, a discovery which e simultaneously by Schweig- Halle. In 1824 he undertook orship of the "Annalen der nd Chemie," a periodical of alue, well known to prac- emists. With Liebig he co- l in editing a "Dictionary of ry," but after the completion of the first volume he in a great measure withdrew from it. Since then his "Biographical Outlines for a History of the exact Sciences" (1853) was the precursor of an important "Biographico-literary Dictionary of the History of the exact Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c." (1858). Magnetism and electricity have greatly occupied the researches of Poggendorff, and his discoveries have been of the utmost benefit to science.

POLLOCK, RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK, of Scottish extraction, is a son of the late Mr. David Pollock, of London. He was born in London in 1783, and educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he highly distinguished himself. Having been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1807, he had great success in his profession, but did not attain the dignity of King's Counsel till 1827. For many years he led the Northern Circuit, and had a most extensive business in London and Westminster, when he was retained in nearly every cause of importance. In 1831 Mr. Pollock was elected M.P. for Huntingdon; and on the accession of Sir R. Peel to office in Dec., 1834, he was appointed Attorney-General and honoured with knighthood. But the first Peel ministry was short-lived; and in April, 1835, Sir F. Pollock had to resign with his colleagues. He continued, however, to sit for Huntingdon; and in 1841, when Sir R. Peel returned to power, Sir Frederick resumed his functions as Atty.-Gen. These he exercised till 1844, when he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. The Lord Chief Baron is younger brother of the late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and elder brother of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

POLLOCK, GENERAL SIR GEORGE G.C.B. and K.S.I., brother of the preceding, was born in London, in 1786. Entering the service of the East

held some staff appointments he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese war was made a C.B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the West of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he went on to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Affghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul, September 15th, in that year, and subsequently effected the release of the prisoners; on the 17th September he was joined by Gen. Nott, and in October led the whole of the united army through the formidable passes back to India. For these service he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude, and in the following year a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London, for his distinguished services in Affghanis-

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eable for their depth of feel-
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L E, THE REV. GEORGE
Vicar of Welford, North-
ire since 1843, was born
e year 1809, and graduated
anuel Coll., Cambridge, in
e is author of a "History
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view (1845), "Life and
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THE. (*See* PIUS IX.)

JOHN, Major-General, in
army, son of Judge Pope, of
was born at Kaskaskin, in
e, March, 1823. He entered
nt in 1838, and graduated
ecrans in 1842, in which
was appointed 2nd Lieut. of
ngineers, and, in August,
ned the army under General
Mexico. He was breveted
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t., 1846, and Captain after
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ointed Brig.-Gen. of Volun-
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n. Halleck, he cleared Cen-
souri of the Confederate
In March, 1862, when he
re New Madrid, he was ap-
Major-Gen. of Volunteers;
e he soon after *captured,*
its guns and stores. He
took part in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation he actively and successfully followed up the retreat of the Confederates. In June, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the army of Virginia, comprising the forces under Fremont, Banks, McDowell, and Sturgis; and on the 14th of July, 1862, was appointed Brig.-Gen. in the U.S. army. Great things were now expected from him as he had acquired high reputation by some daring exploits in minor operations. But these hopes were doomed to be disappointed. Very soon after his appointment to the chief command a series of disastrous defeats sustained by the army under his orders spread consternation through the Northern States. On the 20th of August, Gen. Pope withdrew the army of the Potomac to the north side of the Rappahannock, where he was quickly followed by the Confederate forces under Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and retreated towards Warrenton. On the 25th, Pope's army was thrown into disorder and his baggage captured by the Confederates. On the 29th the troops under Gen. Burnside evacuated Fredericksburg, and retired to Aquia Creek, and on that and the following day the second battle of Bull Run was fought, which ended in the complete defeat of Gen. Pope, and his withdrawal to Centreville. On the 2nd of Sept. he was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and since that period his name has seldom been mentioned in the bulletins of the army. His services have been transferred to another field of action—that of checking the predatory incursions of the Indian frontier tribes.

PORTER,* DAVID D., Rear-Admiral in the U.S. navy, born in Pennsylvania, about 1812, is the youngest son of the late Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812–14, and sailed with him while quite a child in his expedition against the West Indian pirates. After a course of instruction at the naval

the following year in order to take part in the Mexican war, in the course of which he served with distinction, under Commodore Tatnall, especially before Vera Cruz. When the war was over he was appointed to the command of the surveying schooner *Petrel*. On the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862, the mortar fleet was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi that ensued he greatly distinguished himself, especially by his dashing exploit in reducing the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the great river with his fleet, and was engaged in several affairs, including the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. In the following Oct. he was appointed to the command of the Upper Mississippi fleet, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted materially in re-opening that great highway to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, Admiral Porter bombarded the works

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certs. He has distinguished himself also as a composer and pianist. His works, consisting of symphonies, ortures, besides trios, quartets, concertos, sonatas, and other pieces his own instrument, are numerous, many of them highly esteemed. Principal of the Royal Academy Music, in which office he succeeded Crotch, he has greatly contributed to usefulness of that institution.

POTTER, LOUIS-JOSEPH-ANTOINE a Belgian author and politician, born at Bruges, April 26, 1796, noble parents. He devoted himself at an early age to literature, and especially to Church history; all his ies being made from a rationalistic point of view. The results appeared in his works: "L'Esprit de Jesus" (1821), and "Vie de Scipion Ricci" (1825). During the Dutch in Belgium, he was keenly opposed to the king and his ministry, and desired to unite the Republican and Ultramontane parties against the government. The boldness of his views drew down upon him a State prosecution (1828), and in spite of the eloquent pleadings of his two advocates, Meeuen and Van de Weyer, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and to pay a fine of a thousand florins. He was regarded as a martyr by the revolutionary party, whose power greatly increased. In prison he wrote a number of pamphlets and articles, advocating a radical change in the government of the country; one of which subjected him to a new prosecution (April, 1830), when he was sentenced to eight years' banishment.

During the French Revolution of July, 1830, which speedily led to the separation of Belgium from Holland, Potter returned to his native country in triumph, when he became a member of the Provisional Government, but was soon separated from his colleagues, who would not enter into his republican views. Finding himself bereft of political influence he retired from office, and *once occupied his leisure by continuing* his early studies in Church history. His principal work, in which he strongly advocates the full liberty of conscience, is entitled "Histoire du Christianisme" (1836, &c., 8 vols.). He has also written a history of the Belgian Revolution of 1830.

POUILLET, CLAUDE-SERVAIS-MATTHIAS, a French Professor of Physics, Member of the Institute, born at Cuzance (Doubs), February 16, 1791, entered the Normal School there in 1811, became tutor and afterwards lecturer in it. Meanwhile he was chosen Professor of Physics in the College Bourbon. He was afterwards tutor to several of the children of Louis-Philippe. In 1829 he was made Sub-Director of the Conservatory of Arts, and held the chair of Physics in that institution. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dulong in the Polytechnic School, but ill-health obliging him to resign, he was appointed Director of the Conservatory of Arts, and Professor of the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. In the Sorbonne he greatly distinguished himself by his easy and elegant discourses, enlisting the attention and interest of his auditory. As a supporter of the monarchy of July, he sat in the Chamber of Deputies for an electoral college of the Jura. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from political life, and devoted himself entirely to giving public instruction; but in June, 1849, acts of great insubordination having occurred in the Conservatory of Arts, Pouillet was accused of not having shown sufficient firmness, and was deprived of his office of Director, against which decree he protested in vain. He has contributed many valuable additions to science.

POWERS, HIRAM, a celebrated American sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, July 29, 1805, is the eighth child of a small farmer in that state, whose death left the family almost entirely destitute. Young Hiram first went to Cincinnati, where he was by turns waiter at an hotel,

abled to start in 1837 for Florence. After much studious application, he produced, in the following year, his figure of "Eve," which procured him high commendation from the world of art. The celebrated "Greek Slave" followed this; it has attained a world-wide reputation, and was exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Powers has also executed "The Young Fisherman," a full-length figure of Calhoun, with busts of Webster, Jackson, Adams, &c.

PRATT, JOHN TIDD, the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, was born about the year 1798. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1824. He has held for some years an office in the National Debt Office, and, besides the Registrarship of Friendly Societies, he holds the post of Barrister appointed to certify the rules of Savings Banks. He is the author of "The Law relating to Friendly Societies," "A Collection of the Public General Statutes," "The History of Savings Banks," "The Laws of Highways," "An Analysis of the Property-Tax Act," "Suggestions for the Establishment of Friendly Societies," &c.

PRESCOTT, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, K.C.B., was born in 1783, and entered the navy at the usual age. He was engaged in action with the four ships

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Espartero. In the month of the same year, he headed rrection in his native city of rom which, however, speedily by Zurbano, one of Espar- eutenants, he took refuge in ıa. The subsequent fall of ro, and the return of the Iother to power, made him al with the title of Count ı, and the post of Governor id. But this state of affairs ıhort duration. A fresh in- ın broke out in Barcelona, t was hoped General Prim ıt down; but he so employed ; at his disposal as to keep ı in revolt for an entire 'or this he was disgraced by ın, and tried for high treason, as for complicity in the to assassinate Narvaez, but quitted on the last charge, s sentence on the first was to a few months' imprison- From this time until the out of the Russo-Turkish 1853, he kept aloof from fe. He then joined the Otto- ıy on the Danube, and dis- ed himself in the affairs of ı and Silistria. On his re- n the East in 1854 General iblished an account of his experience in the East, to- with an historical essay Turkish empire. In 1855 esented Barcelona for the ime in the Lower Chamber Cortes, and was raised to the of Senator three years later. ls the rank of Lieutenant- in the Spanish army, and Captain-General (of Granada) nilitary administration of the In command of a division, Prim distinguished himself rar against Morocco in 1860, s appointed to the chief d of the Spanish expedition Mexico in the autumn of hich was intended to co- under the terms of the Treaty on with the French forces attalion of British marines, for the purpose of enforcing redress from the Mexican Government for outrages committed on the subjects of the coalesced powers. A want of agreement soon showed itself, through the ulterior designs of the French coming evident, and General Prim eventually withdrew the Spanish troops to the island of Cuba. This course, not undertaken without a show of reason, gave considerable offence to the Emperor of the French, and Prim did not escape censure in his own country—where French influence is actively exercised.

PRINSEP, Henry Thoby, fourth son of the late John Prinsep, Esq., alderman of London, and M.P. for Queenborough, was born 1792. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, in which he rose gradually, and after holding successively the posts of Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India, and on returning to England in 1843, he was elected to a seat in the direction of the E. I. Comp. in 1849. In 1858 he was nominated by the Crown one of Her Majesty's Council for India. Mr. Prinsep is the author of "A History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," "A Translation from the Persian of the Memoirs of Ameer Khan," "A History of the Life of Runjeet Singh," "Historical Results from Discoveries in Affghanistan," and a short work upon "Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia." Besides these, he is well known as the author of several pamphlets on India and other questions. Mr. Prinsep is also distinguished as an Arabic and Persian scholar.

PRIOR, Sir James, son of the late M. Prior, Esq., was born at Lisburn, Ireland, in 1790. Having entered the medical service of the navy, he served in the East Indies, on the eastern coast of Africa, and other parts, at the surrender of Heligoland, and the reduction of the Mauritius

of Goldsmith, Life of Burke, "Life of Malone," some vols. of poems, and several pamphlets on subjects connected with his profession. He received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

PRITCHARD, The Rev. Charles, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born about the year 1808, and graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1830, and has for a long time kept a private school of much reputation at Clapham. He is of high standing in the scientific world, and has published various treatises, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society; amongst them being "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," on "The Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," a "Paper on an improved method of using Mercury," and of the article "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, besides several sermons. He is Hon. Secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society.

PROCTER, Bryan W., a popular poet (who writes under the pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall"), was born about the year 1790, and was educated at Harrow School, where he had

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Basil Montagu
had a daughter,
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22, 1797, is the son of illiam III. and of Princess Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the late king. He was a soldier, and took part aigns of 1813 and 1815, ace. In 1840 he was apernor of Pomerania, which ld till the Revolution of out, when he took refuge He was elected a mem- Constituent Assembly in and returned to Berlin, s seat in the Assembly, 1848. In June, 1849, he ommander-in-Chief of the my acting against the reforces of Baden. When his brother gave way, in rince was created Regent. ately dismissed the Kreuz tic party, and adopted a y. Frederick William IV. ut issue, in January, 1861, succeeded, under the title I., to the crown, which he his own head at Königs- following month of Octo- which occasion he emphaarted the doctrine of the ne of kings." The course has pursued since he beas sadly disappointed the were formed regarding ner was he seated on the he began a contest with r of Deputies, which grame more critical, until, Bismark-Schönhausen had Prime Minister, in 1862, reatened to end in revoivil war. Fortunately for ministerial advisers, the war on Denmark waged and Prussia diverted the the Prussian people from s for a time. Whether f this event will enable k, or any other premier, the system of absolutism, King seems determined to mains to be seen. It is, it too *probable that the of the late Danish proleswig and Holstein, now* evidently preparing, in spite of the opposition of the smaller German powers, will, by flattering the national aspirations, serve materially to reconcile King William's subjects to his assumption of unconstitutional power. William I. married June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles-Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—the younger, the Princess Louisa-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838; married Sept. 20, 1856, Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden; the elder, Prince Frederick-William, born Oct. 18, 1831, married Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has four children—Frederick-William, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert-William, born August 20, 1862; and Francis-Frederick, born Sept., 1864.

PUGIN, Edward Welby, architect, eldest son of the late Aug. N. Welby Pugin, the chief reviver of Gothic architecture and Ecclesiastical art in England (who died in 1852), was born on the 11th March, 1834. At the age of seventeen he succeeded to his father's practice, and by unremitting energy and attention was enabled successfully to complete all his existing engagements. Among his best works may be named the church of Notre Dame de Dadezell, in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Papal Order of St. Sylvester); the new College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Cork; and magnificent works at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gothic style.

PULSZKY, Ferencz Aurel, a Hungarian author and politician, is descended from a Polish family settled in Hungary, and was born Sept. 17, 1814, at Eperies, in the county of Sáros. He studied law and theology there and at Miskolcz, and after passing his examination in law (1833) went to Germany and Italy, and sub-

sequently to France and England. In 1837 he published "Extracts from the Journal of a Hungarian in Great Britain." In 1836, in consequence of his researches, he was nominated corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome. In 1840 he was elected to represent the county of Sáros in the Diet, gained the attention of the opposition, and was appointed secretary to a commission to draw up a new code of laws. He did not appear in the Diets of 1843–44 and 1847–48, but in Germany he was active in the cause of the Hungarian Liberal party. The revolutionary movements of 1848 found him at Pesth, where he became Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, under the Bathyany cabinet, Prince Esterhazy being his chief. After the rising of October, falsely attributed to him, he withdrew to Vienna, where Windischgrätz strove to capture him. He escaped to Hungary, but sentence of death was recorded against him. After the fall of Kossuth, his large estates were confiscated, and he took refuge in England. In 1851 he accompanied Kossuth, to whom he had always been closely allied, to America. He wrote in English an account of the tour, assisted by his wife, under the title, "White, Red, and Black" (1852, 3 vols.). Pulszky is said to be a frequent contributor to English and American periodicals. Madame Pulszky, who is a native of Vienna, displays a remarkable command of English, and wrote in that language—"Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady" (1851, 2 vols.), and several other works, in conjunction with her husband; amongst these, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary" (1854, 3 vols.).

PUNSHON, The Rev. William Morley, Wesleyan divine, was born in 1823, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper. In 1838 he entered the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where his energy and great natural aptitude won for him a position beyond his years, and he soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the minis[try]. accordingly zealously strove t[o] himself to fulfil this self-impo[sed] and commenced his new c[areer] Sunderland in 1840, by und[ertaking] the duties of a "local pre[acher]" preparatory ministerial offi[ce]. liar to the Wesleyan Methodi[sts]. years later, after passing a s[ession] at the Wesleyan College, B[radford]. as a probationer, he accepte[d] pastoral charge in the mi[ssion] Marden, in Kent. Here the powers of Mr. Punshon wer[e] displayed, and the report of cess was not long in reac[hing] leaders of the Wesleyan c[onference]. At the "Conference" of 18[40] appointed to the ministry [at] haven, in Cumberland, w[here] though only twenty-one yea[rs] his reputation was such th[at] flocked to hear him from From Whitehaven to Car[lisle] thence to Newcastle-on-T[yne] still later at Sheffield and L[eeds]. Punshon pursued a consta[nt] gressive course, occasions spersing his local labours b[y] the metropolis, where his both from the pulpit and th[e] had already acquired for l[ong] tinguished name. Many o[f] mons and lectures, publis[hed] his removal to London in 18[50] a wide popularity, especial[ly] the latter, which treat o[f] Bunyan" and the "Hugue[nots]" spectively. Mr. Punshon [also] wise published a small v[olume] poems.

PUSEY, The Rev. Edw[ard] verie, D.D., is a son of the [late] Philip Bouverie (half-brothe[r of the] first Earl of Radnor), who the name of Pusey by royal He was born in 1800, and cated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, [where he] graduated B.A. in high hono[urs] was subsequently elected to [a fellow]ship at Oriel College, where his degree of M.A. In 182[8 he was] appointed Regius Professor of in the University of Oxford, [a chair] which is attached a Canonry

h. Dr. Pusey was one of the
st and most constant contribu-
the "Tracts for the Times,"
s defended the main doctrines
they were intended to enforce
riety of letters, pamphlets, &c.,
ich ground his name has been
tly used to designate the sect
High Church party. In 1843
suspended from the office of
ng before the University on
of a sermon on the Holy
st. Dr. Pusey's published
nclude, besides a variety of
, many adaptations of Roman
books of devotion for the use
nglish Church, elaborate trea-
Baptism, the Eucharist, the
cclesiastical Supremacy, and
with a deceased wife's
He is also one of the working
f the Oxford "Library of the
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T, FELIX, a French political
nd dramatist, was born at
Oct. 1810, received an excel-
cation, studied law at Paris,
admitted an advocate in 1831.
to the wishes of his friends,
ed himself to literature, and
ting for *Figaro* and *Charivari*,
ached to *Le Siècle*. As an
he is best known by his
such as "Le Chiffonier de
"Diogène," and "Mathilde,"
acquired considerable popu-
account of the political allu-
y contain. On the outbreak
Revolution of 1848, he aban-
terature for politics, joining
s of Ledru Rollin, with whom
into exile. His political views
loped in his work, "Le Droit
ail" (1848). In 1855 he ad-
"The Letter of the Jersey
to the Queen of England,"
e return of her Majesty from
to France. In 1861 he was
r some political offence be-
Correctional Police in Paris,
sentenced to a fine and im-
ent.

OFT, THE REV. JAMES, was
1813, and took his B.A. de-
Trinity Coll., Oxford, in 1836.
He was Incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, 1845—1856. He is principally known as the author of "Twenty Years in the Church," which, with "Elkerton Rectory," has been widely circulated among Churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point" and "Dragon's Teeth" have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. Mr. Pycroft has published an edition of "Virgil," with 6,000 marginal references to parallel passages; also, "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," "Recollections of College Days," "Latin Grammar Practice," and "Greek Grammar Practice," four prize lectures on "Classical Education," a course of English reading, or "How and What to Study," and "The Cricket Field."

PYE, JOHN, the father of the modern school of landscape engraving, was born at Birmingham in 1782. He came to London in 1801, and studied four years under the late Mr. Jas. Heath. In 1810 he became known to the lovers of art by a print of Pope's Villa at Twickenham, after a picture by J. M. W. Turner. This was the means of securing for him full employment, although the diminutive size of the engravings, to which he was at that time for the most part confined, afforded him but little opportunity of exhibiting his capabilities. Mr. Pye having noticed the sad effects of improvidence on artists in general, united with several of his friends in the foundation of the "Artists' Incorporated Annuity Fund." He has also laboured energetically in rescuing the art of engraving from the stigma so long cast upon it by the Royal Academy, in refusing to its professors the diploma of R.A. In 1829 the members of the Artists' Benevolent Society presented Mr. Pye with a piece of plate, in recognition of his exertions in behalf of that institution. He published, in 1845, his "Patronage

of British Art," comprising an account of the progress of art in London, from the beginning of the reign of George II. to a late period, &c. He has executed several fine plates after the "Temple of Jupiter" may rank as one of the most important. Much of his earlier labours were devoted to the exquisite vignettes in Peacock's pocket-books. Among his small plates, "Ehrenbreitstein," after Turner, for the *Literary Souvenir*, and the "Sunset" of Barrett, for the *Amulet*, are among the happiest efforts of the kind ever produced. They were the first and, we believe, only attempts made upon steel by this artist. Mr. Pye is one of the correspondents of the Imperial Institute of France, one of the honorary members of the Imperial Academy of Arts of St. Petersburg, and received from the Government of Louis Philippe a gold medal.

PYNE, JAMES B., painter, was born at Bristol, Dec. 5th, 1800. In spite of a natural leaning to art, he was placed in an attorney's office, but at the age of twenty-one adopted painting as a profession. He passed nearly five years in Bristol, in self-tuition, occasionally sending a landscape to the London Exhibitions; improving the scanty livelihood which his brush could alone secure, by teaching drawing, and by repairing old pictures. In 1835 he came to London, where he spent a year or two in solitary study. After a year he sent pictures to the Academy and the Gallery in Suffolk Street, at which last place they were so well hung as to induce Mr. Pyne to join, in 1839, the ranks of the Society of British Artists. In 1846 he made a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which countries have contributed a large proportion of the pictures since painted by him, though the English lakes afforded his first supply of picturesque material. Mr. Agnew, the print-publisher of Manchester, commissioned him to execute a series of thirty pictures, illustrative of that hitherto neglected district. The artist spent about three y executing faithful transcripts scenery, under the varied effect seasons and of all moods of and of these a series of lith has been since published. In paid a second visit to Italy, re in 1854, with an abundant sketches, drawings, and pictu Pyne is Vice-President of the of British Artists. He has wr the technical part of his ar *Art-Journal*.

PYNE, LOUISA, a popular singer, daughter of a wel singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and nie late Mr. Jas. Pyne, was born She was at a very early age t of Sir George Smart, and n *début* about the year 1842. she sang in Paris with great and made her first appear opera in 1849. In 1851 she the Royal Italian Opera, and visited America, where s enthusiastically received. absence of three years in she returned to her nati and was, in conjunction w Harrison, joint lessee for a sho at the Lyceum and Drury L since 1858 at Covent Garden In 1862 Miss Louisa Pyne tra her services to Her Majesty's She has also frequently sung Majesty's Concerts at Winds and Buckingham Palace.

Q.

QUATREFAGES, JEA ARMAND DE, was born at Val (Gard), France, Feb. 6, 181 Protestant family. He co his education at Strasburg, w took the degree of M.D., an to write on subjects of natura sophy as early as the year 18 1839 he was called to the c Zoology at Toulouse, but soo resigned that appointment an to Paris. In 1840 he publish "Considerations, Zoological an tomical;" and in 1844 a paper

)rganization of Animals,")llowed up by a series of ı. In 1842, after having ınd the coasts of Italy and ontributed some papers history to the *Revue des es*, subsequently repub- · the title of "Souvenirs liste." In 1850 he was 'rofessor of Natural His- Lycée Napoléon, and in lected a member of the :iences. In 1845 he was Chevalier of the Legion of in 1855 he was called to Anatomy and Ethnology ım of Natural History at

* BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT WILLIAM WILLIAMS, D.D., te Mr. Williams, of Over- n in Hampshire, in 1825, ducated at Crewkerne t Pembroke Coll., Oxford, raduated B.A. in 1851— ical honours—and subse- ceeded M.A. and D.D. ordained, and held cura- :s and Somerst, he pro- Canada in 1857, to or- hool in connection with ege, Lennoxville, in which ost of Classical Professor. was consecrated fourth his see, which is of the of £1,500, and comprises ese a large portion of la.

T, EDGAR, an eminent ıor, was born at Bourg 3. After the usual course ı in France, he studied g. In 1823 he published rk, "Tablettes du Juif is was followed, in 1827, ation of Herder's "Ideas sophy of History." Qui- nember of the scientific sent in 1828 by the French to the Morea, and while ed the materials for his lern Greece in Relation to eece" (1830). He then ite from time to time for *es Deux Mondes* valuable articles on historical and philosophical subjects. In 1829 he was appointed Prof. of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters in Lyons, and in 1842 to the newly-created chair, in the Coll. of France, of the Language and Lit. of Southern Europe. From that time he produced several works strongly marked by liberalism, as, "Le Génie des Religions" (1842), and "Les Jesuites" (1843), in conjunction with Michelet. Quinet's extreme opinions being unpalatable to Louis Philippe's Government, he was removed from his chair (1846), and went to travel in Spain. In 1847 he was elected a deputy, took an active part in the Reform agitation, fought at the barriers in February, 1848, was elected to the Legislature, where he combated the political reaction, and wrote from time to time several works on the questions of the day, which, together with his ultra-liberal opinions, led to his expulsion from France in 1852. He then retired to Brussels, where he married the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. Several of his productions have obtained great popularity, and two editions of his "Œuvres Complètes" appeared in 1857, in 10 vols.

R.

RADNOR, THE EARL OF, WILLIAM PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, eldest son of the second earl, was born in 1779, and sat in Parliament for Salisbury from 1802 to 1828, when he succeeded to his father's title. As a member of the Lower House, he was conspicuous for his advocacy of the rights of the unrepresented classes, and his continued agitation for Parliamentary Reform, the abolition of the Slave-Trade, Roman Catholic Emancipation, and nearly every measure of a liberal and progressive character; and in the Upper House he has constantly supported the same opinions.

R A E, SIR WILLIAM, C.B., M.D., was born in 1786, and educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries schools,

of Bengal, the crew were suffering from thirst. In 1812 troops were under his care during the visitation of yellow fever at Carthagena, and in the following year at Gibraltar; he received the thanks of the Medical Board, the physician to the fleet, and the commander-in-chief for his services. He is a magistrate for Devon and for Dumfries-shire, and inspector of hospitals and fleets, extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London.

RAGG,* THE REV. THOMAS, of Malins Lee, near Shiffnal, Salop, the son of a hosier and lace manufacturer, was born at Nottingham in 1808, and was educated at a private school in Birmingham. He entered holy orders in 1858, on the invitation of Dr. Murray, then Bishop of Rochester, who, from admiration of his work, "Creation's Testimony to its God," offered him ordination, and appointed him curate of Southfleet, Kent. In 1860 he removed to the curacy of Malins Lee. He is the author of the "Deity," a poem (1834); the "Martyr of Verulam," and other poems (1835); "Lyrics from the Pentateuch," &c. (1837); "Heber, Lays from the Pro-

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GH, THE RIGHT HON. IOMAS HERON JONES, only ite viscount, was born in ucceeded to his father's He held for some years in the 1st regt. of Life served with some dis- ler Don Carlos in the ipaign of 1835-7. His taken a very active part forward the volunteer and as such deserves to here. He holds the the 2nd or South Middle- unteers.

LEOPOLD, Professor of born at Wiehe, in Thu- 21, 1795. He early em- rofession of teacher, and ame head master of the it Frankfort-on-the-Oder, his leisure to historical 1824 he published his "The History of the Germanic Peoples, from ," and "A Critique upon storians." These works much attention that he o Berlin in 1825, as Prof. History in the University. e was sent by the Prus- ment to Vienna, Rome, articularly Venice, *to ex- istorical materials there* deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1827), and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688" (1831). They were followed by "The Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries" (1834–1839). But the work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigations, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation" (1839–1843). In 1841 Ranke received the well-merited appointment of Historiographer of the Prussian State. Ranke's works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the above works, Ranke commenced as Editor, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which, however, he was forced to discontinue on account of its too liberal tone. Between 1837–40 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," a "History of Servia and of the Servian Revolution, with a Sketch of the Insurrection in Bosnia;" "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period;" and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation."

RANKINE, WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN, civil engineer, received his education in the University of Edinburgh, studied engineering under his father, a lieut. in the army, and was indebted also for a portion of his professional training to Sir John M'Neil. In the University of Glasgow he held for some time the Professorship of Mechanics and Civil Engineering, and was the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Scotland. He has also been President of the section of Mechanical Science of the British Association.

French chemist and politician, born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), Jan. 29, 1794, finished his education at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen delivered a course of lectures on philosophy and theology. He was intended for the Church, but afterwards studied law, and then the natural sciences. From 1824 to 1830 he contributed to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, and is by some considered as the creator of organic chemistry. In 1830, Raspail, already notorious for democratic opinions, was among the wounded combatants in the revolution of July. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the Government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper of the *Friends of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican, that he drew upon himself a series of prosecutions, which, while augmenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. One of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign cost him fifteen months' imprisonment, besides a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of

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asoli, the new Premier; and in great debate on Italian affairs, in :., 1861, at Turin, he wisely sunk own claims to vote with that tesman. At the close of Feb., 1862, en Ricasoli was induced to resign premiership—ostensibly through being able to find a suitable Minis- of the Interior, but actually through ort manœuvres it was alleged—Ra- ni was entrusted with the task of ming a new ministry. On the 7th of arch the new Premier declared his licy to consist essentially in main- ining a friendly alliance with rance and England, the "natural lies" of Italy; while, as regarded he Pope, the new ministry would be ithful to that vote of Parliament hich declared Rome to be the capital Italy; but he explained that "this d was to be accomplished by moral d diplomatic means, always hand hand with France." Ratazzi, soon ling that his ministry had not the fidence of Parliament, wished the g to try what a dissolution would This step the King refused to take, the result was that Ratazzi and olleagues resigned at the end ov., and a new ministry was d under the presidency of Farini, uration of which was but brief; it the critical juncture of the s Franco-Italian Convention of 1864, General La Marmora in at the head of a new admi- tion more in consonance with shes of the people of Italy.

JMER, FRIEDRICH L. G. VON, an, born at Wörlitz, 14th May, studied in the universities of and Göttingen. He entered on dicial career in 1801, and in btained the place of Councillor Cabinet of the Chancellor Von nberg. Among the several he produced about this time ie on the "System of Taxation gland." A few years later he ed two new works—one on the historians of the Middle Age, her describing a journey he had to Venice. These works pro- him the appointment of Professor of Political Economy and History at Berlin. In 1835 he visited England, where he was favourably received by leading members of the Whig party, of whom, and also of their policy, he gave a favourable report in his work on England in 1835, of which a translation by Mrs. Austin appeared in 1836. In 1841 he again visited England, and wrote a sequel to his former book, also translated into English, entitled "England in 1841." In 1847 he was chosen Member and Sec. of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in 1848 was sent by the votes of the Municipal Council of Berlin to the Parliament of Frankfort. On his return to Berlin he was elected a member of the First Chamber of Prussia. In 1853 he retired from public life, with the rank of Emeritus Professor in the Univ. of Berlin. The work to which he chiefly owes his reputation is "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen und ihrer Zeiten" (6 vols. 1823–25). Another great work, his "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century" (1832–50, vol. 1–8), though well received, had not the same success as the former, the author having had the courage to express in it opinions adverse to those generally entertained in Germany. In addition to the two books on England, most of his other works have been translated into English.

RAWLINSON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, KNIGHT, a son of the late J. Rawlinson, Esq., of Alresford, Hants, was born in 1806, and educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, and went the Western Circuit. In 1840 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth; and in 1847 Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, when he also received the honour of knighthood. In 1850 he was transferred to Madras as Chief Justice, but he resigned that post in 1859.

RAWLINSON, THE REV. GEORGE, fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq.,

and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. In 1861 he was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University. He took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. He is the author of the following works:—"The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, &c., 4 vols. 8vo. (in conjunction with Sir G. Wilkinson), (1858–60); "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford Univ. Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859" (8vo., 2nd ed., 1860); "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems; or, Nine Sermons preached before the Univ. of Oxford on Various Occasions" (8vo., 1861); and "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," 8vo., vols. i. and ii. (1862 and 1864). Mr. Rawlinson is also a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to various reviews and magazines. He holds the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Educa-

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1 3 vols., "Never Too Late to land;" a short tale, entitled "The ourse of True Love;" "Jack of All rades," "Love Me Little, Love Me ong," and "White Lies." Mr. harles Reade has besides written me successful plays: "Masks and ioes," &c. He contributed to *Once a eek* a serial tale, entitled "The Good ght," which he has since republished in an expanded form under the le of "The Cloister and the Hearth;" Hard Cash," which first appeared in e pages of *All the Year Round*, was bsequently published in a complete m; and he is a frequent contributor periodical literature.

READE,* JOHN EDMUND, the son Thomas Reade, Esq., of Barton nor, and grandson of Sir J. Reade, t, of Shipton Court, Gloucester-e, was born at Broadwell, Glou-rshire, early in the present cen-

His first work, a drama entitled n the Wanderer," appeared rmously in the year 1830. It attention from the literary ls of the day, opening for the r an introduction to the poet dge, and a recorded testimony Goethe. It was followed, in 1838, aly," composed during a length-sojourn in the South, and his y of "Catiline," published in The dramatic poem of "The e" (1840) next appeared; "The of the Ancient Kings" formed uel to this volume. "Life's le" was produced in 1843. The of "Memnon" (1844) was com during a sojourn in Switzerland; "The Revelations of Life" grew out of a residence the localities of Dartmoor. oem of "Man in Paradise," hed in 1856, was designed to he first portion of the drama of the Wanderer." In a new n of the author's works, this was carefully revised, and a ion of Lyrical Poems was added, d, "Youth and how it Passed." e poem of "Youth," as in onfessions of the Enthusiast, "Revelations of Life," it is evident that the picture of each metamorphosis is drawn from himself. A new edition of the works of this poet appeared at the close of 1860, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and the poem of "The Laureate-Wreath," published in 1863, formed the sequel of that collection.

RECHBERG, BERNHARD, COUNT DE, was born in Austria about the year 1792. His whole life has been devoted to politics. At twenty-two he received the title of Sec. of Legation, and was dispatched in that quality to the Austrian mission in London, where he remained two years. After a short residence at Darmstadt, as Chargé-d'Affaires, he was, at twenty-seven years of age, appointed to the same post at Brussels. The Count's next diplomatic post was Rio Janeiro. In 1849 he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, who invested him with the dignity of Civil Commissioner for settling the intricate affairs of Electoral Hesse. In history he will rank as one of those men who have contributed most largely to the well-being of Austria. He was appointed, in 1859, as Metternich's successor in the post of Prime Minister of Austria, during his tenure of which office he manifested high integrity and administrative capacity.

REDDING, CYRUS, was born at Penryn, Cornwall, in 1785. Coming to London in 1806, he joined the establishment of the *Pilot*, which he left to commence the publication of the *Plymouth Chronicle*, of which he was editor and proprietor for several years, and was a contributor to the *Naval Chronicle*. From 1815 to 1818 he resided in France, and for two years was the editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, having already edited the *Dramatic Review*, and published literary and political pamphlets. In 1820 he became co-editor with Campbell of Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, with which he was associated, both in his editorial capacity and as a contributor, for upwards of ten years. Of his connection with the author of the "Pleasures of

Hope" he has given an account in a series of papers which subsequently appeared in that magazine. In 1830, Mr. Redding joined Campbell in the publication of the *Metropolitan*, but the publisher failed. In 1829 appeared a volume of poems from his pen, entitled "Gabrielle, &c.;" and in 1833, his "History of Wines," which passed through several editions. Mr. Reddi
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century; and has produ
an illustrated Itinerary of Cornwall and one of Lancashire; "A History of Shipwrecks," "Memoirs of Thos. Campbell," "An Abridgment and Remarks on the Evidence upon the Wine Duties," "Keeping up Appearances" (a novel). He edited, or rather wrote from notes, "The Travels of Captain Andrews in South America," and "Pandurang Hari" (an Eastern story). The "Memoir of Beckford, of Fonthill," is, moreover, attributed to his pen. He is also the author of "A Departmental and Statistical Account of the Wine Products of France," &c.

REDGRAVE, Richard, R.A., was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He is the son of a manufacturer, in whose counting-house he passed his earlier years, chiefly employed in making designs and working-drawings, besides occasionally sketching from nature. When about twenty, he began to study from the marbles in the British Museum, and in 1826 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. At this time he was forced to eke out his resources by teaching landscape-drawing. He twice competed, but without success, for the Academy's gold medal, being defeated on the second occasion by Maclise. At last, a picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," was bought for the purpose of engraving; this was his first success. His next effort (1838), "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy, and at once purchased. His subsequent pictures, "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return
[er Parents" (both 1839); "The
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0), commanded immediate pur-
sers and fresh commissions, thus
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lgery of teaching, and to devote
self entirely to his art. In 1840
was elected an Associate. The
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ng these were: "The Castle-
der" (1841); "The Poor Teacher"
(1843); "The Sempstress," "The Wedding Morning—the Departure" (1844); "The Governess" (1845); "Sunday Morning" (1846); "Fashion's Slaves" (1847); and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon in 1848. In 1842 he exhibited at the Academy a landscape; and, in 1846, another landscape, "The Brook." The titles of some of his many subsequent works suggest pleasant thoughts of spots, "sweet, remote, and sacred:" "Happy Sheep," "The Moor-hen's Haunt" (1847); "Spring—the Trout's dark Haunt" (1848); "The Solitary Pool" (1849); "The Evelyn Woods" (1850); "The Poet's Study" (1851); "The Woodland Mirror" (1852); "The Forest Portal" (1853); "An Old-English Homestead" (1854); and "The Midwood Shade." Meantime he tried his hand on several figure-pieces of higher pretensions, as "The Attiring of Griselda" (1850); "The Flight into Egypt" (1851), in which year Mr. Redgrave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Science and Art, subsequently enlarged into the

em and course of instruction, ch, under his supervision as Inctor-General of Art Schools, is dually extending throughout the ted Kingdom. He also, in conction with Mr. H. Cole, formed the seum of Ornamental Art, at Marlough House, now increased under r joint charge, into the Museum of iæval Art at South Kensington. 1851, Mr. Redgrave was named of the jurors on the section of Fine , and drew up a report on the gel state of Design as applied to maactures in the Great Exhibition. eover, the arrangements for repreing British Art in the Paris Univ. ibition of 1855 were entrusted to and he again drew up a similar rt, when the Cross of the Legion onour was bestowed on him. In her Majesty appointed him surr of Crown pictures, and he has since engaged in preparing a lete catalogue of all such works t belonging to the Crown. At nternational Exhibition of 1862 onfided to him the task of selectand arranging specimens of h painting for the last hundred On that occasion the works of tive British artists, from Hogarth present day, were honourably sted with those of the painters r countries.

VE, HENRY, a member of the of Reeves of Maldon, Essex, onnection of the Austin family, orn about the year 1815, and he office of Registrar in the Council Office. He succeeded e Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of *inburgh Review*, in 1855. He blished translations of De Toce's well-known work on "Dey in America," 2 vols. 8vo., the same writer's work on ce before the Revolution of and in 1855 brought out a new vised edition of "Whitelocke's l of the Swedish Embassy in 4."

EVES, SIMS, a popular tenor was born *at Woolwich in 1821. instructor was his father.* At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray. After taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage of Newcastle; at which time he was singing baritone parts. He visited the principal provincial towns, and next went to Paris, further to study his profession. Not long after this he made his *début* in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor." On the 6th of Dec., 1847, he appeared in the same part at Drury-Lane Theatre, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour." In the following year he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni." In 1849 he was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He has subsequently appeared with success in the part of Faust, at the same theatre.

REGNAULT-DE-SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGELY, AUGUSTE-MICHEL-M.-E., COMTE DE, Marshal of France, born July 29, 1794, son of the famous general of the same name, entered the Military School of St. Germain in 1811, and in the following year served as sub-lieut. in the army destined for the invasion of Russia. His regiment was almost annihilated at the battle of Leipsic, and after taking part in the last campaigns of Napoleon, before the occupation of Paris, and accepting service under the Re-

storation, he accompanied his old master to Waterloo, and was nominated by him *chef d'escadron* on that memorable field. In 1825 St. Jean d'Angely took part in General Maison's campaign in the Morea. In 1840 he was appointed to the military command of the department of Meurthe. The Republic of 1848 appointed him to command the Army of the Alps, and subsequently to the rank of General of Division. He was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the Charente-Inférieure, in 1849, and in 1851 held the portfolio of the War Department for about a fortnight. After the *coup d'état* he became a Senator and was created a Marshal of France in 1859. He holds the high post of Colonel of the Imperial Guard.

REGNAULT, HENRI-VICTOR, a French chemist and physician, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810, was pupil of the Polytechnic School from 1830 to 1832, and then admitted into the mining service. He is Engineer in Chief of Mines, Director of the Porcelain Manufactory of Sèvres, Professor of Physics in the College of France, and of Chemistry in the Polytechnic School, and was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences 1840. M. Regnault has not written much; but articles of great value from his pen are to be found in the *Annales de Chimie* and other journals. It is as a physician, however, that he takes the first rank in science. For the most minute observation of cases, coming before him, he is considered one of the first practitioners in France. Ten of his articles treating of the dilatation of elastic fluids, the determination of the density of gases, the measure of temperatures, &c., are to be found in the 21st vol. of the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences." On intricate physiological questions he has also written valuable papers. In 1850 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

REICHENBACH, KARL, BARON VON, an eminent German technologist, born at Stuttgart, Feb. 12, 1788, studied at Tübingen jurisprudence and natural history. At sixtee projected a German colony in South-Sea Islands, and with tha tention entered into an agreement some thirty of his countrymen, was denounced by the French p and imprisoned for some months. his liberation he dedicated hi entirely to natural science, an applicability to industry. He s wards travelled through Fr Germany, and the Netherlands, ing the principal mining dist and established the foundries a lingen and at Hausbach, in B In 1821, in conjunction with (Hugo of Salm, he established a ber of foundries in Moravia, and acquired considerable property. King of Würtemberg, about this raised him to the dignity of F He has written a number of sci works, and made the chemica coveries of paraffin (1831), a creosote (1833). Some years a directed his attention to animal netism, and believes that he ha covered a new power, the od which he has published several w in these he attempts to prove the ence, and to study the qualiti a new imponderable power, as u sal, he says, as electricity and netism. He possesses a fine c tion of minerals and meteoric s at his residence at Riesenburg.

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, nov is a native of the North of Ire and is paternally descended from of the pioneers of the "Ulster P tations." Mayne Reid was bor 1818, and educated for the Chu but a taste for travel and adven induced him, in 1838, to set ou Mexico, without any very definite After arriving at New Orleans, made two excursions up the Mississippi River, trading and hunting in c pany with the Indians. He sub quently made other excursions up Missouri and on the prairies, where remained for nearly five years, enj ing the wild freedom of that reg He then travelled through alm every state in the Union, during th

neys, and his previous backwoods riences, he acquired that know- e of character and incident by h his writings are distinguished. 1845, when war was declared be- n the United States and Mexico, ne Reid, who had meanwhile de- d himself to literature, sought and ined a commission in the American r. He was present at the siege capture of Vera Cruz, and took tive part in various encounters, hich he distinguished himself, cularly by heading the last ge of infantry at Churubusco. lso led the forlorn hope at the lt of Chapultepec, where he was down and reported to be killed. his gallantry at Chapultepec, in Reid was honourably men- d in the despatches. When the an war was ended, he resigned mmission, and organized a body n in New York to proceed to ary, to aid in the struggle of country for independence, in and had proceeded as far as , when it was met by the news total failure of the Hungarian rection. He subsequently came ndon, where he once more de- himself to literature, producing ively "The Rifle Rangers" 1), "The Scalp-Hunters" (1850), th of which his own experiences airie life and warlike adventure argely interwoven. He has also en a popular series of books for , in which adventure is well com- d with instruction in natural his- : "The Desert Home" (1851), e Boy Hunters" (1852), "The ng Voyageurs" (1853), "The Fo- Exiles" (1854), "The Bush Boys" 5), "The Young Yägers" (1856). e Plant-Hunters," "Ran Away Sea," "Bruin," and an ethnolo- l study for youth, entitled "Odd ple." In addition to the "Rifle gers" and "Scalp-Hunters," he produced five other novels; viz., "Quadroon," the "War-Trail," ola," the "White Chief," and "Wild Huntress." He also pro- ed "The *Quadrupeds*" (1860), "The Tiger-Hunters" (1860), "The Wood-Rangers" (1860), "The Hunters' Feast" (1861), "The Maroon" (1862).

REMILLY, Ovide, a French politician, born at Versailles, Nov. 18, 1800, studied law in his native town, and was in due course called to the Bar, but, after a time, embarked in politics. He fought at the barricades in July, 1830, and became Mayor of Versailles (1837). He sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 to 1848, was a brilliant debater, evincing a spirit of independence. After the revolution of 1848, M. Remilly was dismissed from his post as Mayor of Versailles. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he joined the ranks of the moderate republicans, and was one of the first to demand repressive measures against the clubs, secret societies, and the press. He supported the law in favour of public instruction. Remilly was a partisan of the parliamentary system, and after the *coup d'état* refused the candidature to the Corps Législatif. The citizens of his native town, to mark their appreciation of his integrity, presented him with a gold medal.

RENNIE, Sir John, an eminent civil engineer, is of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1796. He is a son of the distinguished civil engineer the late Mr. John Rennie, who designed New London Bridge, and designed and executed Southwark and Waterloo bridges. He was brought up chiefly under his father, and executed New London Bridge from the designs of the latter. He was largely connected with railway operations from their first introduction, and has carried into effect the drainage of the Lincolnshire coast at the Wash, which was commenced by his father, as also were the works of the harbour at Ramsgate. He has also been largely employed by the Earl of Lonsdale in the construction of the new docks at Whitehaven. Sir J. Rennie received the honour of knighthood in 1831, on the occasion of the opening of New London Bridge.

of a wealthy Turk. In his fifteenth year, having lost both his parents, he was taken in hand by Ali Pasha, who had married his sister, and was then governor of one of the Asiatic provinces. After filling various posts, he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt; and again, in 1833, visited Cairo in a like capacity. On this latter occasion he assisted in negotiating the treaty of Kutahia. In 1834 he was rewarded for this service with the rank of Pasha. The Sultan, desirous of strengthening his relations with the powers of Western Europe, sent Rischid, in 1834, to Paris and London, as his representative. He had passed about two years alternately residing in these capitals, enlarging his experience, and forming the acquaintance of eminent statesmen, when he was suddenly recalled to Constantinople to occupy an important post in the Turkish government. His visit to Europe had taught him that a great work was before the statesman who should seriously attempt to save his country from ruin, and he determined to pursue a liberal policy. But the new visitor had to learn that it is possible to travel too fast even in the way of reform.

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ief office to London. Mr. hitherto conveyed none cial messages; but the ck him that the time was aking the telegraph the f the public press also. es, though several times re at last accepted by the spaper editors in 1858, euter sent his telegrams for one month to each office, leaving it to the e them or not. Many of provincial papers, and inburgh and Dublin, are d in like manner by Mr. also telegraphs the Eng- ay by day to all the chief Continent. Mr. Reuter s his political telegrams alone, and never allows communicated beforehand ts and bankers for the speculation.

L D S, THE REV. JAMES, f St. Mary's, Great Ilford, orn about the year 1803, ted at St. Catherine's ridge, in 1826. He has History of Jerusalem om the Arabic, with notes tions (1837); "Brief Dis- he Gospels and Epistles" the "Kitab-i-Yamini," his- oirs of the Sultan Mah- azna, translated from the 59); and in 1845, edited, noir, Sir Gore Ouseley's al Notices of the Persian . Reynolds is Secretary of Translation Fund.

RES, FERDINANDO MUNOZ, sband of Maria Christina, ager of Spain, was born Tarrançon, in the province of very humble parents. ring in the Royal Guards n the queen first cast her him. She soon became of the young soldier, and of Ferdinand VII., which on after, his widow con- cret marriage with Munoz, on was not *publicly rati- ven years later. Elevated* as Munoz was by this marriage, he has never shown himself desirous of playing a prominent part in politics, although his royal wife has always been anxious that he should do so. During the expedition of General Flores to Ecuador, he was talked of as the future monarch of that ancient Spanish colony. He was created Duc de Rianzares, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1844; and in 1847 he received from Louis-Philippe the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the French title of Duc de Montmoret.

RICASOLI, BETTINO, an Italian statesman, was born about the year 1803 in Tuscany. He was educated at Florence, and for may years he acquiesced in the grand-ducal régime, between which and that of the ancient Florentine republic his opinions may be said to have been balanced. He early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took no part in public affairs during the events of 1848, but shortly afterwards came forward to render assistance to his country, which he did by supporting the grand-duke and by recommending fair liberal concessions. When the latter abdicated and threw himself into the hands of the Austrians, Ricasoli protested, and for some months took little part in the government. On the advent of Guerazzi and Montanelli to power, however, the system they strove to establish appearing to him more hateful than the tyranny of the Austrians, he became instrumental in overthrowing it. But the battle of Novara, and the return of the grand-duke, induced him to retire into private life, from which he did not emerge until 1856. He took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860; but in the March of that year he filled an important post in the administration. On the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became

RICHARDS,* ALFRED B
and barrister-at-law, one o
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movement, only son of the
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1859. He is the author of the
"Crœsus, King of Lydia,'
well," and "Vandyke;" also c
Essays, and Opinions,"
besides other poetical pi
various scattered composit
his pen. Mr. Richards e
"British Army Despatch"
years, and was the edit
whose auspices the *Da*
graph—the first cheap da
paper in England—started.
also the secretary of the "
and Constitutional Associati
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RICHARDS, THE RIG
JOHN, Privy Councillor, was
Dublin, in 1790. Having rec
education at Trinity Coll., D
was called to the Bar in Ir
1811, and was subsequently a
one of the Judges of the
Court at Madras. He resig
office in 1835, and became
General for Ireland, and was

Moto; "The Angel's Song;" "The Birds and the Rivulet;" and some 200 solos of all sorts, many of these republished in Milan, Berlin, and Paris.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES, LL.D., lexicographer, was born in July, 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it early for literary pursuits. His first production was "Illustrations of English Philology" (1805), a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and remarks on Dugald Stewart's essay "On the Tendency of some late Philological Speculations;" in which he strenuously advocated Horne Tooke's "Principles of Language." Shortly afterwards he was asked to undertake the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The first part of this work was published in Jan. 1818, but it was suspended in consequence of the failure of the original publishers. Dr. Richardson again resumed the work under the auspices of Mr. Mawman and his co-proprietors. The publication of the "Dictionary" separately, by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January, 1835, and was completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgment of the work, in 8vo, was published in 1838. Both works were reprinted at New York. Mr. Whittingham, of the Chiswick press, and Messrs. Bell and Daldy, afterwards having become purchasers of the copyright, they issued new editions of both, in quarto and octavo. In 1855 a supplement to the quarto dictionary was also published by them, which the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge proposed as a model for that intended by the Philological Society to remedy "the deficiencies of the two standard dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson." Dr. Richardson has published a little volume "On the Study of Language." It professes to be an exposition of the principles inculcated in the "Diversions of Purley," by which the author declares himself to have been guided in the composition of his Dictionary. Moreover, Dr. Richardson has contributed several papers to the *Gentleman's Magazine;* "An Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians;" and another on "Fancy and Imagination," in which he contravenes the opinions of D. Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth, considering it quite unphilosophical to suppose these faculties either different powers or different operations of the mind. He has also been a contributor for some years to "Notes and Queries."

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, C.B., the son of a former provost of the town of Dumfries, was born in 1787, and entering Edinburgh University in 1801, graduated as M.D. in 1816; he entered the navy as Assistant-Surgeon in 1807, and served at the siege of Copenhagen, and, during the war with the United States, in Canada and Georgia, as surgeon to a battalion of marines. He was subsequently Surgeon of Melville Hospital, Chatham; and for seventeen years Inspector of Haslar Hospital. He was also employed during seven years in the Arctic Regions, on three separate expeditions of search and discovery. Sir John, who received the honour of knighthood in 1846, is F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, Hon. D.C.L. of Trinity College, Dublin, &c., and a member of many learned societies. He is the author of the "Fauna Borealis Americana," the zoological appendix to Sir Edward Parry's second voyage; "The Ichthyology of the *Erebus*, *Terror*, and *Sulphur*," and of several reports and scientific papers on Arctic travels.

RICHARDSON,* DAVID LESTER, son of the late Col. Richardson, of the Bengal army, was born in 1800, and entered the Bengal army in 1819. He became known to the London press in 1827, as the proprietor of the *London Weekly Review*. He was subsequently for many years principal of a Government College for instructing the Bengal Hindoos in Western literature; and, on leaving India, the natives, regarding him as a public benefactor, held meetings to honour him with expressions of their grati-

(1865) editor of the *Court Circular*, and of *Allen's Indian Mail*.

RICHMOND, Duke of, Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, eldest son of the late duke, was born in 1818. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, and became a Captain in the army in 1844. In March, 1859, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, but resigned the former office in the June following, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party. He sat as Member for West Sussex, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1841, to October, 1860, when he succeeded to his father's title. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 to 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 to 1854. His grace is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Banffshire.

RICHMOND, George, A.R.A., is the son of an artist, and was born in 1809. He was brought up with a view to artistic pursuits, and practised miniature painting and drawing in water-colours with much success till within the last few years, when, principally owing to the extensive use of photography, he took to

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Charles,

as a member of the French Admi-
lty Board in 1853, and in 1854
ised to the rank of Rear-Admiral,
d sent in command of the French
ral brigade, to assist in the opera-
ns before Sebastopol. In 1856 he
s nominated to the command of
French fleet in the Chinese seas,
l in that capacity co-operated with
English in the following year in
capture and occupation of Canton.
miral Rigault-de-Genouilly is
ond Officer of the Legion of Honour,
much esteemed in France for his
ctical as well as his scientific know-
ge of naval matters.

RIO, AUGUSTE F., an eminent
ach writer, was born at Paris early
he present century. He is the
or of "Essai sur l'Histoire de
prit Humain dans l'Antiquité"
0), "The Poetry of Christian
" (1854), "The Four Martyrs"
6), "Léonard da Vinci et son
le" (1855), the "Story of Howard,
l of Arundel" (1858), and a va-
y of articles on Ecclesiastical Art
History, which have appeared in
ach periodical literature. Several
is works have appeared in Eng-
. His only daughter is married
Lord Killeen, eldest son of the
d of Fingal.

RIPON, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT
V. ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D.,
rth son of the Rev. John Bicker-
th, Rector of Sapcote, Leicester-
re, and nephew of the late Lord
ngdale, was born in 1816, at Acton,
folk. He was originally intended
the medical profession, but pre-
ring the Church, entered Queen's
ll., Cambridge, and graduated B.A.
1841, and M.A. in 1846. Ordained
the year of his first degree to the
acy of Sapcote, he afterwards
ciated at the church of St. Giles,
ading, and subsequently at the
ish church of Clapham; and in
5 the incumbency of St. John's
rch, in the gift of the Rector of
t parish, was given him. In
1, Mr. Bickersteth was presented
Lord Truro to the *important*
ng of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, though
from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his income. In 1854 Lord Cranworth appointed him a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and in 1856 he was promoted to the see of Ripon. He is the author of "Bible Landmarks," "Means of Grace," and several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects. The see of Ripon is of the annual value of £4,500, and his diocese comprises a considerable portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

RISTORI, ADELAIDE, the great Italian tragic actress of the day, was born in 1821, and being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She does not appear to have rapidly won the reputation she enjoys, but rather to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Indeed it was not till the year 1855 that the opportunity was afforded her which may be regarded as the turning-point of her career. Having accepted in that year an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the very zenith of her fame. The appearance of Ristori at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge by an Italian artiste to contest the supremacy of their own tragic queen, and they assembled far more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The magnificent genius of Ristori, however, wrested from them an applause they could not withhold, and from that moment her supremacy has been unassailed. On her appearance in this country she was accorded that approbation which genius, irrespective of nationality, here unfailingly secures, and our critics vied with the general public in doing justice to her claims. Among the more famous characters in which she has appeared are —Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca

This he followed up by his "Essay on German Philosophy, down to Kant," 1853. He is also the author of an "Introduction to Logic," "Les Demi-Kantiens et le Panthéisme," "A History of Christian Philosophy," &c.

RITTER, KARL, an eminent geographer, born in Prussia, in 1779, was educated at the Univ. of Halle, and studied ancient history at Göttingen. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Geography at Frankfort. He is the author of several learned works, including "Geography considered in its relation to Nature and the History of Men" (2 vols., 1817–18), "History of the Nations of Europe before Herodotus" (1820), "On the Sources of the Nile" (1844), "On the Jordan and the Red Sea" (1850), "On Palestine and its Christian Population" (1852), "Introduction to the Study of Geography, with Remarks on a more scientific method of Geographical Studies" (1852); besides several Memoirs and Reports published in the Transactions of several learned societies.

ROBERTS, THE REV. GEORGE, was born about the year 1808, and

ROBERTSON, CRAIGIE, was b
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graduated B.A
Cambridge, in 1
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1846 to 1859, in
was appointed
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Becket" (1859)
edited, for the
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other periodical

ROBINSON,
MARTHA W.)

ROBINSON,
D.D., LL.D., a di
scholar, born at

uished in the world of letters er her *nom de plume* of "Talvi." his return to his native coun- he was appointed Assist. Pro- or and Librarian at Andover, subsequently Professor of Biblical erature in the Union Theolog. inary, New York, an appointment ch he still holds. Previously to ering upon the duties of his office passed two years in the Holy d; studying its topography, veri- g its remarkable sites, and ring away many of the monkish litions by which the sacred locali- have been obscured. He gave to world the results of his inquiries er the title of "Biblical Researches Palestine, Mount Sinai, and bia Petræa" (1841), for which Royal Geog. Society voted him its medal. Since his return to the ted States Dr. Robinson has been rely engaged in various lexico- hical and literary labours, mostly nected with sacred literature. In he paid a second visit to the Land, for the purpose of com- ing his inquiries and of setting est certain controversies. The re- s of this second tour he published er the title of "Further Re- ches in Palestine," &c. Dr. inson has also been an extensive tributor to scientific journals, opean as well as American.

OBINSON, THE REV. HASTINGS, ., F.S.A., son of a former Vicar of borne, near Birmingham, born at the year 1793, was educated at by, and graduated at Cambridge, ixteenth wrangler, in 1815, and was low of his college (St. John's) n 1816 to 1827, when he took the ege living of Great Warley, Essex. was appointed Assistant Tutor of college in 1821, Whitehall Preacher 1823, and Select Preacher before University in 1836. He has ted the "Electra" of Euripides 20), and "The Acts of the ostles" (1824); and has also pub- ed "Church Reform on Christian *ciples" (1833); "Zurich Letters" 41–6, three series). He has also* edited "Ussher's Body of Divinity" (1841), and is the author of sundry pamphlets on the religious and social questions of the day.

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES ROBERT GEORGE, second son of Admiral Hercules Robinson, was born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. In 1854 he was appointed President of Montserrat, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1855, and succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of Hongkong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1865 he was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon.

ROBINSON, JOHN H., A.R.A., an eminent line-engraver, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, in 1796, and became a pupil of James Heath. Among his more celebrated prints are "Napoleon and Pope Pius VII.," after Wilkie; "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready; "The Mantilla; "The Marchioness of Abercorn;" and "Little Red Riding-Hood," after Landseer; "Sir Walter Scott," after Lawrence; "The Emperor Theodosius," and the portrait of Rubens, both after Vandyke; "Spanish Flower-Girl," after Murillo. He has executed, too, some very beautiful book-plates. Two of the choicest examples of his art, as an engraver, are the "Sisters," after F. P. Stephanoff, and the recently published "Mother and Child," from Leslie's picture of 1846. In 1862 he completed a portrait of the Countess of Bedford, from the celebrated picture by Vandyke. In 1864 he was made an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

ROBINSON, THE REV. THOMAS, D.D., youngest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, was born in 1790. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was thirteenth

Bishop Heber" (1827); the Old Testament translated into Persian; several Sermons and Charges delivered in India; "The Character of St. Paul;" "Sermons before the University of Cambridge" (1840); "The Twin Fallacies of Rome;" "Five Sermons at the Temple" (1851); and "Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages."

ROCHESTER, THE BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH COTTON WIGRAM, D.D., a son of the late Sir Robt. Wigram, first baronet, was born in 1798. He was educated, after a course of private tuition, at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he was Scholar. Five years after entering holy orders, he was appointed Secretary to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor. In 1839 he became Rector of East Tisted, Hants, and Archdeacon of Winchester in 1845; Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, in 1850; and was consecrated to the see of Rochester in 1860. He has published sermons, charges, pamphlets, &c. He is patron of three archdeaconries and of sixty livings. His diocese includes Essex, Herts, and a small portion of

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ROEBUCK, Jo
son of Dr. John
and is maternal

the Executive Government House of Assembly. Soon ds Mr. Roebuck commenced ication of a series of political lets for the People;" and herein attacked the whole political editors, reporters, ributors of the press, and rly those of the *Morning* , he became involved in called an affair of honour, it a very harmless duel with Ir. Black, the editor of that nct journal. Within the certain asperity of temper him less acceptable than ı of inferior ability, but out ıe was a popular favourite. :he plain speaking he had towards the Whigs, whom ed as false to the cause of lost him his seat. He was ted in 1841, but defeated in ıl election of 1847. He was ıtly chosen member for Shef-:. Roebuck is a bold and un-rator, and has particularly hed himself in his replies ıraeli. At the general elec-852 and 1857 he was again ır Sheffield. In January, ırought forward in the House ıns a motion for inquiry into act of the war, known to ı "the Sebastopol Commit-ıe Aberdeen Government re-e inquiry, was beaten on a y a great majority, and com-resign. Mr. Roebuck had in the new cabinet, but chairman of the committee l through his exertions. His of the Whig Party," as it the sayings and doings of the a work of great ability and In December, 1855, he was xcessful candidate for the ıship of the Metropolitan Works at a salary of £1,500, third on the list at the close ll. In 1856 he accepted the of Chairman of the Adminis-leform Association, which it ıipated would *perform won-t after publishing a lumi-*nous programme, the society became extinct. Among his more notable political opinions may be mentioned his decided aversion to the policy of Louis Napoleon, and his recent advocacy of Austria.

ROEMER, Frederick de, born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg in 1795, was educated at Tübingen for the clerical profession, but afterwards entered the army, and took an active part in the wars of the time. At the peace he studied for the bar, and soon obtained a distinguished position. On the breaking out of the Revolution of 1848, he embraced a political career, and was named Minister of Justice and President of the Council of State. During the whole of the revolutionary period, he played a foremost part; but on the reunion of a faction of the Frankfort Parliament at Stuttgardt, he intervened in a reactionary spirit, dispersing it by an armed force. Since that date he has been selected by the Parliament of Frankfort as its President.

ROGERS, Henry, critic, was educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years was settled as Pastor of an Independent congregation, but was compelled to relinquish this charge, in consequence of ill-health, and became Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, London, which chair he resigned on his appointment to a Professorship at the Independent College near Birmingham. In 1858 he was appointed Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan. Mr. Rogers's chief fame has arisen in connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, to which, for some years, he was a frequent contributor. Among his numerous articles, those on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit great erudition and eloquence. Some of these have since been republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the Edinburgh Review."

of Glasgow, of Scotch extraction, was born in the United States about the year 1808. At the early age of twenty-one he was found capable of holding the post of Prof. of Chemistry and Nat. Philos. in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. After a three years' tenure of this office, his father, Professor of Physics and Chemistry at the Coll. of William and Mary, in the United States, sent him to Europe for the prosecution of scientific researches. During this visit he turned his attention chiefly to the study of geology, and on his return to America entered upon his great undertaking, viz., the geological survey of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on which he assiduously laboured for twenty-two years, when he produced a valuable work in 3 vols., illustrated with engravings and geological maps of Pennsylvania and its coal-fields. This performance established at once Prof. Rogers's claim to a high position in the scientific world, and induced the principal scientific bodies of the United Kingdom to confer honours upon him. Thus he was speedily made a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, and of the Royal Society of

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tion, in the [illegible]
John Russell, [illegible]
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ROGET, [illegible]
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el. Britannica," "Rees's Cyclo-
dia," "Encyclo. Metrop.," "Philo-
phical Magazine," "Medico-Chirur-
al Transactions," and "Cyclopædia
Practical Medicine," &c., &c., and
able treatises on scientific sub-
s, published by the Soc. for the
usion of Useful Knowledge. Dr.
get was elected a Fellow of the
al Society in 1815, and for more
n twenty years performed the
es of secretary. He was the
Fullerian Professor of Physiology
e Royal Institution, and in 1839
appointed Examiner in Physio-
in the Univ. of London, of the
te of which body he is one of the
nal members. Since his retire-
from the secretaryship of the
l Soc. he has been labouring in
w field, and the result of his in-
y has been the publication, when
is seventy-fourth year, of the
saurus of English Words and
ses," a work of an original cha-
r, which has gone through many
ns, and which he states grew gra-
y out of a system of verbal classi-
on which he had projected nearly
years previously. Dr. Roget is
a Fellow of the Royal Coll. of
eons, a Member of the Senate
e Univ. of London, and of the
ary and Philos. Societies, &c., of
chester, Liverpool, Bristol, Que-
New York, Haarlem, Turin, and
kholm.

OKITANSKY, Karl, a German
ician, born Feb. 19, 1804, at
igsgrätz, in Bohemia, studied
icine at Prague and Vienna, and
ived his degree of Doctor in 1828.
Vienna he was attached to the es-
ishment of pathological anatomy,
was subsequently appointed De-
strator in the Grand Clinical
ol of the same city, Legal Anato-
, &c., and made, under his own
, in the course of a few years,
e than 30,000 dissections and post-
tem examinations. In 1848 he
named Honorary Rector of the
versity of Prague, and Member of
Academy of Sciences of Vienna;
849, Dean of the Professors of the
School of Medicine; in 1850, Rector of the University of Vienna. Rokitansky has not written much, but is esteemed in Germany as the chief of his school. His principal work is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy" (1842–46, 5 vols.), which was translated into English by the Sydenham Society (London, 1845–50, 3 vols.).

ROMILLY, The Right Hon. Sir John, Knight, second son of the late Sir S. Romilly, M.P., was born in 1802. He graduated in 1826 as M.A. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in the following year. He has been Solicitor and Attorney-General, and was sworn a Privy Councillor on his appointment to the latter office. He sat as Member for Bridport, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1835, and 1846 to 1847; and for Devonport from 1847 to 1852. He was promoted to the Bench as Master of the Rolls in 1851. Since his elevation to the judicial bench, Sir J. Romilly has given the greatest encouragement to the republication of ancient documents bearing upon the early history of this country. He received the honour of knighthood in 1848.

RONGE, Johannes, leader of the Modern German Catholic Reform movement, was born at Bischofswalde, in Silesia, in 1813. The son of a poor farmer, and employed in his early years to tend sheep, he attracted in a village-school class the attention of his teachers, and was sent to the Gymnasium at Neisse, which he quitted for the Univ. of Breslau in 1837, and entered the theological department of that institution two years later, with the intention of studying for the Church. Having quitted the seminary in 1840, he entered upon a chaplaincy at Grottkau, where he laboured zealously in the cause of education; but seems, nevertheless, to have excited the suspicions of his superiors, who, after charging him with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, materially narrowed the sphere of his activity. The breach thus created

this his famous "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves," appeared, and brought upon him all the wrath of Rome. Prosecution followed, and he was formally excommunicated for the crime of exposing a pious fraud. Ronge, far from being intimidated, then conceived the idea of inducing the educated Roman Catholics of Germany to throw off the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and form independent religious associations. With this view he published in rapid succession addresses to his sympathizers, under the following titles:—"To my Brethren in the Faith and Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals," and, after an interval, "The Romish and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had met with from Protestants. The first "German-Catholic" congregation was formed at

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choate revolutions, finally overthrew government in February, 1851, he scarcely escaped with his to the seaboard, for the contest ich was fatal to his fortunes took ce at Moron. Having taking refuge board an English cruiser, he even- lly reached this country, where he ince found an asylum.

OSCOE,* THOMAS, fifth son of the eminent writer W. Roscoe, of rpool, was born in June, 1791, hat vicinity. He received his ation first from Dr. Shepherd, subsequently from Mr. T. Lloyd. egan to write as early as 1817 cal reviews and journals; his ns of the "Life of Cellini," of mondi's Literature of the South urope," and Lanzi's work on n Painting soon followed. He translated specimens from the n, German, and Spanish no- s, with lives of their authors, edited a series of the English ists, with illustrations by Cruik- . "The Memoirs of Scipio di " "The Imprisonment of Silvio o," and his "Duties of Men;" Landscape Annual," "The ile Keepsake," and "The Re- brance," with portions of the ries of Italy, Spain, and Portu- and, lastly, the "Life and Cam- s of Wellington" were the sub- of Mr. Roscoe's industrious pen; as also published a volume of s, and has contributed largely to dical literature.

OSE, SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., was in the year 1782. After his ation at Westminster and Trinity ge, Cambridge, he was called to ar in 1809; in 1827 he became g's Counsel. He is a Master in cery, a Bencher of the Inner le, and a Judge of the Court of w.

SE, GUSTAV, a German chemist, Berlin, March 18, 1798, studied University of that city, and ed his doctorate in philosophy l. He studied chemistry chiefly pplication to mineralogy. *After passed in the laboratory of* Berzelius, at Stockholm, he returned to Berlin, where he was appointed Conservator of the collection of minerals in the University, and afterwards Assistant Professor of Mineralogy. His attainments were so much appreciated by Humboldt, that when he was employed by the Emperor of Russia to explore Northern Asia, in 1829, he chose Rose, along with Ehrenberg, to accompany him in this memorable mission. The part he took in it is described in his "Journey to the Ural, Altaï, and the Caspian Sea" (1837–42). On his return to Berlin he was appointed Titular Professor in the University. Gustav Rose is the author of several excellent works on mineralogy. We owe to him a remarkable treatise on crystallography —"Elemente der Krystallographie" (1838). Like his master Berzelius, he attaches great importance to the chemical composition of crystalline bodies, and endeavours to found his system on the morphological and chemical characters of minerals.

ROSE, HEINRICH, a German chemist, elder brother of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1795, was instructed by his father in the natural sciences at an early age. In 1819 he went to Stockholm, to study chemistry under Berzelius. In 1822 he returned to Berlin, where he began a course of private lectures, which immediately made him known as one of the best pupils of the great Swedish chemist. Next year he was appointed to the vacant Chair of Chemistry in the University of Berlin. He is a skilful manipulator, and has contributed to our knowledge of the chemical composition of a great number of bodies. His researches are to be found in Poggendorff's "Annalen." His excellent treatise on "Analytical Chemistry" (2 vols., 1851) has been translated into English, and is used as a text-book.

ROSE, SIR HUGH HENRY, G.C.B., K.S.I., a son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., many years M.P. for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855),

was born in 1803, and educated at Berlin. He entered the army in 1820, and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and Commissioner at Head-Quarters of the French Army in the East, 1855–6. While acting as Chargé-d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny the command of the Central India field force was bestowed on him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created successively a K.C.B. and G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament for his share in the suppression of the mutiny; and when the Order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as commander-in-chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late E. I. Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops themselves. He has lately resigned the post of commander-in-chief in India, and is now (April, 1865) on his way homeward to take a similar important trust in Ireland. Sir Hugh, who is a General in the army and holds the colonelcy of the 45th Foot, is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers.

ROSE, The Rev. Henry John, was born about the commencement of the present century. He graduated at Cambridge as Fourteenth Wr in 1821, and became Fellow college (St. John's) in 1824. I he was Hulsean Lecturer, and he obtained the college liv Houghton Conquest, Bedfor Mr. Rose was editor of the "E Metrop." from 1839, and repri 1858 his article on "Eccles History from 1700 to 1858." also published his Hulsean L under the title of "The I Moses viewed in connection History and Character of the (1834); a translation of N "Ecclesiastical History of th first Centuries:" besides "An to the Case of the Dissenters" and various Sermons. He als the first volume of the Biog Dictionary that bears his na contributed one essay to the to Essays and Reviews." N is the only brother of the l nent Rev. Hugh James Ro cipal of King's Coll., London

ROSECRANZ,* Wm. Stark General in the United Stat was born in Kingston, Ohio, o Dec. 1819. In 1838 he ente Point Acad., where he grad 1842. On the 1st of July year he joined the U.S. a Brevet 2nd Lieut. of Engin soon after receiving his full was chosen Acting Assist. I of Engineering at West Poin post he held for several yea April, 1854, he was obliged t through ill health, an appoint held in the Navy-yard at Was and he then commenced pra a civil engineer at Cincinn June, 1855, he was chosen tendent of the Cannel Coal C President of the Coal River tion Co., but resigned both ments in 1857, and commen manufacture of paraffin oil and ate of potash. He was busily e in this occupation when the ci broke out, and in April, 186 chosen by General McClellan Aid and Chief Engineer, with th of Major. In June he was chosen

io Volunteers, and on the ontributed materially to ained by McClellan at in, Virginia, for which s appointed Brig.-Gen. my, and on the 24th of th he assumed command f Western Virginia. On ov., 1861, he defeated t Gauley. In March, promoted to the rank of He was commander at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, 4–5 Oct. He com- t the battle of Murfrees- 1862, and received the ngress for his conduct on. In January, 1863, t was enlarged, and his into four army corps, als McCook, Thomas, d Granger. As an en- ral Rosecranz ranks the American service, uction of an intrenched freesboro has been pro- del of engineering and ic skill.

Rev. John Lockhart, ge, Oxford (B.A. 1833, was Vice-Principal of eological College from and was Vicar of Ave- Winterbourne-Monkton, 852 to 1863, when he to St. George's-in-the- . He has published the History of Moses" iprocal Obligations of and the Civil Power" ters on Diocesan Theo- es" (1849); "Letters " (1849); "Druidical vebury" (1859); pieces with the Scottish "A Manual for East- s."

e Right Hon. William of, K.P., F.R.S., &c., Lawrence, second earl, York, June 17th, 1800. e Univ. of Dublin in he passed in 1819 into Magdalen Coll., Oxford, his degree of B.A. in 1822, as a First Class in mathematical honours. As Lord Oxmantown, he sat as M.P. for King's Co. from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life for the purpose of devoting himself to philosophical pursuits. In 1841, on his father's death, he succeeded to the title, and in Feb., 1845, was elected one of the representative Peers for Ireland, an office which is always held for life. Lord Rosse resides chiefly at Birr Castle, in Ireland, where he set up his first telescope in the year 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 feet diameter, a focal distance of 27 feet, was so nicely balanced by means of weights over pulleys that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this instrument, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and more gigantic instrument, 52 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, having a 6-feet speculum, many of the nebulæ, previously seen merely as luminous patches, were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement was detected. New nebulæ were discovered in considerable numbers; and wherever the instrument was directed new stars were seen in immense profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulæ were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1850. Lord Rosse was elected, in 1849, President of the Royal Society (of which he had been a Fellow since 1824), in succession to the late Marquis of Northampton: this post he held for the usual term of five years, and resigned it in 1854. In 1842 the University of Cambridge conferred on Lord Rosse the hon. degree of LL.D., and in the following year he presided over the meeting of the British Association at Cork. In 1853 his lordship was elected one of the members of the Imp. Acad. of Sciences at St. Petera-

[illegible] and he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French in 1855. Lord Rosse is also a Knight of St. Patrick, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of King's County, and Colonel of that county militia, and is a member of many learned societies on the continent.

ROSSETTI, CONSTANTINE, a poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, and after serving in the militia from 1836 to 1838, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine. In 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti (1842), then Procurator at the Civil Tribunal of Bucharest. He resigned in 1845, went to reside at Paris, and there married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the boyards, opened a bookseller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania; was arrested by the police, rescued next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who carried Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *Nou of Roumania*. In Sept. he was deputed to the camp of Fuad Effendi, to protest against the establishment of the organic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Orsowa. His wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published various works in the cause of his country. Rossetti has not recently appeared before the public either as a poet or political writer.

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL the well-known Gabriel Rosse commentator on Dante, and mar professor of Italian at King' London, was born in London, and was named Dante, in me the literary labours to wh father was chiefly devoted. grew up to boyhood he exhibit taste for art, which he event solved to follow as a profes is favourably known as a desi the better class of illustrate His name is familiar to th also as a fellow worker with Holman Hunt, Madox Bro others of the so-called " phaelite" School, although w he has not hitherto sent a p the exhibitions of the Acade D. G. Rossetti, who belor gifted literary family, pub 1861 a work entitled "Tl Italian Poets."

ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO, t popular if not the greates dramatic composer of the century, was born at Pesaro, where his parents then hap be staying with a strolling company to which they l Gioacchino began his career ing second horn to his fatl he was only ten years old; bu a fine voice, his father had hi singing by an eminent p when he took the treble pa choir-boy in the Bologna c and soon became an excelle and accompanyist. The bre his voice put an end to his co as a chorister; and at the fifteen he was admitted i Lyceum at Bologna, and lessons in counter-point fro Mattei. But his ardent natur restive under the strict discipl dry studies of Mattei, and, co of the possession of genius, h work assiduously to educate l —studying intently the best Italian and German. He soo duced some light operatic pie only one of which juvenile that has lived in the "Ita

lice," which came out in 1812. t the work that all at once made name famous was "Tancredi," ich was brought out at Venice in 2, when he was scarcely more n twenty years of age. Thus en-raged, Rossini produced, in quick ession, "L'Italiana in Algieri;" Pietra il Paragone;" "Dimitrio libio;" "Il Turco in Italia;" "Aureliano in Palmyra;" but of these equal his first *chef re*, though all of them contain ties which will preserve them oblivion. From 1814 to 1822 ni held the appointment of al director of the theatre of Carlos at Naples, and composed at theatre works which deserve classed among his best pro-ms. The first of these, "Elisa-Regina d'Inghilterra," had success, owing partly to the able representation of the chief cter by Madlle. Colbran, one of eatest artistes of her day, who afterwards became the wife of opular Maestro. This opera was ed by "Otello;" "Armida;" è in Egitto;" "Ricciardo e da;" "Zelmira;" "La Donna Lago;" and "Maometto Se-." "Mosè" has undergone two formations to fit it for presenta-o an English audience; the first entitled "Pietro l'Eremita;" the second "Zorah," while ometto Secondo" has undergone metamorphosis to suit it to the ch taste, its music having been ted to a drama, entitled "Le de Corinthe." His engagement mpose operas for the theatre of Carlos did not restrict him from g for other theatres in Italy, so in 1816 two operas from his c pen were produced at Rome: aldo e Dorliska," and "Il Bar-di Siviglia,"—his *chef d'œuvre* as tic opera—his brilliant treat-of this subject having made it iversally popular that Paesillo's composition of the same name rcely remembered. "*La Cene-a*" *and* "*La Gazza Ladra*" (one of his most effective operas) were produced in 1817, at Milan; about this time also appeared "Ermione;" "Edoardo and Chris-tine;" "Bianca e Faliero;" and "Matilda e Corradino;" whilst the opera of "Semiramide," one of his grandest works, and which furnished Pasta with her greatest triumph, was produced at Venice in 1823, and was the last of the series he wrote for the theatres of Italy. Quit-ting that country immediately after-wards, he, in company with his wife, Madame Colbran Rossini, accepted an engagement with the manager of his Majesty's Theatre, in London, and stayed one season in the metropolis, where he was *fêted* and welcomed in the highest circles. Proceeding to Paris at the expiration of the term, he became director of the Italian Opera of that city, a position which he retained until the year 1830, com-posing during the period, on the occasion of the coronation of Charles X., "Il Viazzio a Rheims," the music of which he afterwards made use of in a French opera, entitled "Le Comte Ory," and "Guillaume Tell," one of the greatest and most original of his works. On retiring from the direction of the Italian Opera at Paris, Rossini retired to Passy, and withdrew from all professional exer-tion; the only composition, with the exception of a few religious *morceaux* and some social trifles, which has since issued from his pen being his well-known "Stabat Mater." He has for many years past re-sided chiefly in Paris, now and then paying a visit to Italy, when he indulges in a luxurious *dolce far niente*, without taking any very active interest in his art; but it should be stated to his credit that he has fre-quently extended assistance to young musicians of merit. It may be safely asserted that Rossini, by his delicious melodies, dashing style, and rich dramatic effects, has, in spite of his wonted carelessness in harmony, and of his frequent repetition of himself, succeeded in delighting more auditors

[illegible] of the Buckinghams from 1841 to 1847, and from February to December, 1852; and held the post of Under-Secretary for the War Department under Lord Derby, from March to June, 1859, in which year he was sworn a Privy Councillor.

ROTHERMAL, PETER F., an American artist of German extraction, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817. After several changes, his parents eventually settled in Philadelphia, where he was educated to the profession of a land-surveyor. Meanwhile his fancy led him to take lessons in painting, and as his early efforts found patrons, he opened a studio. Portrait-painting first occupied his attention, but after a time he devoted himself to the historical branch of his art. In 1836–7 he visited France, Germany, and Italy, and in the latter country painted his "St. Agnes," now in St. Petersburg; also the "Foscari;" and made studies for "King Lear." Among his other celebrated works are, "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before the Queen," and "Murray's Defence of Toleration;" but his large picture, "The Martyrs in the Coliseum," is

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he studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugendbund, he was imprisoned for six years. During that time he translated the "Œdipus in Colonos," of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation in 1830, he began a successful literary career by the publication of several philosophical and critical writings. On account of his peculiar views, the Saxon Government prohibited him from publishing any other political periodical for the space of five years. He then emigrated to France, and from thence to Switzerland, and wrote his "Zwei Jahre in Paris," and issued an edition of his collected works in ten volumes. At the town of Breslau he became the leader of the republican party, but his proposals being rejected, he resigned his seat. He has for some time past resided at Brighton, where he has contributed to enrich German literature. Great interest has been shown in his behalf by his countrymen, many of whom have it in contemplation to raise a fund by subscription to indemnify him for the pecuniary losses he has sustained through his political opinions.

RUPERT'S LAND,* BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT MACHRAY, was born about the year 1830, and educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, as thirty-fourth wrangler, and proceeded M.A. in 1858. He became successively Dean and Fellow of his College, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1865 on his appointment to the Episcopal office. The diocese of Rupert's Land includes the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, or Prince Rupert's Land: it is 37,000 square miles in extent and has a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £700, £400 of which are derived from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

RUSKIN, JOHN, art critic, is the son of a London merchant, and was born in London in Feb., 1819. Having been educated as a gentleman-commoner at Ch. Ch., Oxford, he gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, but subsequently devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and this brochure eventually swelled to a standard work entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception the public accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been called for. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussing at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been since completed by the publication of three more volumes, the last of which contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, giving, in 1849, "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" as a first result,—a work followed in 1851 by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in these last-named productions, which also excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication met with, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has also expounded his views both in lectures and the pages

[illegible] Notes on the Aca-[illegible] that and the [illegible] "Ge-[illegible] and his Works" is also from Mr. Ruskin's pen, having been written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he wrote for the [illegible] Magazine four essays on the Relations of Employers and Employed, under the title of "Unto this Last" (reprinted in 1862); he has also published "The King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle; various separate lectures on art subjects; in 1861 a selection from his own writings; and in May, 1865, "Kings' Treasuries and Queens' Gardens." Mr. Ruskin is at present engaged in a series of essays for the [illegible] entitled "The Cestus of Aglaia."

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER, was born Dec. 14th, 1814, in Edinburgh, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father was a solicitor. He was originally intended for a printer, but changed his views; and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*.

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eloquent speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "Northern Settlement" (as it was called), by which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of the increasing outbreaks of the suffering masses—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered, and proceeded to the length of state prosecutions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell then seriously entertained the design of retiring from public life; from this course, however, he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He now took up seriously the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on the subject, in which he was extensively supported by public opinion, he had the satisfaction of seeing the cherished object resisted each year by decreasing majorities; and before long he came to be regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In February, 1820, he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs where bribery and corruption were notorious. The measure, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords: still the defeat was virtually a victory. In the next Parliament (of 1821), though he failed in carrying a resolution which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the question of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of the Test and Corporation Oaths. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, the question of Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the measure, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen, however, for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and, though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the duke of Wellington to power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in the April of the following year the Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Catholic members, of whom some forty or fifty took their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation; and, though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large. On the 7th of June in that year the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England. Lord John Russell was now in the zenith of his fame, and stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he had entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, under Earl Grey's ministry, and in the following year had been triumphantly returned as member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the carrying of a measure, proposed by Lord John Russell, for the readjustment of the temporalities of the Irish Church. His lordship now became

period. In the latter portion of this time he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 until 1846, whilst the late Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister led to the breaking up of his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in the latter year, Lord John Russell succeeded to the helm of affairs, which he held until the end of 1851. In office, however, his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence he was able only to depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague, Lord Palmerston, forced him early in 1852 to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the earl of Aberdeen, his lordship held successively the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward,

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peared in 1865; in 1822, "Don arlos," a tragedy; in 1824–9, his Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe om the Peace of Utrecht;" in 1842, in "Selections from the Corres- pondence of John, fourth Duke of Bed- ford;" in 1853–4, his "Memorials of Charles James Fox;" in 1853–6, his "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore." Earl Russell has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; his second lady is a daughter of the ate Earl of Minto.

RUSSELL, THE REV. JOHN FULLER, .S.A., graduated S.C.L. at St. ster's College, Cambridge, in 1837, d proceeded B.C.L. the following r. He has been Incumbent of eenhithe, Kent, since 1856, having viously been Incumbent of St. nes's, Enfield. He is the author great number of works on the trine and discipline of the Church England,—"The Exclusive Power n Episcopally Ordained Clergy to inister the Sacraments, &c." 4); "Judgment of the Church e Sufficiency of Holy Scripture" 8); "Strict Observance of the ric recommended" (1839); "An- n Ordinations Valid, in Reply to oman Catholic Priest, Mr. Ken- " (1846), &c. He has also pub- d a "Letter to the Right Hon. H. burn on the Morals of Cambridge ersity" (1833); "Life of Dr. son" (1847); several articles he *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, other periodicals; and has been litor with Dr. Hook of "Selec- from the Writings of Anglican nes" (1840), and with Dr. Irons Tracts of the Anglican Fathers" 1).

USSELL, JOHN SCOTT, M.A., S., Vice-President of the Institu- of Civil Engineers and the Insti- n of Naval Architects, was born e Vale of Clyde in 1808, and is eldest son of the Rev. David ell, of the family of Russell of lwood. He received his educa- t the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, and gra- duated with honour at the latter, at the age of sixteen. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father first permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards as- sisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Prof. of Nat. Philos. in the Univ. of Edinb., 1832, the young engineer, Scott Russell, was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his future career as a practical engineer and ship- builder became decided; while still in Edinburgh he built some small steam- boats for canal and river navagation, and also constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran success- fully between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineer- ing establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London, in 1844, and where he constructed four large steamships for the W. I. Royal Mail Company (*Teviot*, *Tay*, *Clyde*, and *Tweed*). Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had well applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the exist- ence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was vigorously contested by the late Mr. Thomas As- sheton Smith, the famed fox-hunter.

The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Fire King* in 1839. These ships all proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in the United Kingdom and America; and has been carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the latest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Soc. of Edin. in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal. He was also elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Soc. of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is a Vice-President. He has long been an active member of the British Association, and is a member of the Soc. of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who under the direction of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., he was Joint Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and is one of its Vice-Pres., and a contributor of many important papers to its Transactions. He is the author of a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers.

RUSSELL,* William Howard, LL.D., was born 28th March, 1821, at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, the seat of his grandfather, Capt. John Kelly. His father's family were long settled in the county of Limerick. Mr. Russell was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1843 he was engaged on the staff of *The Times* and remained in the service of that journal uninterruptedly, with the exception of a brief connection with the *Morning Chronicle*, during which he was employed as Special Commissioner during the Irish famine of 1846–7. In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, by the society of which he was called to the Bar in 1850. He was employed by *The Times* during the Irish monster meetings, the State trials of O'Connell, Smith O'Brien, &c. On account of his popular style and descriptive powers, he was generally selected to chronicle Royal progresses and great public demonstrations. In February, 1854, Mr. Russell arrived at Malta with the vanguard of the British expedition to the East, and accompanied Sir George Brown and the head-quarters of the Light Division to Gallipoli, whence he proceeded to Bulgaria, where he remained with the troops in camp, and at Varna during the cholera, till the expedition embarked for the Crimea, when he sailed with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarters of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort. He was present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and shared in the privations of the army during the following winter; accompanied the Kertch expedition; and witnessed the two assaults on the Redan and the fall of Sebastopol. On his return he was offered a public banquet by the corporation of Southampton, and addresses and invitations from several public bodies; all of which he declined, but received from his University the degree of LL.D. Soon after, he repaired to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Emperor, and revisited the Crimea, returning home by Odessa, Lemberg, &c. At the end of 1857 he was despatched to India and was attached to the head-quarters of Lord Clyde during the campaigns in

Rohilcund and Oude. He has received the India war medal and the clasp for Lucknow. After the pacification of India in 1858 he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is now the editor. In 1861 he was engaged once more as Special Correspondent, and proceeded to America, where he arrived just on the eve of the civil war. Mr. Russell visited the South on the outbreak of hostilities, and was received by the authorities on both sides with much courtesy, but was subjected to incessant attacks from the press, till the climax of his unpopularity was reached by the appearance of his account of the Federal flight from Bull Run. In consequence of the refusal of the President and the Secretary-of-War, Mr. Stanton, to permit him to accompany General McClellan, who invited him to take the field in the great expedition to Richmond which ended so disastrously, Mr. Russell returned to England in 1862. His "Letters from the Crimea" have gone through several editions. Of the first, published in post 8vo. in 1855-6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold. An enlarged edition in demy 8vo. (1857) had also a large sale. Mr. Russell has also published "My Diary in India," of which four editions have been printed; and on his return from America, in 1863, he published the result of his observations, under the title of "My Diary North and South," which has had a large sale. A sequel to this appeared early in 1865, entitled "Canada: its Defences, Conditions," &c. Mr. Russell has also written a popular treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

RUSSIAS, Emperor and Autocrat of all the, Alexander II., who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Nicholas I., 2nd of March, 1855, was born 29th of April (N.S.) 1818, in the reign of his uncle Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly completed, when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his brother Constantine, called his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince then became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a wide-spread defection exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital, which was only quenched by torrents of blood. The resolute spirit of the new Czar daunted the rebellious regiments, and from that day, 26th Dec., 1835, he ruled over a nation of slaves. From this period the whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered,—the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III. of Prussia, being changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life, proved so irksome to the future czar, that he enfranchised himself from them at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family, the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil, rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the future prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas's second son,—the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest: a piece of tyranny which the Emperor Nicholas reproved, by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. The late Czar looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences of his two chil-

dren, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he called his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to maintain the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor under the name of Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a council held under the presidency of the new emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was then engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and his late father. He at the same time summoned General Rüdiger from Warsaw, and conferred on him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself. He renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made also to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom. On the 3rd of March, 1861, an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money, to be paid for it. In February, 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were, consequently, all-powerful. Whether this reform will have any effect in making Poland submit quietly to Russian rule remains to be seen. At present (April, 1865), the national spirit of that brave people seems utterly crushed by the total failure of their late attempt to achieve independence. As regards education, great efforts are making by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these were to assemble in March, 1865, and it is anticipated that this tentative measure will pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. On the 28th of April, 1841, the Emperor Alexander married Marie Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he has had a large family; the eldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, was born Sept. 20th, 1843, and died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. There are two other sons, Alexander, the present crown prince, born 10th March, 1845, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, now in his eighteenth year.

RUTLAND, His Grace the Duke of, Charles Cecil John Manners, eldest son of the late duke, was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; he is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As marquis of Granby he sat, as a Conservative, in Parliament for Stamford from 1837 to 1852, and for North Leicestershire from 1852 to 1857, when he succeeded to the ducal

). He was a Lord of the Bedcham- to the late Prince Consort from 1843 846. He dissented strongly from Free Trade measures of Sir Robert l in 1845–6, and it is understood : the leadership of the Conserva- party in the Lower House was red to the present duke on the th of Lord G. Bentinck.

:YAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR VARD, privy councillor, was born .793, and after graduating at Trin. l., Cambridge, was called to the at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He is of the Civil Service Commissioners, a member of the Senate of the Uni- sity of London; he was formerly a sne judge, and afterwards Chief tice at Calcutta, and one of the nptrollers of the Exchequer. He sworn a Privy Councillor in 1843, n after his return to England. In 6 he was appointed a Commissioner Railways.

RYLE, THE REV. JOHN CHARLES, L., eldest son of the late John Ryle, l., M.P., was born near Maccles- d, in the year 1816, and was edu- ed at Eton and Christ Church, ford, where he graduated B.A. in 6. He was Craven University olar, and took a First Class in sical honours. Having been ad- ted into orders in 1841, he served curacy of Exbury, in the New est; he was appointed Rector of Thomas's, Winchester, by the hop of Winchester, in 1843, Rector Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844, by Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in l, by the Bishop of Norwich. He e author of "Expository Thoughts he Gospels," in 3 vols., and of e 200 tracts on religious subjects; y of them have been reprinted in ich, German, Dutch, Portuguese, an, &c.

S.

SABINE, EDWARD, General, who ecended from *an ancient Italian ly, was born about 1786.* He became Second Lieut., R.A., in 1803, Captain in 1813, Lieut.-Col. in 1841, Col. in 1851, and Major-Gen. in 1859. During the last war with America, he took part in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. He first became known to the public by the part which he took in the visits of exploration in the Northern regions, conducted under Ross and Parry, in the years 1818–19. His magnetic observations during the course of these voyages gave the first great impulse to the systematic study of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, while the papers which he contributed to the Philos. Transactions of the Royal Society demonstrated several facts not previously entertained, relative to the variations of the magnetic needle. His mind was gradually drawn by these studies, and by the writings of Humboldt, into a particular channel of observation with respect to physical science; and in order to extend the sphere of his knowledge, and to confirm by minute investigation the truth of his theories, he commenced, in 1821, a series of voyages, which ranged from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. He published the results of these visits in 1825, under the title of "The Pendulum and other Experiments." In 1827 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Soc., and he filled that office until the year 1830, when he was ordered to Ireland on military service. While employed there on the General Staff, he occupied his leisure time in pursuing his favourite researches in physical science, the fruits of his investigations being almost invariably laid, year by year, before the British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science. In 1836 and the two following years he made some valuable reports on Magnetic Forces, and to him it is that we owe the vast system of magnetic observatories, which has altogether changed the aspect of that branch of the science. The colonial observatories were, for very many years, under his

skilful and careful superintendence. His papers, contributed to various scientific societies, are very voluminous, and display great powers of research. He edited the translation (made by Mrs. Sabine) of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published several years ago. General Sabine has long been an active member of the British Association, and for twenty-one years was one of the secretaries to that body, and general secretary for eight years; he also filled the office of President in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1850 was chosen Treasurer and Vice-President of that institution, and in 1861 was elected President, in succession to Sir B. Brodie. His "Memoirs" contributed to the Philos. Transactions amounted to thirty-five. It is understood that he has more than once declined the honour of knighthood.

ST. ASAPH, The Bishop of, The Right Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, D.D., is a son of the late Archdeacon Short, and was born in 1790. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished as a double first-class man in 1812, and was afterwards Public Examiner from 1820 to 1824, and Select Preacher from 1823 to 1830. After having held successively the perpetual curacy of Cowley, Oxfordshire, the livings of Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Devonshire, and King's Worthy, Hampshire, he was instituted to the Rectory of St. George, Bloomsbury, in 1834; in 1837 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen; and in 1842 was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and translated to St. Asaph in 1846. His diocese includes the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with portions of Montgomery, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Salop, and his see is of the annual value of £4,200. He is patron of 121 livings, and has published "A Sketch of the History of the Church to the Revolution of 1688," "Parochialia," and other works.

SAINTE-BEUVE, Charles-Augustin, a French poet and critic, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 23rd Dec., 1804. Two months before his birth, his father having died, he was left to the care of his mother, a lady of English parentage, who undertook his early education. At the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study in the Collége Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of Outdoor Surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The incompatibility of his profession with his poetical tendencies had already given rise to feelings of repugnance, which he has decribed in his preface to the "Poésies de Joseph Delorme," when the appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his situation as surgeon, and abandoned himself, heart and soul, to poetry and literature. He was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the *Cénacle*. Soon after appeared his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and of the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century" (1828). The "Consolation" appeared shortly after and met with better success. The *Cénacle* was brushed away by the Revolution of 1830, and Sainte-Beuve then joined the staff of the *Globe*, the avowed organ of the Simonian sect; but he soon grew tired of the association, and transferred his services to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in the pages of which he resumed the series of literary "Portraits" commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, then under the able management of Armand Carrel, and contributed some excellent papers to that popular journal. In 1837 he made a visit to Switzerland, and there conceived a "History of Port-Royal," which took him eight years to complete. In 1840 he accepted a Librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the *Constitutionnel*, and in its columns first appeared the

charming budget of literary biography and criticism, entitled "Causeries du Lundi," or Monday conversations, an improved continuation of his "Portraits," which already form a series of volumes. Soon after the coup-d'état in Dec., 1851, he was attached to the *Moniteur*, and named Professor of Latin poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture obliged him to discontinue the course. In 1857 he was appointed Professor at the Normal School. The Emperor signalized the occasion of his departure for Algeria at the end of April, 1865, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters, in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of senator. A list of his writings, historical, critical, and poetical, would occupy considerable space.

SAINTE-CLAIRE-DEVILLE, Henri, was born in 1818, in the island of St. Thomas. He received his education in Paris, and on leaving college constructed a laboratory at his own expense, wherein he laboured for nine years, without masters or pupils, grounding himself firmly in the principles of chemical science. In 1841 he was chosen to organize the Faculty of Science at Besançon, where he was made Dean and Professor the year following. In 1851 he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry, in the Normal School, and at various times supplied the place of the chemist Dumas in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris. His most important investigations have been in the domain of mineral chemistry. In 1849 he made known the preparation and properties of anhydrous compound nitric acid, until then unknown. In 1853 he made known a new method of mineral analysis, proposing the exclusive employment of gases and volatile reagents against the inaccurate results which the use of the filter give rise to. We owe to him also the means of obtaining the metal aluminium at a cheaper rate than that of silver. His scientific memoirs, on these and other discoveries, are to be found in the Comptes-Rendus of the Académie des Sciences, and in the "Annales de Chimie."

ST. DAVID'S, The Bishop of, The Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, D.D., was born at Stepney, Middlesex, in 1797. His father was Rector of Bower's Gifford, Essex. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, but in 1828 was ordained, and became rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. His University honours were: Tutor of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Craven Scholar, 1815; Bell's Scholar, 1815; 22nd Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, 1818; Examiner for the Classical Tripos, 1828-29-32-34. He was formerly Classical Examiner in the University of London, and is now Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter; but his chief distinction is derived from the production of his "History of Greece," originally published in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclop.," 1835-40, and which has since been re-issued in a larger form. He was also joint-translator of "Niebuhr's Roman History" with the late Archdeacon Hare, and one of the editors of the "Cambridge Philol. Museum." He was consecrated to the bishopric of St. David's in 1840, on the death of Dr. J. B. Jenkinson. His diocese includes the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Brecknock, with portions of Carmarthen, Radnor, and Glamorgan; and his see is of the annual value of £1,500.

ST. GERMANS, The Earl of, Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., is the eldest son of the second earl, by a daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford. He was born in 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was engaged in the diplomatic line in early life. He was Member of Parliament for Liskeard from 1823 to 1832, and for East Cornwall from 1837 to 1845; a Lord of the Treasury from 1827 to 1828; Envoy to Spain in 1835; Chief Secretary for

House, Lincolnshire, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in due course. Having held some previous parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, in 1851, to the bishopric of St. Helena, vacant by the translation of Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

ST. JOHN, James Augustus, was born in Carmarthenshire, Sept. 24th, 1801, and after receiving instruction at a village grammar-school, he became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and taught himself the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he came to London, subsequently became editor of a Plymouth newspaper, an oriental poem, entitled "Abdallah," and engaged in editing the *Oriental Herald*, in which he wrote numerous articles. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, but which, after a fair trial, was unsuccessful. In 1829–30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and recorded his experiences in a volume published in "Constable's Miscellany." He

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as born in Normandy,), and was educated r's eye, like most of f his family. Follow- t of Oriental literature, s father, he published 'The Indian Archi- History of the British dia," and a "Life of lumbus." He has for been extensively con- London press.

SPENSER, third son t. John, was born at Dec., 1826. After re- l education, he began ation towards the East, lied himself diligently the Malay language, pointed Secretary to ke, and left England aving resided in that ears as Her Majesty's , he received the ap- *argé d'Affaires* to the yti, and returned to 1862, when he pub- nt of his Eastern resi- ls, entitled "Life in the Far East," which soon d edition. Early in ngland for a consular the West Indies.

RDS, THE RIGHT HON. BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, , High Steward of ames, the son of a adesman, was born in and for a few years conveyancer under the called to the Bar at n 1807. Before don- , Mr. Sugden brought tice by his treatise on which at once obtained of the profession, and considerably enlarged, through fourteen edi- ome time he gave up and soon obtained ex- ce at the Chancery 822 became a King's Bencher of Lincoln's ursuing his *political nber for Weymouth,* Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, Mr. Sugden took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. Meanwhile, in June, 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he had been appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1835, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the fall of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons as Member for Ripon. On the formation of the Peel ministry, in Sept., 1841, Sir Edward resumed his former position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. He now disappeared for a while from the arena of public affairs; but in 1852, when the Derby Cabinet was constructed, he accepted the post of Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards; he thereupon applied himself to the reform of the law with a vigour and energy which more than realized public expectation. On the subsequent return of Lord Derby to power, he was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal. He declined the responsibility in consequence of his advanced age, but he has since taken an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and has exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. Besides his celebrated treatise on "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers," Lord St. Leonards is the author of a work on "Powers," of which the eighth edition has been announced; a treatise on the "Cases Decided by the House of Lords;" an edition of "Gilbert on Uses;" an essay on the "New Real Property Laws," pamphlets against the "Registration of Deeds," and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication is "The Handy-Book of

Property Law," which is familiar to most readers.

SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, (called) MARC GIRARDIN, a French professor and author, born at Paris in 1801, received his education in the Collége Napoléon, subsequently in that of Henri IV. He was intended for the scholastic profession, but first studied law, and was called to the Bar. In 1823 he obtained a prize for eloquence at the French Academy for the "Eloge de Lesage." Until 1826 his liberal opinions prevented him from holding a chair in any college. In 1827 he received the prize of the Academy for the "Eloge de Bossuet," and was put in charge of the second class in the Collége Louis-le-Grand. The same year he began to write as a journalist. In 1828 he was again crowned by the Academy for his "Picture of French Literature in the Sixteenth Century," sharing the prize with M. Philarète Chasles. In 1830 he visited Italy and Germany, and returned to France just before the revolution of July. Under the new Government he replaced Guizot as Professor of History. In 1834 Saint-Marc Girardin was called to the Chair of French Poetry. At this time, also, he was elected a Deputy, and sat in the Chamber, with a slight interruption, until 1848. His politics never, however, withdrew him from his professorial duties. In 1837 he was made a member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, and rendered great service by his reports on the Educational Systems of Southern Germany. He entered the French Academy in 1844. M. Saint-Marc Girardin continues to write in the *Journal des Débats*, and has published lectures on Dramatic Literature, and sketches of his travels in foreign countries. He has also contributed several interesting articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, journalist and author, is the son of a Portuguese gentleman who married a favourite English singer, and was born in London about the year 1826. He was brought up with a
following art as a profes
having quitted that line
literature, became a cons
tributor to *Household Wor*
Mr. C. Dickens's style as
and catching his spirit
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He was at one time edi
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wrote the stories of "
Sons of Mammon," and
Dangerous," since repu
separate works. He has
ten for the *Illustrated Lo*
and to one at least of the
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the Hogarth papers, in t
Magazine, and a story enti
Alone," for *All the Year R*
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In 1863–4 he was in Ameri
correspondent for the *Daily*
and since his return, at t
1864, has published the r
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rica in the Midst of W
recently he has written
graphic letters for the *Daily*
from Algeria, during the
visit to that colony.

SALDANHA, OLIVEIRA
JOÃO CARLOS, DUKE OF, a
statesman, and a marshal i
was born Nov. 17, 1790, a
He is a grandson, by hi
side, of the Marquis de
his second marriage with th
Daun. After receiving his e
the School for Nobles at
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tered upon office as a Me
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Colonies, and remained in
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814 he came to England, ds went to Brazil, where led an army with some was subsequently em- plomacy. In 1825, the ıgal named him Minister ffairs. In 1826, when succeeded to the throne, Governor of Oporto; but oduction of Don Pedro's he was made Minister of pressed the disturbances t time broke out in the ugal, as well as those afterwards took place es. He resigned office in ving failed in an attempt suspected members of nd came to England; but guel assumed the govern- rned, landed at Oporto, ella placed himself at the onstitutional army; the er, proved so cowardly down his command and gland. He then went to the efforts of Don Pedro, in 1832, collected and body of English and ies at Terceira, effected Portugal, when Saldanha ommandant of Oporto, the general staff. In vith Villaflor he broke lines before Lisbon, and, appointed to the chief the Cortes Saldanha be- Opposition, but in May, ade War Minister and he Council, which offices n November. In 1846, Paris, he was recalled to assume the portfolio ffairs, and, on his ar- of embracing the offer, an understanding with Terceira with a view to new Premier, the Duke In consequence of these ounter-movement in the nterest took place, and e successful. Saldanha nself to the Queen, as a list of new ministers, of which was his own name. This step called forth a popular insurrection in Oporto and the northern provinces, the issue of which was Saldanha's appointment to the premiership. In June, 1856, the King, Pedro V., having refused to create new peers in order to give the cabinet of Saldanha a preponderance in the Upper Chamber, he, with the other members, retired from office. He is, however, a Life Member of the Council of State.

SALISBURY, The Bishop of, Walter Kerr Hamilton, D.D., is the eldest son of the late Archdeacon Hamilton, and was born in 1808. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and elected Fellow of Merton College 1831; in 1837 he became Vicar of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford (which church has of late furnished three bishops in succession), Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1841, and Precentor of Salisbury in 1842; he was consecrated to the Bishopric of Salisbury in 1854. He is Provincial Precentor of Canterbury, and patron of fifty-one livings. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and his see is of the annual value of £5,000.

SALISBURY, The Marquis of, James Brownlow William Gascoigne-Cecil, K.G., only son of the first marquis, was born in 1791. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, High Steward of Hertford, and Colonel of the Herts Militia. He was Member for Weymouth from 1814 to 1823; Lord Privy Seal, under Lord Derby's first administration, from February to December, 1852; and Lord President of the Council, under Lord Derby's second administration, from 1858 to 1859. He is patron of eight livings.

SALOMONS, David, Alderman of London, son of the late Levy Salomons, who was a member of a Jewish family, engaged in commercial pursuits in London, was born in 1797, and was elected Sheriff for the city of London and Middlesex in 1835; being the first Jew appointed to the office, an Act of Parliament had to be passed for the

purpose of enabling him to hold the office. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1835, of Portsoken in 1844, and subsequently of Cordwainers' Ward in 1847, the previous elections having been annulled in consequence of the state of the law. In 1851 he was chosen M.P. for Greenwich, appeared and spoke in the House of Commons, and gave three votes, incurring a penalty, which led to prolonged legal proceedings before the Court of Exchequer. In 1855-6 he served the office of Lord Mayor of London, and at length, in 1858, after many fruitless efforts to obtain a repeal of the Act which compelled every M.P. to take the oaths "on the true faith of a Christian," he was elected for Greenwich and took his seat by a resolution of the House. Mr. Salomons was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, was High Sheriff of Kent in 1839-40, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex. He was re-chosen M.P. for Greenwich in 1859; and is Chairman of the London and Westminster Bank.

SAND, GEORGES. (*See* DUDEVANT.)

SANDEAU, JULES, a French author, born at Niost, in 1810, came at an early age to Paris, where he studied law, and where his intimacy with the youthful Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand—whom see) made him turn his attention to literature. They made their joint *début* in literature about 1831, with a romance, "Rose et Blanche," signed Jules Sand, which is to be found in the "Œuvres" of Georges Sand, who borrowed half his name. His literary merits gained him admission to the Academy. In 1854 he obtained a post in the Imperial Library of Paris, and he is one of the conservators of the Mazarin Library. He has written a number of successful novels and theatrical pieces.

SANDFORD, THE VEN. JOHN, is a son of Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, whose Memoirs he published, and brother of Sir Daniel K. Sandford, the eminent Greek scholar, of Glasgow. He was born in the early part of the present century, and obtained a First Class in classics at Oxford, as a member of Balliol College, in 1824; became a B.D. in 1846; was appointed Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1844, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1851, examining chaplain for the diocese of Worcester, which office he held for seven years, in 1853-6; Rector of Alve Church in 1854, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1861, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription, 1864. Besides his father's biography, Archdeacon Sandford has published "Parochialia, or Church, School, and Parish," "Vox Cordis" (a manual of devotions), four or five Charges, and several Speeches, Visitation Sermons, Lectures, &c. He is an active member of the Lower House of Convocation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. (*See* HONOLULU.)

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, late President of the Republic of Mexico, was born Feb. 21, 1798, in the city of Xalapa, and entered public life in the year 1821. Having succeeded in expelling the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which, however, he was deposed in Nov., 1822. He then immediately raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilites against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. When, in 1830, Bustamente attained to the chief dignity, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Padrazza, against whom he had formerly supported Guerrero, defeating the army sent against him, and Pedrazza became president until 1833. At the new election in March, Santa Anna was chosen president; but, although the favourite of the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran, in 1833, took up arms against him, but were defeated. In 1835, the rumour that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity led to an insurrection, which resulted in the defeat of Lerateros, the leader of the Reform party, who had issued a proclamation against

ita Anna. The latter now an-
nced himself Dictator. The dis-
tented then flocked to Texas, and
laimed a government; Santa
a went against them, and the war
d in his being taken prisoner.
ased from captivity, he took part,
c., 1838, in the defence of Vera
when attacked by the French
the Prince de Joinville, in
service he lost a leg. After
vicissitudes, he was again made
lent in 1841, and governed abso-
until 1845, when a new revo-
hurled him from power. Re-
g his lost position in February,
he encountered the American
l Taylor, then invading Mexico,
na-Vista. After fighting two
days, both parties claimed the
. The forces of the United
continuing to gain ground,
Anna withdrew further into the
, leaving Mexico in the hands
enemy. During his absence
nate deposed him from his
nd. As first magistrate of the
he refused obedience, and with-
Tehuacan. In the following
gn he was recalled to the su-
command, and in this capacity
the decisive battle of Cerro-
when his army was put to the
A subsequent revolution ended
centrating all power in the
of Santa Anna, who was once
proclaimed President of the Re-
, and on the 2nd of Feb., 1848,
aty was signed by which the
l States gained, among other
tages, the auriferous territory
lifornia. As President he go-
d the country most despotically
o years; but in the autumn of
his oppressions having united
pponents, he found himself in
danger, approached the coast
etext of official business, then
nly resigned his presidency, and
ed from the country. After
quietly in the island of St.
as for some years the veteran
al went to Vera Cruz, in the
r of 1863–4, with the intention,
s naturally expected, of taking
a more active part in politics than was deemed desirable. He had prepared a manifesto to the Mexican army, in which, after disclaiming any ambitious intentions, he expressed a strong desire to lay his bones among the people for whose independence he had done so much; but the French authorities would not allow him to publish it. Since then he has given his adhesion to the newly created empire, but his antecedents are not calculated to inspire much confidence in his loyalty.

SARDINIA, King of. (*See* Italy.)

SARTORIUS, Ernst Wilhelm Christian, a German Protestant theologian, born at Darmstadt, May 10, 1797, studied at Göttingen, and became Professor of Theology in the University of Marburg, in 1823, and in that of Dorpat the following year. In 1835 he returned to Germany, and took the direction of the Consistory of Königsberg. He is, besides, court-preacher, and holds the title of Superintendent-general. Sartorius early distinguished himself by his severe orthodoxy in religion and politics, as shown by his "Three Treatises on matters of Exegetical and Systematic Theology" (1820), "The Protestant Doctrine of the Dignity of the Temporal Power" (1822), and "Religion within the Limits of pure Reason, and, according to the Principles of true Protestantism, in opposition to those of false Rationalism" (1821). His "Doctrine of Holy Love," and his "Doctrine of the Person and Work of Christ" (1831), have passed through several editions, and have been translated into various languages.

SARTORIUS, Sir George Rose, K.C.B., Admiral, the son of the late John C. Sartorius, Esq., was born in 1790, and, entering the navy at an early age, was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and at the siege of Cadiz. When captain of H.M.S. *Malabar*, he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for the assistance rendered by him to an American vessel of war burnt off the Spanish coast. During the con-

on engineering questions and our military and naval defences. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865.

SAULCY, Louis-Félicien-Joseph Caignart de, a French antiquarian, born at Lille, March 19th, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School, 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, he soon acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the Duke of Orleans, to the place of Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques" (1852–54, subsequently translated into English) obtained considerable popularity. Through his

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ı to all schemes of national ıd German unity. He has, approved and authorized ise ameliorations in the in- vernment of his kingdom. ıty married Nov. 21, 1822, ss Amelia Augusta, daughter ı Maximilian, King of Bava- hom he has two sons and ghters, the elder of the for- Crown Prince Frederick Au- bert, Duke of Saxony and rent, was born April 23,

HORACE-ÉMILE, a French born at Noisy, near Paris, 1794, eldest son of the cele- onomist Jean-Baptiste Say, leting his studies at Paris, s father's counting-house. e made a voyage to the ites as supercargo, and in to the Brazils, where he eral years engaged in great l enterprises. In 1821 he ited Judge of the Tribunal ce of the Seine, and since been a member of the In 1837 and in 1846 he was member of the Municipal the Seine, which post he nder the Republic and the His political fortunes have affected by the various the government of France. ational Assembly he was nember of the Council of 49; but went out in Dec., has written on the commer- ns between France and the the administration of the ris, and on a number of political economy, in the aire de Commerce," of was editor, and in the des Économistes:" these ns he has since extracted ıed in a separate form.

TT, THE HON. SIR JAMES C.B., a younger son of the Abinger, was born in 1799, educated at Eton, and at ollege, Cambridge. He 18th Hussars in 1818, and *ose till he became, in 1840,* Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Lieut.-General in 1862. When the British military expedition to the East was resolved upon, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and the heavy cavalry was placed under his command. He distinguished himself at Balaklava, in Oct. 1854, where the charge of the heavy brigade did great execution. On the return of Lord Lucan to England, General Scarlett took the command of the entire cavalry force in the Crimea, and was created a K.C.B. for his services towards the close of the war. After his return to England he was entrusted with the command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, on resigning which he was appointed to the governorship of Portsmouth, and more recently was appointed Adjutant-General. Sir James, who is a Lieut.-General in the army, is Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and has lately been appointed to succeed Sir John Pennefather in the command at Aldershot.

SCARLETT, THE HON. PETER CAMPBELL, C.B., third son of the first Lord Abinger, was born in 1804. He entered the diplomatic service at the usual age, and became successively Attaché at Constantinople, at Paris, and at Rio Janeiro; and Secretary of Legation at Florence. He was accredited as Envoy to Brazil in 1856, to the Court of Tuscany in 1858, and in 1864 to the new empire of Mexico.

SCHAMYL, popularly known as a Circassian chief, was born in the year 1797, at the Aoul of Himry, in the north of the Caucasian district of Daghestan. From his earliest years he was ambitious and eager to compete in athletic sports and trials of skill. His future character seems to have been determined by the instructions he received from a teacher named Dschellal-Edin. From him Schamyl learned the doctrine of Sufeyism, which, dissatisfied with the barren letter of the Koran, appeals to human consciousness, and seeks to inculcate nobler hopes than a gross Mahommedan paradise can fulfil.

[illegible], and Schamyl, pierced by a ball, lay at his leader's feet; but he nevertheless escaped in time to present himself at the first meeting of the discomfited tribes held after the battle. In 1836, when his leader fell the victim of a conspiracy, Schamyl was chosen chief. Year after year he baffled the efforts of the Russians, who opposed to him vast forces, and it was not till after the Crimean war that they were able to break down the power of the Circassians. In 1857–58 they obtained several important victories over the mountaineers, and made themselves masters of the defile which cut off communications between Vedeni, the residence of Schamyl, and the pasture grounds of the Tchetchenia. On the 7th Sept., 1859, Schamyl, with his son, was captured by the Russians, who from that time treated their prisoner with great respect. He now resides in Moscow, and has an establishment befitting his former station and character.

SCHARF, George, son of the late Mr. George Scharf, a Bavarian artist, who settled in London, was born about the year 1820, and is well known as a writer on subjects connected with art; he is also a skilful artist, having studied its principles under his father. After

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held two or three offices during the few following months, from which he retired through the then strong influence of Prussia. He also for a time represented Austria at Frankfort. From 1849 to 1851 he was Minister of Justice at Vienna; but reaction had set in, the reign of Schwarzenberg and Bach had commenced, and his liberal views rendered it impossible for him to retain his post. The events of 1859, however, rendered his services of great value. The institution of the new Reichsrath, and subsequently the attempt to establish a Constitutional Parliament, representing the different provinces of the empire, met with determined opposition in Hungary, Bohemia, and Austrian Poland. Baron Schmerling was in 1860 called to the head of affairs, in the hope that his personal character and the liberalism of his sentiments would reconcile these discordant elements. But the effort failed. The new statesman, liberal as he was in a certain sense, could not forget his leading principle of Austrian supremacy. The Hungarian Diet, which had been convoked by his advice in the spring of 1861, was dissolved in the autumn of the same year, and the taxes of that distracted country ordered to be collected by the military power.

SCHMITZ,* Leonhard, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, an historical and philological writer, was born at Eupen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 6th of March, 1807. He studied history and philology at the University of Bonn, under Niebuhr, Welcker, Brandis, &c., from 1828–32, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and thenceforth occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to his present office of Rector of the High School of Edinburgh; in 1859 he was selected by *her Majesty Queen Victoria to give a course of historical instruction* to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862–63 he gave a similar course to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," altogether seven vols. (1844–53); the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, in seven vols., from 1844 to 1850. He is also the author of a "Popular History of Rome" (11th ed., 1859); a "History of Greece" (5th ed., 1858); of grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History" (4th ed., 1859); a "Manual of Ancient Geography" (1858); a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages" (1859). He also wrote numerous contributions to the "Penny Cyclopædia," Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. &c.

SCHNORR VON KAROLSFELD, Julius, painter, was born at Leipzig, March 26, 1794. After studying under his father, who was Director of the Academy at Leipzig, he went to Vienna, and subsequently to Italy. At Rome he studied with Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the "Orlando Furioso" for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy at Munich, and there painted his well-known frescoes from the "Niebelungen-Lied." He is chiefly known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible, "Die Bibel in Bildern" (1854, 4to).

SCHOELCHER, Victor, a French writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, was born at Paris, July 21, 1804, and on quitting the Collége Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, and placed at once his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic jour-

nals. With all the zeal of a Clarkson he advocated the abolition of negro slavery, and made this matter his specialty. In 1829 he made a voyage to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, loudly demanded immediate emancipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey. In 1847 he set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa, when the revolution of 1848 broke out. He entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary, on the 3rd of March, and next day issued a decree proclaiming the principle of emancipation, and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is also due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly simultaneously for Guadaloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation at the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the former slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death had just come on for discussion when the *coup-d'état* suppressed the Assembly. He was expelled from France and came to England, where he has since resided. On the subject of slavery he has published a number of valuable works, and also an able account of the life and works of Handel.

SCHOENLEIN, Johann, a physician, born at Bamberg, Nov. 30th, 1793, completed his studies in the Univ. of Landshut and of Würtzburg, and received his degree of M.D. in 1816, and in 1824 became Titular Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the School of Medicine at Würtzburg. He had also the direction of the hospital of the same town, and in a short time won the double reputation of a skilful practitioner and an able professor. In 1833 he was called to a medical chair in the Univ. of Zurich; in 1839 he passed to Berlin, as Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics. At the same time he was made Clinical Director, Counsellor-Referendary to the Minister for Medical Affairs, and physician to the King of Prussia. Schoenlein, as a medical teacher, enjoys a high reputation in Germany. He has not written a single work to expose his particular opinions, but several of his pupils have published notes of his lectures with the approbation of their master. Among these may be cited: "General and Special Pathology and Therapeutics" (4 vols., 1839); and the "Typhoid Family of Diseases" (1840).

SCHOLEFIELD, William, the second son of the late Mr. Joshua Scholefield, some time a banker at, and M.P. for, Birmingham, was born in 1809, and having finished his education and travelled through the United States, entered his father's business. In 1837 he was elected High Bailiff of the town, and Mayor in 1838, on the grant of a charter of incorporation. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Birmingham in the liberal interest, on his father's death, in 1844, but was chosen at the dissolution of 1847, and has since continued to represent that constituency. The consistent advocate of religious equality, he has often led the opposition to motions for the repeal of the Maynooth grant, whilst he contended with equal pertinacity against Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, a course of action which, being opposed to the general feeling of his constituency, would have cost his seat to a less popular representative. In promoting the repeal of the paper duties Mr. Scholefield played a prominent part, and he has earnestly advocated "such a modification of the

income tax as will make a just distinction between precarious income and income derived from property." He was the originator of the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Food, which sat for two sessions under his chairmanship, and is a Director of the Union Bank of London, the Birmingham and Midland Bank, and Deputy Chairman of the Liverpool and London Assurance Company.

SCHREIBER, LADY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, only surviving daughter of the ninth Earl of Lindsey, by a daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born May 19th, 1812. She married, first, in 1833, Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart., M.P., who died in 1852, and secondly, in 1855, Charles Schreiber, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who unsuccessfully contested Cheltenham, in the Conservative interest, in 1859. Her ladyship, who is better known, perhaps, under her former name of Lady Charlotte Guest, took an active part in the revival of the Welsh Eisteddfodds, and is the authoress of "Mabinogion," with translation and notes (3 vols.), &c.

SCLATER,* PHILLIP LUTLEY, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c., second son of W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, was born in 1829. He was educated at Winchester School, and was Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a First Class in Mathematics; he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western Circuit for several years. He was elected Secretary to the Zoolog. Society of London in 1862, elected F.R.S. in 1861, and created Philos. Dr. in the Univ. of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He is the editor of the *Ibis, Journal of Ornithology*, and of the *Nat. Hist. Review*, and the author of a "Monograph of the Birds forming the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," "*Guide to the Gardens of the Zoolog. Society of London*," and of upwards of 200 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of Nat. Hist. in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoolog. Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," "The Natural History Review," and the "Journal of Science."

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, F.R.A.S., Chamberlain of London, is a son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Frith, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames. Mr. Scott was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He then founded the Bank of London, and discharged the office of secretary to that bank until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the "Working Men's Educational Union." Mr. Scott has published several volumes of lectures and a great variety of educational works, particularly "The Catacombs at Rome," on "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints and Lectures to the Working Classes," all of which have passed through several editions. Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, R.A., grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the author of the "Commentary on the Bible," is a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture. He was born in 1811, at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his father was then the incumbent. When only a child, he began studying and sketching from ancient churches, and this led his father to place him with an architect; but the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no

blished Sisterhoods of a similar kind at Bristol, in London, and elsewhere.

SELWYN, The Rev. William, B.D., eldest son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., and brother of the Bishop of New Zealand, was born in 1806, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, sixth Wrangler, and First Chancellor's Medallist, and was subsequently Fellow of his college. He held in succession the Rectory of Branstone, Leicestershire, and a living in Cambridgeshire; was appointed to a Canonry in Ely Cathedral in 1833; in 1855, Lady Margaret's Reader in Theology; and in 1859 Chaplain to her Majesty. He is the author of a work entitled "Horæ Hebraicæ" (1848, continuation 1860), and of works on "The Principles of Cathedral Reform," "Two Charts of Prophecy," "Notes on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible," and "Critical Notes on the Septuagint."

SEMMES,* Captain Raphael, whose exploits as commander of the Confederate privateer *Alabama* have made his name so celebrated, was born in Maryland, about 1810. In April,

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NO, FRANCISCO, Marshal of rn at the end of the last cquired his military experi- he War of Independence. devoted to the interests of mother, he was one of those ht about the fall of Espar- 43. After the restoration hristina, Serrano coalesced ez in the attempts of the erthrow Olozaga. Shortly marriage of the young ella, in 1846, Serrano ac- influence over the royal occasioned great difference e King consort and her- used some scandal. The the Duke de Sotomayor, mpted to destroy his in- overthrown by him, while de Salamanca, which he yielded in its turn to the blic indignation which as- After this, Serrano turned d just before the accession of Narvaez, accepted the General of Grenada. Being in a rising at Saragossa, was exiled; but the revo- ly, in that year, brought and he became an active of the O'Donnell-Espartero the rupture between these statesmen which followed, ith the former; and having inated Captain-General of le—an appointment which drid in his power—he O'Donnell's hands in the of 1856. In the following as sent as Ambassador at in 1859 he was appointed nd Colonel-General of Ar-

D, WILLIAM HENRY, a pro- erican statesman, was born County, New York, May raduated at Union College as admitted to the Bar in commenced practice at his native state, the fol- r. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate of New York, in which body he came forward as a champion of internal improvements, of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of giving the people more power in the election of public officers. In 1833 Mr. Seward visited Europe in company with his father, and wrote a series of letters during his tour, which appeared in an Albany news-paper, and were afterwards published in a separate form. In 1834 he was brought forward by the Republican party for the Governorship of the State, but was defeated by Mr. Marcy, subsequently Minister for Foreign Affairs under President Franklin Pierce. In 1838 Mr. Seward was more successful: he was elected by a large majority, and during his term of office his scheme for placing education under the control of the State produced an animated contest between the Protestant and Roman Catholic bodies. He also took a prominent part in the controversy which ensued between the governments of Great Britain and the United States on the case of Alexander M'Leod. In 1843 Mr. Seward returned to the practice of his profession at Auburn. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, to which body he was reappointed in 1855. In 1860 he was a candidate for the Presidency, but failed to get the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago, having offended Horace Greeley, who with his friends threw their weight into the scale in favour of Mr. Lincoln, for whom Mr. Seward afterwards exerted himself in the Northern States, delivering speeches characterized by a hostile spirit towards Great Britain, interspersed with covert threats of an invasion of Canada. In return, Mr. Lincoln, on his election to the presidential chair, nominated Mr. Seward to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this capacity, during the struggle with the Southern States, Mr. Seward assumed a very high tone towards European governments,

tain many passages showing a strong animus against Great Britain. He is said to be an ardent advocate of the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and has generally been regarded as the representative of the Anti-Slavery section of the Republican party. In April, 1865, he and two of his sons were severely wounded by an assassin, at the same time that the President Abraham Lincoln was so cruelly murdered. As he was suffering at the time from the effects of a recent accident, his life was despaired of, but he has since recovered sufficiently to take some share in public affairs.

SEWELL, ELIZABETH MISSING, sister of the subject of the following memoir, was born in the Isle of Wight, about the year 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction, by her "Amy Herbert," published in 1844. This was followed by "Gertrude," "The Earl's Daughter," "The Experience of Life," "Laneton Parsonage," a tale for children, exhibiting the practical use of a portion of the Church Catechism: "Ursula," a tale of country life; "Clevo Hall;" "Ivors, or the Two Cousins;" "Katharine Ashton;" "Margaret Perci-

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ardt and to Berlin. In 1829
came Secretary of the Embassy
stantinople, and in the follow-
ear proceeded to Florence as
ter Resident. In 1806 he was sent
ussels as Envoy Extraord. and
ter Plenipo., and occupied that
or ten years. In Dec., 1846, he
ransferred in the same capacity
sbon, and to St. Petersburg in
. Whilst resident in the latter
al he exercised a partial check
he aggressive designs of the
eror Nicholas, from whose court
as recalled in March, 1854, on
proclamation of war between
and and Russia. In December,
, he was appointed, on account
wide and extensive experience,
present the court of St. James's
enna, and discharged his duties
with considerable address and
y during a very critical period.
etired on a diplomatic pension
rch, 1858.

YMOUR,* HORATIO, a pro-
nt American statesman, was
in Onondaga county, New
State, in 1811. After re-
g a liberal education, he studed
e Bar, and commenced practice
lawyer in Utica, and was very
ssful. In 1842 he was elected a
er of the Legislative Assembly,
position he held till 1845. In
he was nominated as Democratic
date for the Governorship for the
of New York, in opposition to Mr.
ington Hunt, but after a sharp
t was defeated. Democrats
brought forward Seymour in
when he was elected by a
majority. He took his seat as
nor at the age of forty-one,
great *éclat*, and signalized his
of office by vetoing the Maine
liquor Bill. The next election,
4, was very keenly contested
r candidates, when nearly half
ion of votes were polled, and
was elected. In 1856 Mr.
our's name *was put forward*
cessfully by his friends as a
candidate for the Presidency. In 1862 he was nominated again for the Governorship of New York, in opposition to General Wadsworth, and after a keen contest defeated the Republican candidate. Governor Seymour took his seat on the 1st of Jan., 1863, and at once adopted a very conservative line of policy. When the invasion of Pennsylvania took place, in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required by the Governor of that State. But he sorely offended the Republican party by his opposition to the Conscription Bill, passed by Congress, which gave the President power to call out for military service all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The popular opposition to the conscription was so violent in the city of New York as to give rise to a series of riots, which lasted from the 13th to the 16th of July, and were not entirely suppressed till the 17th, when more than 30,000 soldiers of the regular army, besides a large militia force, were concentrated in and around the city. Previous to this outbreak, in which the Irish Democrats took a prominent part, grave apprehensions of a serious collision between the State of York and the Federal Government had been felt at Washington. But when the riots took place, Governor Seymour seeing that the supreme power must be obeyed at all hazards, used his utmost exertions to allay the fearful storm provoked by the conscription. The peace Democrats were very much dissatisfied by his weakness on this occasion. They wished him to have acted in such a way as to embarrass the Government, which he could not have done without taking part with the rioters, and that would have been an overt act of rebellion.

SEYMOUR, SIR MICHAEL, G.C.B., a son of the late Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart., was born in 1802, and educated at the Royal Naval College. He is a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy; he has been Superin-

H[illegible], M.A., was born about the year 1802, and was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1827. He was ordained in 1825, and held one or two pastoral charges. He is well known as a platform controversialist. He is the author of "A Pilgrimage to Rome, with some Account of the Ceremonies, Monastic Institutions, Religious Services, Sacred Relics, and General State of Religion in that City" (1849); "Mornings among the Jesuits" (1850); "Evenings with the Romanists" (1854); "The Disendowment of Maynooth as a Question of National, Social, and Civil Polity;" "A Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Endowment of Maynooth;" "A Succinct Account of the Talbot Case, with Notes" (1851); and of a variety of controversial pamphlets and lectures on various doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, and more especially condemnatory of its conventual system.

SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, was born April 28, 1801, and educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classics in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. In 1826, as Lord Ashley, he became Member for Wood-

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King's Inn in the following year, was sworn a Member of the Privy ncil in Ireland in 1835; he sat in liament as a Conservative for lin city from 1830 to 1832, and the University of Dublin from to 1848.

HEE, Sir William, one of the es of the Court of Queen's h, is the eldest son of the Joseph Shee, Esq., of Thomas- , co. Kilkenny, and was born at ley, Middlesex, in 1804. He was ted at the Roman Catholic Coll. . Cuthbert, Ushaw, in Durham, t Edinburgh. He was called to ar at Lincoln's Inn in 1828, and the Home Circuit, of which he t one time the leader; he was a Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, and ed shortly after a patent of lence, and in 1858 the rank of 's Serjeant. He unsuccessfully ted Marylebone on Liberal ples in 1847, and was elected for kenny in 1852, but was unsuc- on seeking re-election in 1857. s nominated in 1864 a puisne of the Court of Queen's Bench, he received the honour of hood. He is the first Roman ic who has been elevated in n times to the Judicial Bench land.

RMAN,* William Tecumseh, General in the U. S. army, successful campaign during mmer and autumn of 1864, e winter and spring months 5, contributed so materially ak down the power of the eracy, was born in the State io, about the year 1820. the son of the Hon. C. rman, of Lancaster, formerly eme Judge of Ohio, and bro- f the Hon. John Sherman, r of the U. S. Senate. He en- West Point in 1836, was gra- on the 30th of June, 1840, l the U. S. army on the fol- day as a brevet Second Lieut., was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in 1841. He acted as Adjut.-Gen. during 1847, and obtained a brevet of Captain in the regular army from May, 1848, for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. He was next appointed Commissary, and remained in California; but fearing that his chances of promotion were limited, he resigned his appointment Sept. 6, 1853, and was made President of the State Military Institute of Louisiana, which position he resigned when the civil war began. After the fall of Fort Sumter, he was commissioned Colonel of the 13th infantry, and with that rank commanded the 3rd brigade at the unfortunate battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. When the Northern army was reorganized, Colonel Sherman was made Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and appointed to the command of the department of the Cumberland, but was removed from that command, and next ordered into Missouri, but was removed soon afterwards and placed on the non-active list. In the early part of 1862 he was appointed to the command of a corps under General Grant, and acted with great bravery at the battle of Shiloh. On the 1st of May, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., and when the department of Tennessee was formed, in Dec. following, he was made Commander of the 15th army corps. At the end of that month he led an expedition to Vicksburg, *viâ* the Yazoo River; but the works were too strong to be taken by assault, and he was obliged to withdraw his troops, after a severe fight. On the 10th of Jan., 1863, he commanded a wing of the army that captured Fort Hindman, Arkansas, after which he resumed command of the 15th army corps, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, which capitulated July 3, 1863. He next led the expedition which captured Jackson City, Miss. On the 19th Oct., when General Grant was placed in command of the army which had been previously led by Rosecranz, he gave the command of the department of the Tennessee to General Sherman, who very soon made the Confederates feel that they

army in Georgia he commenced the campaign through that state, which ended in the capture of Atlanta, the capital city. General Joseph Johnston was opposed to Sherman at first; but the Fabian policy by which he sought to lead the Federal army into a trap, did not please President Davis, and he was superseded by General Hood, in the beginning of July. New tactics, showing more boldness on the part of the Confederates, were speedily adopted. Hood thrice attacked the Federal army and was repulsed, sustaining considerable loss. After his third failure Hood acted merely on the defensive, retreating slowly before Sherman till he reached Atlanta. That city fell into the hands of the Federals in the beginning of September. But although Sherman had taken possession of Atlanta, he was not able to hold it. General Hood now took up the position which Sherman had held outside Atlanta, and thus was enabled to cut off the supplies received by railway. The victory of the Federals seemed, therefore, of a very questionable character; indeed, it almost seemed as if Sherman had fallen into a trap. Two courses, however, were still open to him. He

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of Paris by M. Lafitte in 1819, Mr. Shillibeer resolved to introduce carriages of the same description in London. After many difficulties, he started, July 4th, 1829, his two first omnibuses: these ran from the Bank to the Yorkshire Stingo at Paddington. By the year 1832 Mr. Shillibeer's omnibuses had become so popular that many were started in opposition to the original deviser, and they had to be regulated by acts of Parliament. The Government offered to appoint Mr. Shillibeer to a Commissionership of Metropolitan Conveyances in 1834, but the offer was declined. Mr. Shillibeer was the inventor of the first improvement in our street cabs, which separated the driver from his fare, and also, at the time of the Crimean war, of a new ambulance, which, although not brought into use, was highly commended by the authorities. Of late years his name has been identified with cheap funeral transit—his patent hearses and funeral carriages having proved a great boon to those in poor circumstances, especially since the abolition of intramural interment, to promote which, indeed, they were invented. In acknowledgment of his successful exertions in securing the modification of the taxes on carriages, and the repeal of the post-horse duties, a handsome silver snuff-box was publicly presented to Mr. Shillibeer by the Coachmakers' Society, and on the same occasion, a costly silver epergne, and a purse containing one thousand guineas, by the Post-Masters' Association.

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip, F.S.A., eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, co. Warwick (who was M.P. for S. Warwickshire 1836–49), was born in 1812, and was educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, and sat in the Conservative interest as *M.P. for the latter county in the Parliament of 1841*, and has represented S. Warwickshire since 1853. He is well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and as the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "The Noble and Gentle Men of England." It is understood that he is at present (1865) collecting materials for a similar volume on the Gentry of Ireland.

SHIRLEY, The Rev. Walter Waddington, M.A., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, is the only son of the late Dr. Shirley, sometime Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was born in 1828, and was educated at Rugby and at Wadham Coll., Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1851. He edited "Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif" (1858), and "Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III." (1863), for H.M.'s Government, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In 1864 he was nominated by Lord Palmerston to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and Canonry of Ch. Ch., Oxford, vacated by Dr. Stanley's promotion to the Deanery of Westminster. Mr. Shirley is a cousin of Earl Ferrers, and heir presumptive to that title.

SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT, The Earl of, Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, eldest son of the second Earl Talbot, was born 1803, and succeeded as third Earl Talbot in 1849. In 1858 he established his claim to the premier earldom of Shrewsbury. His lordship is a Rear-Admiral retired, and a Naval A. D. C. to the Queen. He is Earl of Wexford and Waterford in Ireland, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Premier Earl in the English and Irish Peerage, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Stafford. From 1832 to 1833 he sat as Member of Parliament for Hertford, and for South Staffordshire from 1837 to 1849, in the Conservative interest.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir James

[illegible] for the county of Lancaster.

SIDEBOTHAM, THE REV. BERNARD WARD, M.A., a younger brother of the late eminent Samuel Sidebotham, who was many years M.P. for Lincoln, was born about the year 1791. He was educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, of which he was successively Demy and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1814, and subsequently proceeded M.A. and B.D. He was in succession Curate under the Rev. T. Scott, of St. Mary's at Hull, Incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and Incumbent of St. James's Church, Ryde. In 1842, however, he resigned his Fellowship and preferments and joined the Roman Catholic Church, but subsequently returned to the English Communion. He is the author of "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations," "Notes on the Book of Jonah," and also of some controversial pamphlets and references to his secession. He is now Chaplain to an hospital which he has built and established at Lincoln.

SICKLES,* DANIEL E., MAJOR-GENERAL, the son of a lawyer, whose

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former Attorney-General and ker of the House of Assembly of ados, was born in 1816, and edu- at Codrington College, Barba- and after holding different cures West Indies, was consecrated p in 1859. The diocese includes ritish possessions on the West of Africa, between 20° of and 20° of south latitude, but especially the colonies of Sierra- the Gambia, and the Gold

ION, JOHN, F.R.S., was born the year 1810, and became an ary Fellow of the Royal College geons in 1844; he is a Fellow Royal Society, Medical Officer Privy Council, Surgeon to St. s's Hospital, and Lecturer on logy. He is author of several s in medical journals, annual ts, and other official papers re- to the sanitary state of the e of England, &c.

IPSON, SIR JAMES, G.C.B., Gene- as born about 1792, in Roxburgh- where his father owned a small . He entered the army in 1811, w hard service during the Penin- war, from May, 1812, until May, including the latter part of the e of Cadiz and the attack on e. He was promoted Captain 3, was engaged in the memor- ampaign of 1815, and received re wound at Quatre-Bras. After g some time on the staff in d, he held an important com- in the Mauritius, where he won reputation, and secured the of the late Sir C. J. Napier. that illustrious warrior engaged amous campaign in Scinde, early 5, Colonel Simpson acted under second in command with such that the conqueror of Scinde ed him as the fittest man of en serving in the Indian army rtake a high command. Sent the Crimea to discharge the nt duties of Chief of the Staff, l Simpson was ere long pushed, progress of events, into the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. He was not, however, fortunate in the exercise of his new functions, and when, on the 8th of September, 1855, a second assault on the Redan had resulted in a failure, his conduct was subjected to severe criticism. He was nevertheless, "for distinguished service in the field," promoted to the rank of General, and decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir James Simpson, soon after receiving these marks of royal favour, resigned his command to Sir William Codrington, and returned to England. He is Colonel of the 29th foot, and has received the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

SIMPSON, JAMES YOUNG, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and the discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform, was born in 1811, at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. He commenced his professional career as assistant to the late Professor Thomson. The same strength and energy which characterized the outset of his career have signalized his laborious life and his rapid rise to eminence. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh. He introduced chloroform in 1847. Since that time, in addition to other professional occupations, he has been engaged in demonstrating, by the results of an immense experience, the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. In 1849, Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edin. Royal Coll. of Physicians; in 1852, President of the Med. Chirur. Society; in 1853, under circumstances of very great *éclat*, Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine. In 1856, the French Academy of Sciences awarded the "Montyon Prize," of 2,000 francs, to Dr. Simpson, for the benefits which he has conferred on humanity by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery. A few weeks earlier he received (for the same cause) the

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fills at the present time (1868). He [illegible] doctora
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British Museum" (8vo, 1856); "A [illegible] of Leon
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sor" (1856, 8vo, and 1861); and in [illegible] the new
the same year with Mr. F. Netherclift, [illegible] percuss
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ulator" (1862). Mr. Sims has been division
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SIMMONS, THOMAS, is a pupils.

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ADE, Sir Adolphus, K.C.B., on of the late General Sir John , Bart., G.C.H. He was born 77, and became a Commander in avy in 1841. He is an Admiral e Turkish service, which he d many years ago, and in which ffected several improvements g the Crimean war. He was ed a K.C.B. in 1858.

IDELL, John, one of the nissioners to Europe from the derate States of America, seized ard the *Trent* by the commander e U. S. frigate *San Jacinto*, was in 1793, in the city of New . After receiving a good edu- n, he commenced business in Orleans as a lawyer, and having, twenty years' successful toil at bar, accumulated a large fortune, rom that period devoted himself cipally to politics. Being already a a of mark in the State Legislature Louisiana, he was elected by that ate to represent her in Congress; t in the House of Representa- es, and afterwards in the Senate. rior to this latter elevation he was, the outbreak of the war with lexico, in 1846, deputed by President olk to proceed as Minister Pleni- otent. and Envoy Extraord. to that epublic. At the conclusion of the ar, which secured California, Utah, d New Mexico to the United ates, he became the constant ad- ate for the fulfilment of that anifest destiny" which pointed to bsorption of Mexico and the island uba into the republic of the ed States. During the presi- hip of Mr. Buchanan Mr. Slidell ned in the Senate, despite the of the embassy to France made 1857, and exercised unbounded nce over the President. From the nt of Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. adopted the cause of Secession uch vigour and address as to from his Northern antagonists icomium of "being the ablest engineer of conspiracy in all the South." With a view to turn his diplomatic talents to account, he was chosen to represent the Confederate government (along with Mr. Mason) at the French court. The particulars of the unjustifiable seizure of the two commissioners on their way to Europe have already been given in the memoir of Mr. Mason. The effect of his residence in Paris was generally understood to be favourable to the Southern cause, but it would seem that he was unable to persuade the French Emperor to take any decided step in favour of the Confederates. Great efforts were made to induce Louis Napoleon to unite with the South, making Mexico his base of operations; but the risk was no doubt deemed too great for the Emperor to undertake so hazardous an enterprise.

SMART, Sir George Thomas, son of the late Mr. George Smart, was born in London in 1776. He is organist and composer at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and directed the music at the coronation of King William IV. and that of Queen Victoria. This veteran musician is intimately associated with the progress of the art in England for the last half-century. He for many years conducted the Lent performances at the theatres and other public concerts, and had for his pupils many very popular singers. He received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Richmond, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1811. Mr. Henry Smart, the well-known composer, is his nephew.

SMEE, Alfred, F.R.S., V.P.C.S., surgeon to the Bank of England, is the son of a gentleman who held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England. He was born in the year 1818, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840. In the next year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is well known for his knowledge of electricity in all its branches, which he has made his special study,

and has given his name to a galvanic battery. He is the author of several works connected with these and other subjects more or less nearly bearing on his profession; including "Electro-Metallurgy;" "Electro-Biology;" "The Steam-Plant, its Uses and Properties;" "Instinct and Reason;" "The Principles of the Human Mind;" "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy delivered at the Bank of England," &c. He devised the present system of printing the Bank of England notes, and is the chairman of several important public companies.

SMILES, Samuel, a native of Haddington, Scotland, was born about the year 1816. He was educated for the medical profession, and practised for some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but, abandoning medicine, he became editor of the *Leeds Times* (in which post he succeeded the late Robert Nicoll). In 1845 he became secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his services, about the year 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, which he still holds. His first publications were on "Physical Education and the Nurture of Children," and a "History of Ireland" (published whilst he was at Leeds); more recently he has been the author of the "Lives of George and Robert Stephenson," and of "Self-Help" (which has passed through several editions); and a companion volume entitled "Industrial Biographpy;" also of "James Brindley and the Early Engineers," "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes and Savings" (1861). Mr. Smiles has also been a large contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMIRKE, Sir Robert, R.A., architect, son of the late eminent historical painter, Robert Smirke, also R.A., was born in 1780, and after a careful professional education, in England and on the Continent, entered early into active practice. One of his first works was the late Covent Garden Theatre, a building which was one of the first
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SMIRKE, Sydney, R.
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Smirke, R.A., was born
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He obtained the gold me
Royal Academy in 1819, an
considerable reputation in
sion, having practised in
prevalent schools of archite
with a decided bias in favour
art. His principal works h
the Juvenile Reformatory
of Wight, the Custom-
Gloucester and Newcastle,
and Conservative Club
London (the latter in co
the late M Basevi),
of portions of Lichfi

York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the Arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the Reading-room and Roman and Assyrian Galleries at the British Museum, portions of Luton Hoo, and other mansions. He is also architect to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, and R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He is also Trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum. He received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which institute he has been a Fellow many years.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, poet, was born Dec. 31st. 1830, at Kilmarnock, where his father was a designer of patterns. His boyhood was passed between his native place, Paisley, and Glasgow; and while at school he showed such ability that his relatives destined him for the pulpit. A severe illness, however, changing his plans, he became, at an early age, a designer of patterns for one of the lace factories in Glasgow. While pursuing this occupation, Mr. Smith began to write poetry; but it was some time before his name became generally known. At length he forwarded the manuscript of his work, now known to fame as the "Life Drama," to Dr. Gilfillan, who, discovering the merit it possessed, published some passages, accompanied by laudatory comments, in the *Critic* and the *Eclectic Review*. In the columns of the former periodical the poem appeared during 1852; and in the spring of 1853, on being published in London, with other poems, in a volume, it promptly won recognition of the genius of its author. It also had a most extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic; and since that time has been lectured on in Australia and held up to continental admiration in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1854 Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary to the Univ. of Edinburgh; and about the same time delivered a series of lectures, including one on "Burns as a National Poet." In 1855, when the war in the Crimea was raging, Mr. Smith, in conjunction with the author of "Balder," produced a small volume of "Sonnets on the War." In 1857 he published a volume entitled "City Poems;" and "Edwin of Deira" (1861).

SMITH, SIR ANDREW, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., is a son of the late Mr. T. Smith, of Heron Hall, co. Roxburgh, was born in 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1819. He is Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical of Aberdeen, M.D. *honoris causâ* of Trinity Coll., Dublin. Dr. A. Smith, who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1851 till 1858, is the author of "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa;" "Origin and History of the Bushmen;" "Zoology of South Africa;" "History of Secondary Small-pox," and various contributions to scientific periodicals. He was created a K.C.B., civil division, on retiring from his office in 1858.

SMITH, CHARLES ROACH, F.S.A., antiquary, born at Landguard, in the Isle of Wight, early in the present century, is the author of "Collectanea Antiqua" in 6 vols. 8vo: vol. 1 published in 1848, vol. 4 concluded in 1863; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne" (sm. 4to, 1850), with supplements on Lymne and Pevensey (1852–58); "Roman London" (4to, 1859), a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the city of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities" (1855). In 1856 this collection was transferred to the British Museum. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest anti-

quarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed largely to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association. Of this, the forerunner of all the numerous Archæological Societies, he was founder jointly with Mr. T. Wright. In 1856 he edited the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of Bryan Faussett, a quarto volume devoted to the Saxon antiquities of Kent, excavated in the last century by the Rev. B. Faussett. This costly volume was produced under the auspices of the late Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool.

SMITH.* Christopher Webb, ornithologist, second son of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Camberwell and Peckham, Surrey, was born in the year 1793. He was educated at Haileybury College, and proceeded to India with a nomination to the Civil Service in 1811. Having held several important posts in India, he retired from the service on a pension, and has since resided chiefly at Florence. He is the author (jointly with Sir C. D'Oyly) of an elaborate work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan," lithographed in India, with illustrations in colours from his own pencil: as also of a similar book on "Indian Sport." It is understood that he is preparing a work of a like nature on the "Birds and Flowers of South Africa." The materials of an elaborate work on the "Pitti Gallery of Florence," which cost him eleven years' toil, were lost in the *Black Prince* steamer.

SMITH.* Francis Pettit, the first successful applier of the screw-propeller to the purposes of navigation, is the only son of the late Mr. C. Smith, postmaster at Hythe, where he was born, Feb. 9th, 1808. Having gleaned the rudiments of education at a school at Ashford, Kent, he became a grazing farmer. When but a boy he had shown great skill in the construction of boats; and in 1834, a model which he had put together, propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that such a screw might supersede the paddle-wheels of steam-vessels. the next two or three yea his principle by various in larger boats, which we with satisfactory results, late Mr. Wright, the bar A. Caldwell, Mr. Pilgrin &c. In 1837 he visited Folkstone in his tiny cra blished the fact that his work as well in a heav smooth water. In 1838 invention was brought notice of the Lords of the to meet whose wishes the 237 tons, 90 horse power, the first vessel of the ki fitted with the screw. In difficulties which were no his way, Mr. Smith pe Watt and Stephenson h fore, and at the expira patent (in 1856) he had tion of seeing no less tha and vessels of all classes the screw in the Royal N equal number of vessels in merchant service, since there has been a great both services. The Fren ment also noticed Mr. Sm tion, and stamped it wit proval. In 1855 her Maje him a pension on the C £200 a year, and soon aft leading engineers of the mark their sense of his inventor, and of the gre benefits which his adapt screw-propeller had co navigation, subscribed ab which, with a service of presented him as a testimo those benefits are may from the fact that Mr. vention had, in 1856, sa Royal Navy alone, engi extent of above 100,000 h the cost of which (exclusi would be between £5,0 £6,000,000; while in th and naval transport s pecuniary saving thus e probably been greater— thing of the greater e

:ness thereby obtained. In r 1860 Mr. Smith was ap- Curator of the Patent Museum, Kensington.

'H, GOLDWIN, Professor of History in the University of was born in 1823, at Reading, ıis father was a physician. He ıcated at Eton, and entered at , Oxford, but was shortly after to a Demyship at Magdalen . He took his B.A. degree in ıving obtained the Ireland and d Scholarship and the Chan- prize for Latin verse. He ıt elected Fellow of University f which he afterwards became He was called to the Bar at 's Inn in 1847, but did not e. He acted as Assist.- the first Oxford Commis- that of Inquiry), and as ıry to the second. He was also ıber of the Education Com- ı of 1859. His published works se, besides several lectures on al subjects: "Irish History sh Character," "Rational Reli- ıd the Rationalistic Objections Bampton Lectures of 1858," Empire," "Does the Bible ın American Slavery?" "A ır the Abolition of Religious n the University of Oxford," tter to a Whig Member of the rn Independence Association." s one of the contributors to Anthologia Oxoniensis." He ıo written anonymously, as a ist.

TH,* JAMES, of Berkley House, ıiverpool, is a son of Joshua and was born in that city 26th, 1805. At an early age ıered a merchant's counting- where he continued to be ıed for seventeen years. He ıtered into business on his own t, and in 1855 was enabled to herefrom with a competency. l during a long period diligently l mathematics, and devoted ıttention to mechanical experi- The results of his *investiga- vere published from time to* time, and he eventually laid claim to a discovery of much importance: no other than that of solving the problem of the true ratio of diameter to circumference, or, as it is more familiarly termed, "squaring the circle." Mr. Smith's theory on this abstruse question has, however, been severely handled in the *Athenæum;* Professor De Morgan having in its columns characterized the ingenious claimant to this discovery, as a "paradoxer of unerasable reputation." Mr. Smith is chairman of the local Marine Board, and member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and is the author of several works on the Quadrature of the Circle.

SMITH,* JAMES, was born near Maidstone, Kent, in 1820. At twenty years of age he became editor of the *Herts County Press.* In 1845 he published a volume entitled, "Rural Records;" and in 1849 was appointed editor of the *Salisbury Journal.* While residing in that city, he produced a work favourably noticed at the time, under the title of "Lights and Shadows of Artist Life and Character," which was followed up by a contribution to county history, descriptive of "Wilton and its Associations." He proceeded to Australia in 1854, and soon afterwards became a member of the editorial staff of the *Argus,* the leading journal of Victoria. He was also associated with Mr. Frederick Sinnets in founding *Melbourne Punch,* which he edited for five years. He has written two or three successful plays, and acquired celebrity in the Australian colonies as a public lecturer, an essayist, and as a critic in matters connected with the drama and fine arts. In 1863 he was appointed Librarian to the Parliament of Victoria, which office he now holds.

SMITH, SIR JOHN MARK FREDERICK, K.H., General, son of the late Major-Gen. Sir J. F. S. Smith, K.C.H., was born in 1792. Having entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1805, he served, in 1809, at the siege of the Castle of Ischia, and the capture of

[illegible] and Pretoria in the Bay of [illegible] and in the capture of Zanzibar [illegible] in 1861; in the attack [illegible] the investment of the fortress of [illegible], and as Dep. Assist. Quarter-master-Gen., and in the siege and capture of the fortress as an officer of Engineers. He is also a General in the Army, and a Knight-Commander of the B.E. He was Member of Parliament for Chatham from 1852 to 1853, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1859. Sir Frederick Smith has been an Inspector of Railways and is author of a translation of Marmont's "Present State of the Turkish Empire."

SMITH, The Rev. Joseph Denham, was born at Romsey, Hants, about the year 1815, and having been educated at the Dublin Theological Institution, entered the ministry of the Congregational Dissenters in 1837. In 1848 he became the minister of the Congregational Church at Kingstown, near Dublin, where he has recently taken the lead in the Revivalist movement in that part of Ireland. He is the author of "Oliver Cromwell; or, England Past and Present," "Connemara, and an account of its Protestant Reformation," "The Rhine and the Reformation," "A Voice from the Alps, or the Valleys of the Vaudois, with Scenes by way of Lands and Lakes historically associated." In 1863, a magnificent edifice for religious worship, entitled Merrion Hall, of which Mr. Smith is the principal minister, was opened in Dublin.

SMITH, Robert Angus, F.R.S., F.C.S., Pres. of the Lit. and Philos. Soc. of Manchester, &c., was born near Glasgow, Feb. 15th, 1817. He was educated at Glasgow, and afterwards studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 to 1841. In connection with Dr. Playfair he lectured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and since that time, whilst practising as a professional chemist, he has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at t His paper on the Air of Tow Chem. Soc.'s Journal of 1 produced data establishing ence of the town and co wherever found. Having pointed by the Royal Mine sion to inquire into the st atmosphere in metallifero he drew up a very v port on the variations o This memoir also contai hundred analyses of the a This was followed by into the Action of Carbo the Circulation of the Bloo ments made in an air-tigl A memoir on the Constit Atmosphere, including an the air on the hills and Scotland, of Switzerlan lowed in 1864. Befor Smith had published Dalton, and History of Theory up to his time;" cial Reports to the Boar In conjunction with Mr. M examined the action of and wrote a memoir on especially recommendi acid, pure or in tar-oil, been extensively used sinc in various forms, in th countries. He has writ rious memoirs on the Ar Hunt's New Dictionary Manufactures, and to th on the absorption of ga elected F.R.S. in 1857. inquiries into the quality towns, when polluted b manufactures, led to ment, under the Board o the Alkali Act of 1863, General of Alkali wo United Kingdom.

SMITH, The Right Berry Cusack, second s Sir W. Cusack Smith, time a Baron of the Irish and heir-presumptive to the present baronet, was After his education at Tr Dublin, he was called to in 1819, and appointe

licitor-General for
2, and Attorney-
vember following;
Inns in 1843, and
in Ireland in 1846,
still holds (1865).
nt for Ripon as a
en 1843 and 1846.
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ment our national
—now regarded, in many respects, as the choicest in existence—it should be borne in mind that the British Museum was previously much below many foreign institutions in that department of art. To Mr. Smith's intimate acquaintance with the treasures contained in the great collections, public and private, on the Continent, may indeed be ascribed the initiative of a movement that has, at his persistent instigation, turned to most profitable account the opportunities afforded by the dispersion of many invaluable private stores of old engravings, in the enrichment of our National Museum. During the business career of Mr. Smith and his brother, he was regarded, both at home and abroad, as its most eminent representative, especially in the more important branch of old prints: a distinction to which he was justly entitled, not only from his experience and training, but from the possession of remarkable natural and acquired qualifications, by the honourable exercise of which he was enabled, in a comparatively short period, to earn a handsome independence. Mr. Smith and his brother retired from business at the end of 1848, leaving no successor. He has since occupied himself in procuring an historical series of water-colour drawings by British artists, which he intends to give or bequeath to the nation. He was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1845, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, and was a member of the council of that body in 1858–9, and in 1862–3. On the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery in 1857, Mr. Smith was appointed a Trustee by her Majesty's Government, and in the following year he was unanimously elected Deputy-Chairman by his colleagues. In 1861 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and he was also a member of the committee for the management of the department of British Engravings in the Great International Exhibition of 1862.

ntinued exertions in the sur-
epartment had by this time
n distinction in the scientific
s appointed to the *Aid* sloop,
he increased his reputation,
eting the grand survey of
of the Adriatic commenced
eon Bonaparte. He after-
ompanied Sir T. Maitland
urt of Ali Pacha, to treat
the cession of Parga; and
he thanks of the Lord High
mer of the Ionian Islands,
nanner in which he co-
n suppressing an insurrec-
nta Maura. His next and
atment was, 27th Jan., 1821,
enture, in which vessel he
ordered to the Mediter-
the purpose of carrying
of his own for perfecting
of that sea. The additions
nade to astronomy, geo-
d hydrography, procured for
ongratulations of scientific
nd raised him to the first
aritime surveyors. While in
of the *Adventure*, Captain
eived from Mehemet Ali an
ne celebrated "Cleopatra's
s a present to George IV.;
portunity of attempting its
on did not occur. The
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nade in 1824, in conjunction
ain Sturt, of the *Phaeton*,
e a ship on fire from de-
obtained for him the thanks
. S. Consul at Gibraltar,
masters of eleven Ameri-
antmen. He attained post
824, and accepted the re-
in 1846. Among the nu-
luable charts which he has
d, the following deserve
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the Mediterranean; one of
of Egypt from Almaïd to
a branch of the Nile; one
st of France and Italy from
to Monaco; twenty-six of
ur of Malta; three of the
st of Spain; one of the
st of France; *nine of the*
t of Africa; and four of the
west coast of Italy. In March, 1816, Capt. Smyth received the Royal permission to accept and wear the small Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, granted to him for services against the enemy off Messina; and was subsequently presented by the emperor of Austria with a gold snuff-box, decorated with brilliants. In 1821 he was admitted into the Antiquarian and Astronomical Societies of London; in June, 1826, he was elected F.R.S.; in 1829 he was named an Associate of the Acad. of Sciences at Palermo; and in July, 1830, he was chosen one of the Council of the Geograph. Soc. of London—an institution he had been instrumental in establishing. He became afterwards one of the Committee for Improving and extending the "Nautical Almanack;" and was nominated a Doctor of the Civil Law, a Vice-Pres. of the Royal Geograph. Soc., an Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, one of the Board of Greenwich Visitors, and a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, the Scientific Academy of Naples, the National Institute of Washington, the Academy of Sciences at Boston, and the Naval Lyceum of New York. Of the Royal and Astronomical Societies he is Vice-President and President; and of the Antiquarian Society he is a leading member. From Jan., 1828, until Oct., 1839, and from that period until June, 1842, a meteorological register was kept by Captain Smyth in an observatory erected by him first at Bedford and then at Cardiff. Besides his work on Sicily, Captain Smyth published, in 1828, "A Sketch of the present State of Sardinia;" in 1829, "The Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, R.N.;" in 1830, "An Account of a Private Observatory recently erected at Bedford," and "An Account of an Ancient Bath in the Island of Lipari;" in 1834, "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial large Brass Medals;" in 1836, "Observations on Halley's Comet;" in 1840, "Nautical Observations on the Port and Maritime Vicinity of Cardiff;"

the Duke of Northumberland" (1856, privately printed), "Ædes Hartwelliana" (4to, 1851, privately printed), "Speculum Hartwellianum, or a Cycle of Celestial Objects." To him also the public is indebted for the formation of the United Service Museum. He succeeded Admiral Beaufort as Hydrographer to the Admiralty in 1857. His eldest son, Warington Wilkinson Smyth, is Mining Geologist to the Ordnance Survey; and his second, Charles Piazzi Smyth, is Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

SODOR AND MAN, THE BISHOP OF, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. HORATIO POWYS, third son of the second Lord Lilford, was born in 1805, and educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1825. He was Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, from 1831 to 1854, and for some years Rural Dean of Chester; he was consecrated to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1854, on the translation of Lord Auckland to the see of Bath and Wells. The diocese comprises the Isle of Man, and the see is of the annual value of £2,000; the bishop has the patronage of sixteen livings,

of this accomplished lady is her 'sical Geography," published in comprising the history of the in its whole material organiza- and, consequently, embracing all branches of scientific inquiry to ı she has, at various times, di- l the capacity of her remarkable

The depth of Mrs. Somer- knowledge, and the exalted na- f her reasoning powers, derive onal lustre from the noble moral of her writings, which distin- her from too many of those in- s in science who have pene- too far, or not far enough, into rsteries. In 1835 Mrs. Somer- as elected an honorary member Royal Astronomical Society. g the course of a long life she eceived many well-merited ac- edgments of her literary ser- among which is a grant of £300 from the Civil List.

'HERN,* THOMAS EDWARD, an able comic actor, was born, in ool, April 1, 1830. He was ted for the Church, but the stage g more congenial to his tastes, pted it as his profession, and in went to America. He first ap- l at the National Theatre, Bos- ı the character of Dr. Pangloss. s eminently successful, and soon erred his services to Wallack's Keene's Theatres, New York, he played the leading business e years. His famous character d Dundreary, in the play of American Cousin," which was red and written by himself, he in America more than 1100 before coming to England; 1863-4 it was repeated several d times at the Haymarket e. In 1864 Mr. Sothern ap- as David Garrick, in an adap- from the same French drama taken "The Tragedy Queen." s added to his popularity by formance in "Dundreary Mar- d done for," in the "Woman ave;" and in Mr. Oxenford's ler Sam," another of the *reary" series of plays.*

SOULOUQUE, FAUSTIN I., late Emperor of Hayti, born at St. Domingo, in 1789, was the slave of a mulatto family. Made free by the decree of 1790, he took part in the insurrection of the slaves against their French masters in 1803. He entered the army, and was promoted by degrees until he attained the rank of General of Division (1846). To his surprise he was elected President of Hayti in 1847, and, through a *coup d'état*, as cowardly as it was sanguinary, was elected Emperor of Hayti in August, 1849. Notwithstanding this elevation, he is known to be without the slightest capacity, and is, moreover, timid, ignorant, and brutal. As Emperor, he affected great display; had his Civil List, founded orders and a Legion of Honour, created four hundred nobles, of which four were princes, fifty-nine dukes, and two marquises. He indulged in ridiculous pomp, and had a short way of getting rid of his enemies by shooting them *en masse*. For the civilization of his country he did nothing; and as a soldier showed neither courage nor ability. He was twice defeated by Santa Anna, and in 1857 retired to his capital, where he was bound over by the French to keep the peace towards his neighbours for two years. The career of this mock Cæsar having come to an end in 1859 when the Haytians rose against him, on account of his violence and tyranny, he took refuge in France. By his "Empress" Adelina, a negress, he has two daughters.

SOUTH, SIR JAMES, F.R.S.L., the eminent astronomer, is the eldest son of a dispensing druggist in Southwark, where he was born at the close of the last century. He is a Member of the London Coll. of Surgeons, and formerly practised in Blackman Street, where he made several valuable astronomical observations; and between 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir J. Herschel, he compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. Sir James next removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he constructed a fine

accompanied by an elaborate description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made: and one of these instruments is still mounted, and in excellent condition, in Sir James's observatory at Campden Hill. Here also are a seven-foot transit instrument, and a four-foot transit circle; the latter celebrated as having formerly belonged to Mr. Groombridge, and as having been the instrument with which the observations were made for the formation of the Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars which bears his name. Sir James has devoted great part of his life and fortune to the advancement of astronomy, and his observatory is of European fame.

SOWERBY, George Brettingham, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells") and grandson of the late Mr. James Sowerby, was born in the year 1812, and like his uncle (see next memoir) is eminent both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the proceedings of the Zoological and other learned Societies. He is the author of "A Conchological Manual" (1839), "Conchological Illustrations"

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subjected to purer and better influences than it had yet been her fate to experience. On the 15th of Oct., 1843, she was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, and thenceforward took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Two years later, Maria-Christina returned to Madrid, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place on the completion of her sixteenth year. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, the young Queen has never known the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain has again risen to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while her internal progress has advanced with rapid strides. Queen Isabella has had five children: —1. Infanta Isabel, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857. 3. Infanta del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta de la Paz, born June 23, 1862. 5. Infanta Maria, born Feb. 12, 1864.

SPARKS, Jared, an American biographer, was born at Wellington, Connecticut, in 1794. Being intended for the Church, he studied under the direction of a Unitarian clergyman, and was ordained as a minister of that denomination in 1819. Having been led, however, to devote much attention to history, he retired in 1839 from the ministry, and accepted the post of Professor of History at Harvard University. Three years later he was elected Principal of that corporation, a charge which he held until ill health caused him to retire from it in 1852. Since then he has devoted his time to literary pursuits. Mr. Sparks's "Life and Writings of George Washington" is the best known of his productions, though his reputation as an author will probably rest on his "History of the American Revolution," on which he has been for many years engaged.

SPENCER,* The Right Rev. George John Trevor, D.D., formerly Bishop of Madras, third son of the late William R. Spencer, Esq., and great-grandson of the second Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1801, and was educated at the Charterhouse under Dr. Russell, and at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, D.D. 1847. He was formerly P.C. of Buxton, Derbyshire, 1824–29; Rector of Leaden-Roothing, Essex, 1829–37; Bishop of Madras, 1837–49. Having resigned his see on account of ill-health, he returned to England, and in 1860 was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop is the author of a "Journal of a Visitation to the Provinces of Travancore and Tinnevelly, in the Diocese of Madras" (1842), and of various Sermons and Charges.

SPOTTISWOODE, William, son of the late Queen's Printer, was born in London, 11th January, 1825, and educated first at Dr. Buckland's school at Laleham, and afterwards at Eton and at Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, where he gained the Lyons scholarship. He entered at Balliol Coll., Oxford, in 1842, and graduated B.A. as a first class in mathematics at the end of 1845, gained University mathematical scholarships in 1846, and again in 1847. On quitting Oxford, circumstances altered his prospects in life, and made it necessary that he should take the management of the business of the Queen's Printer. He has made his chief subjects of study, mathematics, philosophy, and languages, both Oriental and European; and has also taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all questions affecting the social state and improvement of the working classes. He is a Fellow of the Astronomical, Royal, Geograph., Asiatic, and Ethnol. Societies, and of the Soc. of Arts; and is the author of papers in

the Philo. Transactions, the Transactions of the Astron. Society, and in scientific periodicals, English and foreign. He has also published "Mechanical Analysis" (mathematics), and a volume of "Travels in Russia." Mr. Spottiswoode was Public Examiner in Mathematics at Oxford in 1857-58, and has acted as an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission (first year of operation); as also for the Society of Arts, and for the Middle-Class Schools.

SPURGEON, THE REV. CHARLES HADDON, a popular preacher, was born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834. He was educated at Colchester, and as youth advanced became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry. But his convictions were in favour of Anabaptist views; and accordingly he joined the church formerly presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became almost entirely a village preacher and tract distributor. At Teversham, a village near Cambridge, Mr. Spurgeon, under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards he was invited to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The invitation was accepted. The lad of seventeen soon became a celebrated character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while listening crowds contented themselves with the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent him from the surrounding places. His fame reached London; and the church at New Park Street, in Southwark, whose pulpit had in former days been occupied by Dr. Rippon, now courted his favours. This call being accepted, Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had passed away it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall: and that edifice was always so crowded, that hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of Park Street Church, however, proved to be insufficient. His hearers multiplied so rapidly that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident, however, having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a handsome new chapel in the Kennington Road, which was publicly opened in 1861.

SQUIER,* EPHRAIM GEORGE, an American archæologist, born in Bethlehem, Albany co., N.Y., June 17, 1821. Having for some time taught school and studied engineering, he went to Albany in 1840 and took to writing for the press. In 1843 he became editor of the *Hartford Daily Journal*, supporting the election of Henry Clay to the presidency, and in 1844 removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, to assume the editorship of the *Scioto Gazette*. While filling this position and serving one term as clerk of the lower branch of the Ohio legislature, he made an extensive survey, in conjunction with Dr. Davis, of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and prepared a work on the subject which was published in 1848 as the first volume (4to) of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." In the autumn of 1848 he made an exploration of the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York, which was published in 1849. In March, 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor chargé d'affaires to Guatemala, with extraordinary powers to the other Central American states. His despatches, subsequently published by order of Congress, related not only to political matters, but to the geography, the resources of the country, &c., and particularly to the projected inter-oceanic canal. In 1851 he visited Europe, residing there a year; received the medal of the Geographical Society of France, and was made a Member of the Royal Society

ture, Fellow of the Societies
naries of England, France,
nark, &c. Returning to the
States in 1853, he conceived
of an inter-oceanic railway
the republic of Honduras,
er making a preliminary
of the route, negotiated
nisite concessions from the
ment of Honduras, and or-
at New York a company for
forward the work. He
ntly visited Europe, where
ured the co-operation of
and French capitalists, and
guarantees for the road from
ish and French Governments.
cident in these negotiations,
up the treaty between Great
and Honduras for the retro-
of the Bay Islands, the princi-
which, adopted by the former,
he way for the adjustment of
disputes with the Central
n states. The final survey
roposed railway was also con-
nder his direction. Besides
ove mentioned, Mr. Squier has
d the following works, most
have been translated into
French, or Spanish: "Nica-
ts People, Scenery, Ancient
nts, and proposed Inter-
Canal" (2 vols., 1852); "The
Symbol, or Worship of the
al Principles of Nature in
." (1852); "Notes on Cen-
erica," &c. (1854); "Waikna,
entures on the Mosquito
under the *nom de plume* of
A. Bard (1855); "Question
méricaine," &c. (Paris, 1856);
States of Central America,"
57); "Report of the Survey
Honduras Inter-oceanic Rail-
(1859); "Translation, with
f the Letter of Don Diego de
(1571) to the Crown of Spain
Provinces of Guatemala, San
r," &c. (1860); "Monograph
ors who have written on the
ual Languages of Central
." (1861); and "Tropical
and their Economic Extrac-
861). He has also contri-
buted numerous articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to many American and European periodicals and public journals.

STANFIELD, Clarkson, R.A., an eminent landscape painter, was born about 1798, at Sunderland. He commenced life as a sailor; thus acquiring that thorough knowledge of the sea and practical familiarity with nautical matters, which mark all his works. At the outset of his career as a painter, he joined the Society of British Artists, of which he for some years remained a valuable supporter. In 1827 he exhibited (at the British Institution) his first large picture, "Wreckers off Fort Ronge." In the same year he exhibited at the Royal Academy "A Calm;" in 1829, a "View near Chalons-sur-Saône;" in 1830, his "Mount St. Michael;" and he has since been a regular contributor of pictures ranking amongst the most attractive in the Exhibition. In 1830 he commenced a series of large pictures of Venice, for the late Marquis of Lansdowne's banqueting-room at Bowood; and in 1834, a series of views in Venice, for the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham. In 1832 he was elected A.R.A.; and R.A. in 1835. In the following year he painted his large picture of "The Battle of Trafalgar," for the Senior United Service Club. Stanfield's visits to the Continent have been frequent; and it has been his practice to work up in the studio pictures of great elaboration from his well-stored portfolios of sketches laid in during travel. The subjects for his canvasses have been gleaned from Italy, France, Holland, the silent streets of Venice, the lovely spots which stud the Adriatic and the Bay of Naples; romantic points amid the Italian mountains and lakes, amid the Pyrenees, or the rivers and coasts of France; or, again, picturesque grey scenes on the Scheldt, the Texel, and the Zuyder Zee, and Ireland, which he visited in 1856. In 1841 he exhibited his "Castle of Ischia" and

"The Day after the Wreck" (in 1844). Among his more important later works are those of 1847, "French Troops crossing the Magra," painted for the late Earl of Ellesmere; "The Battle of Noveredo," painted for J. D. Astley, Esq.; "The Abandoned," painted for Mr. Thomas Baring; and "Wind against Tide," painted for Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P. These three, with the "Castle of Ischia," were the examples sent by him to the Paris Exhibition of 1855. In the exhibition of the Royal Academy of 1861, Stanfield exhibited one of his most perfect works: "The Capture of Smugglers on the Antrim Coast, Ireland." His large picture of 1853, "The Victory towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar," now engraved, and its companion, "The Siege of St. Sebastian," of 1855, were both painted for Sir Samuel M. Peto. In 1864 he exhibited "The Worm's Head," and others. In 1865 he exhibited "The Bass Rock." Throughout, his industry has been almost as remarkable as his genius; and of late, every year has witnessed his advance in technical perfection and careful finish. In another field Mr. Stanfield has done more towards advancing the taste of the English public for landscape art than any other living painter: he for many years taught the public from the stage, by decorating the theatre with works so beautiful, that we regret the frail material of which they were constructed. Mr. Stanfield has, indeed, created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any other man. The artist's eldest son, Mr. George C. Stanfield, inherits much of his father's genius. He has during the last few years been a regular exhibitor of landscape and picturesque architecture, Continental and English.

STANHOPE, The Right Hon. Philip Henry, Earl, historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, was born at Walmer, in 1805. Lord Mahon, the title under which he is more familiarly known as an author, was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford. When the first Peel Ministry was formed in 1834, Lord Mahon appeard as Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the Corn-laws. He subsequently pursued a somewhat wavering course; voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat for Hertford at the general election of 1852. His lordship is author of "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht," his chief work, and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He, moreover, appeared in 1845 as editor of the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield." In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father in 1855 he succeeded to the earldom. Lord Stanhope was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and he has founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. His lordship is chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and is Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy.

STANLEY, Edward Henry, Lord, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley in 1826. He was educated at Eton and Rugby, and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics, 1848. He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Lancaster in the spring of 1848. Instead of doubling his

fashionable life, he went forth, as his father had done twenty-four years earlier, to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the state of affairs in Canada, and the great neighbouring republic. During his absence in America he was elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor, as member for Lynn; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies. He next paid a visit to the East, and was still in India when nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs in the Derby Ministry. At the general election he was again returned as member for Lynn; and in the spring of 1853, having meantime resigned with his party, he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its ultimate object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. It is chiefly, however, as a "Social Reformer," and to his exertions out of Parliament for the intellectual improvement of the great body of the people, especially in the example set by him in the encouragement of Mechanics' Institutes, and the establishment of public libraries, that Lord Stanley owes the public favour which he enjoys. When the death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered to him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his father's party, and declined the tempting proposal. He was Secretary of State for India with a seat in the Cabinet, under his father's administration in 1858–9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East-India Company to the responsible *advisers of her Majesty.*

STANLEY, The Very Rev. Arthur Penhryn, D.D., is the son of the late Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, and was born about 1815. He was educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, the Latin Essay prize in 1839, the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was a Fellow of University College. He was for many years Tutor of his College and Examiner, was Select Preacher, 1845–6; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 to 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 to 1864. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold" (1844). His two most popular works after this were "Historical Memorials of Canterbury" (1854), and "Sinai and Palestine" (1855). He is also author of "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age" (1846), "Memoir of Bishop Stanley" (1850), "The Epistles to the Corinthians" (2 vols., 1854), "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching" (1859), "Lectures on the Eastern Church" (1861), "Lectures on the Jewish Church" (1863), "Sermons on Various Subjects, preached before the University of Oxford" (1860–3), besides various articles in reviews and magazines, and many papers in Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography," "Dictionary of the Bible," "Transactions of the Archæological Institute." Professor Stanley has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews;* and also many letters to public papers. In January, 1864, he succeeded Archbp. Trench in the Deanery of Westminster.

STANLEY of ALDERLEY, The

[illegible] Edward John Stanley, second son of the first lord, was born in 1826. He graduated [illegible] in the University of Oxford in 1848; he was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire; was M.P. for Hindon from 1847 to 1852, and for North Cheshire from 1852 to 1859, when he was raised to the Upper House as Lord Stanley; was Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1852 to 1841; and President of the Board of Trade from 1858 to 1859. He has been Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs and the Home Department. He was appointed Postmaster-Gen. in Sept. 1866. The family is descended from a Norman ancestor with the Earls of Derby.

STANSFELD,* James, Esq., M.P., eldest son of James Stansfeld, Esq., of Morphanda, Judge of the County Court of Tipperary at Ballyfin, &c., was born at Halifax in the year 1820, and was educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1846, and was elected M.P. for Halifax in April, 1859, in the Liberal interest. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, but resigned that post April, 1864, owing to a popular outcry raised against him in consequence of a supposed error in the place of Mazzini.

STANTON,* Edwin M., an American statesman, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, about 1815, and is the son of an eminent physician. After a good education he studied for the bar under the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, U.S. Senator for the State of Ohio, who took him into partnership, and this gave him a good start in his legal career. He continued to practise in Ohio until 1847, when he removed to Pittsburg, where he was associated in several important cases, with the Hon. B. R. Walker, and with Mr. Abraham Lincoln. In the winter of 1857-8, Mr. Stanton was selected by President Buchanan to manage an important case connected with Mexican grants, and conducted it to a successful issue. In 1858 he began to practise in the Supreme Court at Washington, but held aloof from politics. Towards the close of President Buchanan's term of office, in 1860, Mr. Stanton reluctantly accepted the post of Attorney-General, and while holding it, he tried hard to prevail on the President to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. On the 13th of Jan., 1862, when Mr. Cameron resigned his situation as head of the War Department, the vacant place in the Cabinet was offered to Mr. Stanton, and accepted. The change was looked upon by the people as advantageous to the cause of abolition; and Judge Hoit, in a letter to the Governor of Ohio, characterised the appointment as "an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion." Indeed, the vigorous manner in which he set about the reform of the War Department confirmed the sanguine expectations of his friends; and the beneficial results that attended his appointment soon became evident in the increased efficiency of the various branches of the military establishment of the Union; an efficiency which probably helped considerably to bring the civil war to a successful termination. As administrator, however, as Mr. Stanton has proved himself, he has not been equally fortunate in acquiring popularity, and differences of opinion, leading to discord, have occurred between him and one or more of the prominent military chiefs, especially the popular hero General Sherman, on the cessation of hostilities.

STAUNTON, Howard, an eminent chess-player, is descended from an ancient family, and was born in 1810. After he had completed his education at Oxford, he eventually settled in London, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits, contributing largely to periodical publications. It was not until a few years later that he acquired a knowledge of chess; but he devoted himself to it with such success that, in 1843, when M. St.

Amand was proclaimed the champion of Europe, Mr. Staunton was solicited to contest that gentleman's title. He accordingly challenged M. St. Amand and proceeded to Paris, where he won the great match by a triumphant majority. For the next six or seven years he was the acknowledged head of chess-players; and during this time is said to have played and won more chess-matches than any person ever known. From the period when family cares compelled him to abandon serious play (about 1849), Mr. Staunton, has continued to maintain the position of the most able and popular chess writer and authority in Europe. He is the author of numerous works upon the royal game. For the last twelve years, however, he has devoted his time and attention mainly to general literature. But his most successful achievement in this way is his admirable editorship of the "Illustrated Shakespeare," known as Routledge's; his labours in which, to restore the text of the great poet in all its purity, merit the warmest encomiums; they occupied much of his time for several years, and were deemed so valuable as to obtain for him £1,000, the largest honorarium ever received by a Shakespearian editor.

STAWELL, Sir William Foster, was born in the year 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1839 he was called to the Irish Bar; in 1851 he was appointed Attorney-General, and a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Victoria; in 1856 he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and was knighted in the following year.

STEANE,* The Rev. Edward, D.D., born March 23, 1798, was educated at the Baptist College, Bristol, and the Univ. of Edinburgh. He settled at Camberwell in 1823 as pastor of the Baptist congregation there, which he founded, and over which he has since presided. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, and *from the first also acted as one* of its hon. secretaries. For fifteen years he edited its organ, *Evangelical Christendom*, and by its aid has been especially active in advocating religious liberty in the Protestant states of Germany as well as in Roman Catholic countries. He prepared for the press and edited "The Religious Condition of Christendom," the proceedings of its General Conferences in London, Paris, and Berlin, and he also visited in its service France, Spain, Prussia, and several of the minor states of Germany, Zurich, and many of the Protestant congregations scattered through the Austrian dominions. He is also the author of "Constitutional Principles of the Christian Church," "Liberty of Conscience," an Argument; "Lecture on the Papal Aggression," "The Madiai: a Narrative of Persecutions in Tuscany," "Results of an Investigation into Cases of Religious Persecution in Germany," "Narrative of the European Deputation to Madrid," with several other religious works.

STEBBING, The Rev. Henry, D.D., F.R.S., was born about the year 1800; he graduated B.A. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1823, M.A. in 1826, and became a D.D. in 1839. He has been Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Hampstead Road, since 1836, and since 1857 has been Rector of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street, City. He has also been since 1837 the Chaplain to University College Hospital. He is the author of a "History of the Christian Church, from its Foundation to 1192" (1833); "The History of the Reformation" (2 vols., 1836); "The History of the Church of Christ from 1530 to the eighteenth century" (1839); "The History of Chivalry;" "Lives of Italian Poets" (published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia), &c. He has been a considerable contributor of Essays, Poems, Reviews, Tales, &c., to the highest class of periodical literature, and was joint editor of the *Athenæum* with Mr. J. S. Buckingham, when it first started in 1828. He was elected a F.R.S. in 1845.

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish sculptor, was born in Aberdeen in 1804. He commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided, and afterwards proceeded to Rome. In 1830, on his return from the Eternal City, he distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist, at Edinburgh, procured for him much favourable notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Mr. Steell's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of Sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland. Another of his works in that city is the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, in bronze, erected 1852, in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased his grace that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, has been highly spoken of by competent critics, as well as his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow. Mr. Steell's statue of the late Marquis of Dalhousie has been recently conveyed to Calcutta, in which city it is to be erected; and that of the late distinguished financier, the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, recently completed, is also destined for the same place. He has lately finished two colossal statues, viz., those of the late Professor Wilson, and Allan Ramsay; that of the former, which is bronze, and 12 feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, 21st March, 1865. Mr. Steell has had the honour, not long since, of executing a bust of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and very recently one of H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED, a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, was born in 1802. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, and was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1841 to 1857, having previously held the posts of Solicitor and Attorney General of Tasmania. He received the honour of knighthood in 1846.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, the youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, was born in 1794, and practised as a Solicitor in the City for some years. He was afterwards called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1849, and went the Northern Circuit. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and received the honour of knighthood in 1838. He was for a long time one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause which his father had also taken up. He has devoted much time and trouble to modify the punishment of prisoners committed for contempt of the court of Chancery, and has also published works on many subjects of public interest. He published anonymously, in 1839, a work called "Adventures of an Attorney in search of Practice," and is also author of other works.

STEPHEN,* JAMES FITZJAMES, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in March, 1829, was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1854. He is Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, and goes the Midland Circuit. He acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury; and his speech on that occasion was subsequently reprinted in a separate form. He has written a treatise on Criminal Law (1864);

and he is also the reputed author of "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*.

STEPHENSON, Sir Rowland Macdonald, was born in the year 1808, and educated at Harrow. He is a civil engineer, and director of the East-India Railway Company. He received the honour of knighthood in 1857, for his services in introducing and carrying out the system of railway communication in India, under Lord Dalhousie. He has occasionally published articles on engineering and other subjects in scientific periodicals.

STEWART, Sir Houston, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, is a son of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart., and was born in 1791. He served at Flushing and the siege of Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855–6. He was created a K.C.B. for his services off Sebastopol in 1856, and was made a G.C.B. in 1865; he has since been promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He sat in Parliament, for Greenwich, from February to July, 1852. Sir Houston Stewart is now (1865) Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and has been a Lord of the Admiralty.

STIGANT, William, a son of the late William Stigant, Esq., of Devonport, was born in 1827, and educated at Shrewsbury and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852. He has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany; and has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, more especially to the *Edinb. Rev.*, on historical and literary subjects, and is the author of a collection of poems, the chief of which is called "A Vision of Barbarossa," which attracted the attention of eminent critics. The volume contained, besides original narrative, lyrical, and descriptive poetry, some translations from the German of Heine, Uhland, Rückert, *Raumer, Freiligrath, and others,* which met the approval of leading organs of the German press.

STIRLING, Mrs., an accomplished and versatile actress, is the daughter of the late Captain Hehl, of the Horse Guards, and was born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817. She was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she sought, and at length found, an engagement at the East London Theatre. Her first reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice, and ultimately this led to a better engagement at the Pavilion. Here she first met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, whom she soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she stayed for one season, and then removed to Birmingham. Soon after this she came to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement at Drury Lane, under Macready, for three years, where she obtained important parts and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shakspearian characters, both tragic and comic. Amongst them her Cordelia was regarded by her admirers as the most successful; but in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia, her histrionic talents were also displayed to great advantage: in all these parts her acting blended pathos with power. Mrs. Stirling's subsequent engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatre, under Mr. Farren, are fresh in public recollection. Her still more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, Lady

[illegible] Mantuan the Willow [illegible] Bracegirdle, in the [illegible] Wellington, &c.

STIRLING, William, son of the late Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir, was born at Kilmarnock, near Glasgow, in 1818. Having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he actively pursued his studies with all those advantages which wealth and talent afford, and turned his attention particularly to the language, arts, and history of Spain. The fruits of his labours soon appeared in "The Annals of the Artists of Spain" (1848); and in 1852 he published the "Cloister Life of Charles V.," for which latter work he had carefully prepared himself by visiting the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired, as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris. He has since that time published a Life of Velasquez, entitled "Velasquez and his Works" (1855). At the general election of 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons as representative of the county of Perth, which he has continued to represent down to the present time (June, 1855). Mr. Stirling is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

STOCKER, The Rev. Charles William, born in 1793, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1812, where he obtained a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics in 1816. He became Fellow of St. John's in 1815, Tutor in 1821, Master of the Schools in 1821, Public Examiner 1823 and 1832, was Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, from 1824 to 1829, Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall from 1832 to 1836, Select Preacher in 1832, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1841. Since 1841 he has been Rector of Draycott-le-Moors, Staffordshire. Dr. Stocker's classical works are very numerous. He has edited Herodotus, Juvenal and Persius, and Livy, with English notes. He has also published an "Ode on the Assassination of Mr. Perceval" (1812); "Conversations on the Lord's Supper" (1840); "The Minister of God, an Assize Sermon" (1836), and other educational works and tracts. He became D.D. in 1831.

STOKES, George Gabriel, F.R.S., was born about the year 1820, and was educated as a "Grecian" at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months previously), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangible nature of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. In 1854 Mr. Stokes was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society. He has since contributed to the Transactions of several learned Societies; he also delivers his professorial lectures at Cambridge, and occasionally lectures at the Museum of Practical Geology in London.

STOKES,* William, M.D., son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, was born in Dublin in 1804, and took his degree of M.D. in the Univ. of Edinburgh in 1825. His early medical training was chiefly as a pupil of Professors Graves and Alison. His more important works are those on the diseases of the lungs and windpipe, and the heart and aorta. He has also contributed largely to the periodicals of the day. Dr. Stokes has filled the office of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin. In June, 1845, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Univ. of Edin., on the occasion of the inauguration of its first Chancellor, Lord Brougham. He has served as President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and has been twice appointed crown representative

professor in the General Medical Council. Dr. Stokes is one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

STONEMAN,* George, Major-General in the U.S. army, is a native of New York, and was born about 1826. He was educated at West Point, and graduated in the same class with M'Clellan, in 1846; after attaining the rank of 1st Lieut., he served as aid to General Wool. He was acting as commander at Camp Palo Alto, in Texas, when the civil war began; he then returned north, and on the 9th May, 1861, was nominated Major in the Cavalry. In August he was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and when the Army of the Potomac moved, he was placed in command of the Cavalry. After the evacuation of York Town, May 4, 1862, he chased the Confederates, and for his gallantry at Williamsburg was breveted Lieut.-Col. During the whole of the campaign on the Peninsula, he was actively engaged, and was breveted Colonel. In February, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and entrusted with the command of the whole cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac. About the end of March he made a highly successful raid towards the rear of General Lee's army, which first made the Confederates feel that they were likely to meet with their match so far as cavalry was concerned. His forces took part in the battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863, where they assisted in defeating General Stuart's cavalry. General Stoneman was actively engaged towards the close of the war in co-operating in East Tennessee, and in North Carolina in the early part of April, 1865, with General Sherman in his operations that ended in the surrender of General Johnstone and his army.

STORKS, Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, was born in 1811. After his education at the Charterhouse, he entered the *army; he is now a Major-General. He served in the 61st, 14th,* and 38th Regiments, and was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kaffir War, 1846–7; he has been Military Secretary in the Mauritius; he commanded the British Military Establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna, during the war with Russia between 1854 and 1856; he was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War-office from 1857 to 1859, and in the latter year was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In 1864, on the cession of those islands to Greece, Sir Henry succeeded Sir G. Le Marchant as Governor of Malta.

STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, an American authoress, is the daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, and was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1814. At the age of fifteen she was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford; but afterwards removed with their relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati. In 1835 she married the Rev. E. Stowe, professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. He had previously taken his theological degree at Andover, and filled a professorial chair at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. During the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches for the magazines, which were afterwards collected under the titles of "The May Flower," and "Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath." It was in 1850, and shortly after Professor Stowe had accepted the chair of Biblical Literature at Andover, Massachusetts, that his wife, an ardent Abolitionist, having acquainted herself thoroughly with the workings of slavery, published first in the *Washington National Era*, that tale now so well known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Edition after edition was absorbed with rapidity; and the notice afterwards accorded to the work in England was even more remarkable. Translations of it were also quickly made into various European languages. In 1852 she produced the

[illegible] Stowe's Hut," as it is [illegible] from the [illegible] of English, which [illegible] Lord Shaftesbury, and many other titles were offered of interest and sympathy in the cause she has so deeply at heart. In June of the same year the travellers proceeded to the Continent, and on the 7th of September returned to America. In 1854 appeared an account of these European experiences, in the form of letters, and bearing the title of "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 Mrs. Stowe came before the world with "Dred,"—a work of considerable power, though wanting in the vigour and freshness which made "Uncle Tom" so popular. Since then she has frequently appeared before the public. Her tale, "The Minister's Wooing," was published in 1859. "Agnes of Sorrento," from her pen, formed a leading feature in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1861, and also in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and has been published as a separate work. A volume of her contributions to the latter magazine, under the title of "House and Home Papers," was published on both sides of the Atlantic in the spring of this

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present during the conferences ›ndon; returning to his post in After the "untoward event" ›varino, diplomatic relations with ey were broken off, and he returned gland, receiving the Grand Cross › Bath in acknowledgment of his ble services. In 1831 Sir Strat- was sent on a special mission to antinople, and returned in the ring year to undertake a special on to Spain. In 1841 he was nted Ambassador at Constanti- , replacing Lord Ponsonby, and that important post for many , under ministries of every politi- mplexion; and his personal eluci- ns of Eastern politics have doubt- had great influence with British men. He has been the steadfast l of Reschid Pacha, and the rter of all his reforms; and uni- y exercised his influence to im- the condition of the Christian ation of Turkey. It is to be re- d that, under the belief that laims of France, Russia, and ia, respecting the Holy Places, adjusted, he should have left antinople in 1852, and that his hould have been occupied by a dinate, although an able and nt officer, at the time when Prince chikoff was actually menacing ultan in his own palace; but it be urged that England had no *tandi* in the dispute until a terri- aggression became imminent, hat the instructions sent from directed that the representative gland should not officially inter- n the matter. During the Rus- rar, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe rted the British Government efficiently at the Porte. He re- l his post at Constantinople, eturned to England in the early of the year 1858. In 1852 he aised to the peerage, by the title iscount Stratford de Redcliffe. t in the House of Commons for bridge and Old Sarum before loption of the Reform Bill, and ng's Lynn *from 1835 to 1842; nce he took his seat in the* House of Lords has taken an active share in the debates on questions of foreign policy.

STRAUSS, David Friedrich, a German theologian, born at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, June 27, 1808, commenced his studies at Blaubeeren, and completed them at Tübingen. He was ordained in 1830, and the year following was Professor in the Seminary of Heilbronn, which he quitted to follow up his theological studies at Berlin. After a short study of the Hegelian philosophy, he returned to Tübingen, where he became tutor in a theological academy. Strauss was entirely unknown to fame until he published, in 1835, his "Life of Jesus" which, on account of his resolving the Saviour into almost a mythical personage, produced a great sensation throughout the Christian world. It was speedily translated into other languages and called forth several able replies to his heretical opinions. Meanwhile, he was dismissed from his tutorship. After a time spent in retirement, during which he wrote some works tending to allay the alarm and irritation caused by his doctrines, he was called to Zurich, in 1839, as Professor of Dogmatics and Church History. This appointment was, however, considered a scandal, and he was obliged to resign it. During the revolution of 1848, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the German National Assembly. The same year he was returned by his native town to the Diet of Wirtemberg, where, to the astonishment of every one, he took his place among the Conservatives. His constituents were so displeased with his conduct that he soon gave in his resignation. In addition to his theological works, Strauss has written several biographical studies, as the "Life of Schubart" (1849); "Christian Maerklin" (1851); and the "Life and Writings of the Poet and Philologist Nicodemus Frischlin" (1856).

STRICKLAND, Miss Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, was born early in the present century. She

manifested at a very early age a taste for poetical composition; but this propensity was discouraged by her father, who feared that it might divert her from more solid pursuits. At twelve years of age she had composed many pages of a romantic chronicle in rhyme, called "The Red Rose," intended to commemorate the fortunes of the House of Lancaster. Her sybilline leaves, however, w[illegible] covered, and treated with suc[illegible] criticism by her father, t[illegible] abjured rhyming for a tin[illegible] after an interval of three [illegible] produced a poem, in four ca[illegible] the title of "Worcester F[illegible] Cavalier," which was e[illegible] Thomas Campbell. [illegible] Field," however, like "[illegible] tale of modern Greec[illegible] bi[illegible] ceeded it, has long been out of pr[illegible] After the death of her father she, with her elder sister, commenced a regular course of study in the British Museum. The facility with which they read chronicles and manuscripts in old French and Provençal Italian became of the utmost use in the collection of those materials which afterwards enriched their historical biographies. Agnes still continues to reside with her widowed mother and her two unmarried sisters, in the quiet seclusion of Reydon Hall. Here were written her manifold contributions to fugitive literature; part of which have been reprinted under the title of "Historic Scenes." Various popular books for young people had previously issued from her pen in quick succession. Among them are: "Stories from History," "Illustrious British Children," "Alda, the British Captive," and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production of herself and her sister Elizabeth. In 1835 Agnes added to her reputation by a work, called "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed on the plan of the old "Canterbury Pilgrimage." The sisters next entered on their great undertaking, "The Lives of the Queens of Eng-[illegible] from the Norman Conquest." The first volume issued from the press in 1840, and the work proceeded at intervals with such increasing success, that long before the appearance, in 1849, of the last volume, which carried the series down to the accession of the Hanoverian family, it had become one of the most popular works of our time. The name of one sister only is known in connection with it, [illegible]he elder Miss Strickland has by [illegible]ce eschewed the honours of pro-[illegible]ed authorship. Agnes and Eliza-[illegible] Strickland have since produced [illegible]ves of the Queens of Scotland, [illegible] English Princesses connected [illegible] the Regal Succession of Great [illegible]ain," a necessary adjunct to [illegible]r "Lives of the Queens of Eng-[illegible]." The most important of these [illegible]s is that of Mary Stuart, whose [illegible]cence Agnes Strickland has been able to prove from evidence recently discovered in the State Paper Office and among the royal records contained in the General Register Office, Edinburgh. The "Life of Mary Stuart" has been republished in a separate form, in 5 volumes, and a French translation will soon appear. Agnes Strickland has written "The Bachelor Kings of England," as a companion volume to the Lives of the Queens of England and of the Queens of Scotland. It contains the lives of William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI., the only three unmarried sovereigns of England. This third work completes her chain of royal and domestic historical biography from the Norman Conquest. An account of another of Miss Strickland's sisters will be found in a preceding page, under MOODIE.

STUART, THE HON. SIR JOHN, is the son of a Highland laird; he was born in 1793, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819. He is a Vice-Chancellor and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He sat in Parliament for Newark, as a Conservative, from 1847 to 1852, and for Bury St. Edmund's from July to October, 1852, when he was promoted to the Bench. The family of which the present subject is a member is descended from

the last Stewart, Lord Lorn, and has been for generations distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the Crown.

STUART, JOHN MACDOUGALL, the explorer of the interior of Australia, is of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1819. Unsuccessful as a settler in South Australia, he was engaged by Messrs. Chambers, large stockholders in that colony, and in 1857 made an unsuccessful effort to explore the range of country westward of Lake Torrens. In 1858, however, he was more fortunate, and having encountered great hardships, and opened up a large tract of country before unknown, he was rewarded for his services by the colonial legislature of Adelaide with a fourteen years' lease of one thousand square miles of land. In 1860 he effected the journey across the interior of Australia, from south to north.

STUART-WORTLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD, third son of the first Lord Wharncliffe, was born in 1805, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the usual B.A. degree, and was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. Having been called to the Bar, he went the Northern Circuit. In 1844 he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England, and Sol.-Gen. to the Queen Dowager in the following year. In 1846 he was appointed Judge Advocate Gen. and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1850 he was chosen Recorder of London, and was Solicitor-General for a few months, under Lord Palmerston, in 1856-7, but resigned that post on the ground of ill-health. He was M.P. for Halifax in 1835–7, and for Buteshire 1842–59, when he unsuccessfully contested the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the Conservative interest.

SULIVAN, THE RIGHT HON. LAURENCE, grandson of a director of the East-India Company, was born in 1783, and educated under Professor Dugald Stewart, at Edinburgh. Having graduated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, he served from 1809 to 1851, in the War Office, where he held the appointments of Superintendent of Military Accounts, and Deputy Secretary at War; he has also been a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and of the Royal Military Asylum. On his retirement from active life he was sworn in a Privy Councillor. Mr. Sulivan is a brother-in-law of Lord Palmerston.

SULLIVAN, EDWARD, Solicitor-General for Ireland, was born about the year 1815, and was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1848; in Easter Term, 1858, within a period of ten years, he obtained a silk gown; and in 1860, two years afterwards, was appointed Her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Masterships in the Irish Chancery. He was elected M.P. for Mallow in 1865.

SUMNER, CHARLES, an eminent American politician, born at Boston, January 6, 1811, graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied law in the same institution after taking his degree. In early life he contributed to, and afterwards became editor of, the *American Jurist*. Being called to the Bar, in 1834, he began to practise at Boston, and was soon esteemed as a sound lawyer. He edited, in 1836, Dunlop's "Treatise on the Practice of the Admiralty Courts in Cases of Civil Jurisdiction at Sea." He visited Europe the following year, and was present in Paris during General Cass's embassy. At the request of the ambassador, he wrote a defence of the rights of the United States in reference to the questions then pending between the two Governments. Mr. Sumner since signalized himself by his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and by his support of Mr. Van Buren as candidate to the Presidency in 1848. A few years before the breaking out of the civil war a brutal attack was made upon him in the Senate House, by Mr. Brooks, a Southern member, who had been enraged by Mr. Sumner's denunciation of the slaveholders. His name is famous in Europe as the champion of slave abolition, which he was willing to carry, in 1861, to an

extreme in relation to the dispute between the Federal and Confederate governments. He also gave, at the close of the same year, an opinion directly antagonistic to those of European publicists on the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the royal mail steamship *Trent*. Like many other Abolitionists, his friendship for England has veered round to the very opposite direction, owing to the course of public opinion [illegible] country during the civil war.

SUMNER, Dr. Charles R. Winchester, Bishop of.)

SURTEES, Sir Stephenson [illegible]liers, a descendant of [illegible] family (now represented by [illegible] Dimsdale-on-Tees), was born [illegible]. He was educated at Eton and [illegible]sity College, Oxford, where he [illegible]ated B.C.L. in 1831, and was [illegible] to the Bar at the Inner Temple in [illegible] year. He was appointed a Justice of the Mauritius in 1840, and Chief Justice in 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood. He retired in 1860.

SUTHERLAND, Alexander John, M.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent physician, who paid especial attention to the subject of lunacy, is a son of the late Dr. Sutherland, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, of which he was a Student, and where he graduated B.A. and M.B., and proceeded M.D. in 1839. He was elected, in 1840, a Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, and is Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the South London Dispensary, &c. He has contributed to the *Medical Gazette* some "Clinical Lectures on Insanity," and took a large share in preparing the "Report on the Treatment of Insanity," published in 1845. He is also the author of "The Pathology of Mania and Dementia," in the "Royal Medico-Chirurgical Transactions."

SUTHERLAND, John, M.D., was born about the commencement of the present century, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1831. Having held several inferior posts, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and afterwards proceeded as Royal Commissr. of Sanitary Arrangements to the Army in the Crimea in 1856. He has also held the posts of Medical-Superintendent and Inspector-General of the Board of Health; of a Member of the Royal [illegible]mission to inquire into the state [illegible]ealth of the Indian Army, and a [illegible]missr. for the Improvement of [illegible]acks and Hospitals. He re[illegible]nted her Majesty's Government [illegible]ommissr. at the International [illegible]rence on the subject of Quaran[illegible] which was held at Paris in 1851.

[illegible]UTHERLAND, Harriet Eliza[illegible] Georgiana, Duchess Dowager [illegible] is the third daughter of the [illegible] earl of Carlisle. She was born in 1806, and married, in 1823, the late duke of Sutherland (who then bore the courtesy title of Earl Gower). The issue of the marriage consists of the present Duke, and ten other children, of whom one is duchess of Argyll, another will be duchess of Leinster, and a third will be marchioness of Westminster. She was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria under the Liberal ministries which have conducted the administration of the country since her Majesty's accession, until her husband's death in 1861, when she resigned that office. Her Grace is deserving of credit for her liberal encouragement of the fine arts, and for her support of the public movement of 1853 in deprecation of American slavery.

SWAIN, Charles, M.R.S.L., was born in Manchester in 1803, and was only six years of age when he lost his father. His mother was a Parisian, and the son inherited from her a poetical temperament. Placed under care of the Rev. W. Johns, of Manchester, he became a good general scholar. At fifteen he quitted school for the dye-works of his uncle, M. Tavaré, at that time settled in Manchester, but abandoning that business,

he joined the firm of Lockett & Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a branch of their business, which he still carries on (1865). A poem of his printed in the *Literary Gazette* first attracted notice, and in due time he became pretty generally known as a writer of poetry for the Annuals and other periodicals. In 1827 he published with success a volume entitled "Metrical Essays;" in 1831 "The Mind, and other Poems," a volume which has reached several editions. This was followed by "Dryburgh Abbey" (1832), a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott. In 1847 appeared Mr. Swain's "Dramatic Chapters, and other Poems." In 1849 he published a volume of lyrics, under the title of "English Melodies;" in 1853 "The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other Poems;" and 1863 "Art and Fashion," a volume containing Poetical Sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters. Several of his songs have been adapted to music. In America as well as in England frequent editions of his poems have been printed, and some of them have been translated into the French and German languages.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, an eminent naturalist, was born about the close of the last century. In 1820 he published "Zoological Illustrations," followed by his "Exotic Conchology" in the next year, and in 1822 by the "Naturalist's Guide." Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, in 1834 he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia." His subsequent works have been, "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds;" "The Nat. Hist. and Classif. of Birds;" "The Nat. Hist. and Classif. of Fishes;" "Animals in Menageries;" "The Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Fly Catchers" (these two last in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library); "A Treatise on Malacology;" "Ornithological Drawings;" "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson, we believe, is now settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, KING OF, CHARLES XV., LOUIS-EUGENE, born May 3, 1826, succeeded his father, King Oscar Francis Joseph, July 8, 1859, and married, June 19, 1850, the Princess Wilhelmina-F.-A. of Orange, daughter of William-Frederick, prince of the Netherlands, by whom he has issue one daughter, Louisa-Josephine-Eugenie, born October 31, 1851. His reign has been peculiarly uneventful hitherto; but during the progress of the aggressive war waged by the two great German Powers against Denmark, in 1864, the sympathies of the Swedish people for the Danes appeared at one time likely to embroil Sweden in the strife.

SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC BARKER, D.D., son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, was born in 1808, and educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was successively Incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being then restricted to the central portion of the colony: Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth now forming additional bishoprics. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the Archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

SYKES, COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., the representative of an ancient Yorkshire family, was born in 1790. He joined the Bombay army in 1804, and passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahratta languages; served in the Deccan 1817-20, and was afterwards statistical reporter to the

government at Bombay; but retired on rank of lieutenant-colonel 1831. Returning to England, he was chosen a director of the East India Company, and served as chairman of that Company in 1856-7, and was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1854. Colonel Sykes, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Statistical Societies, and the author of several papers on the Statistics, Antiquities, and History of Ind[illegible] for Aberdeen since 1[illegible] an active part in mo[illegible] upon Indian and r[illegible] as well as the sul[illegible] interference in the la[illegible] lutionary movement.

SYME, JAMES, is a native of [illegible] land, and was born at the clos[illegible] last century. Having been a [illegible] Liston, and admitted a surg[illegible] settled in Edinburgh, where he gai[illegible] a high reputation as an anatomist and a lecturer. The publication of his work "On the Excision of Diseased Joints," led to his appointment to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, which he resumed a few years since, after having for a brief period held the Professorship of Surgery in the University of London. He is the author of several professional works of high standing.

SZEMERE, BARTHOLOMEW, a Hungarian author and statesman, was born at Vatta, in the county of Bosod, August 24, 1812, and after studying law and philosophy in two Protestant schools, finished his education at the University of Presburg. Desirous of reforming the prison system in his native country, he wrote extensively on this subject, and his opinions having thus brought him into a prominent position, in 1842 he was appointed judge. He was sent to the Diet in 1843, as also during the troubles of 1848. In this crisis he attached himself to Kossuth, became minister of the interior under Bathyany, and was afterwards founder of a great republican paper bearing his name. When war broke out between Hungary and Austria, Szemere, in conjunction with Kossuth, raised a corps of volunteers. The disastrous issue of the contest, however, drove him with other Hungarians to Turkey, and himself finally to Paris, since which time he has written freely on various subjects relating to his native country.

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[illegible]GLIONI, MARIA, formerly one [illegible] he greatest ornaments of the [illegible]t, is a native of Stockholm, but [illegible]alian descent, and was born about [illegible]ear 1805. Her father was ballet-[illegible]er at some of the opera-houses [illegible]he Continent, and the daughter [illegible]e her *début* at the French Opera [illegible]27. There she achieved a great [illegible]ess, and increased her fame by [illegible]equent visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." In 1847 she retired from the stage, and since that date has resided wholly in Italy.

TALBOT, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, the chief discoverer of photography, is a son of the late Wm. D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, and maternally descended from the Earls of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1800, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two university prizes. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament. He has related in his "Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, the steps by which he was led to the independent discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Although he had patented his process, Mr. Fox Talbot generously threw his patents open to the public. Of late years he has mainly devoted himself to the work of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions obtained from the East. He is also the author of "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Re-

searches," "Legendary Tales," "Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis," and a work on "English Etymologies."

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Lord, The Right Hon. James Talbot, eldest son of the late Lord, was born in 1805, and was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and where he graduated in due course as Senior Optime in Mathematics, and 1st class on the Classical Tripos. He entered Parliament in 1833, as M.P. for Athlone, but lost his seat at the general election of 1834–5. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850 on his father's death, and in 1856 was created a Peer of England also. His lordship is also one of the Lords in Waiting on Her Majesty. The name of Lord Talbot is well known in the literary world as President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his lordship's influence and activity. He is also President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin; a V.P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy. It is understood that he is collecting materials for a monograph of the noble house of Talbot, including the various Irish branches, as well as the senior branch, of which the earl of Shrewsbury is the head. Lord Talbot is Hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male descent.

TARVER,* The Rev. Charles Féral, son of J. C. Tarver, Esq., many years French Master at Eton College, was born in the year 1820, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846. From 1852 to 1854 he was Curate of the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park. He was classical tutor to *H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from 1855 to 1859.* He was appointed Rector of St. John's, Ilketshall, Suffolk, in 1855; Chaplain to the Queen in 1858, and a Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, in 1863.

TASMANIA,* Bishop of, The Right Rev. Charles Henry Bromby, son of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, was born about the year 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils. He was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric. He is the author of "Lectures on the Liturgy and Church History," "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church," "Early Church History to the Sixth Century," "The Pupil Teacher's History," &c. The bishopric was founded in 1842, and comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island. Its income consists of £1,000 from the colonial funds and £400 from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

TATTAM, The Ven. Henry, LL.D., F.R.S., was born towards the close of the last century, and was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. He also subsequently graduated D.D. at Göttingen, and Ph.D. at Leyden. After holding some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845, and Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, in 1849. Dr. Tattam, who is a Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, is the author of "Helps to Devotion," "A Defence of the Church of England," an "Egyptian Grammar and Lexicon," in Egyptian and Latin. He is also the editor of "The Minor and Major Prophets," in Coptic and Latin; editor of "St. Macarius's Homilies," in Arabic; and of "Job the Just," in Coptic, with an English Translation; and of the "New Testament in Coptic;" and

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versity of Edinburgh, which he re-
[illegible] years, and after having
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[illegible] of Surgery in the University of
[illegible] He is the author of several
[illegible] works of high standing.

SZEMERE, [illegible], a Hungarian author and statesman, was [illegible] Vatta, in the county of Bosod, August 24, 1812, and after studying law and philosophy in two Protestant schools finished his education at the University of Presburg. Desirous of reforming the prison system in his native country, he wrote extensively on this subject, and his opinions having thus brought him into a prominent position, in 1842 he was appointed [illegible] He was sent to the [illegible]

of "The Apostolical Constitutions," in Coptic and English.

TAUCHNITZ, Baron Bernhard Christian, a publisher of Leipsic, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat Continental editions of British authors. Of an old family of booksellers and printers, a member of which, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics, he founded an independent establishment in 1837, and soon after, in 1841, he began his series of English authors. At that time there was no International Copyright, yet the leading feature of his enterprise was the principle that, whether it was legal or not, to reprint the works of an author without his sanction and his participation in the profits, was, at all events, discreditable; consequently he resolved to obtain such sanction, and to pay the authors of every volume which should appear in his series, wherever the author or his representative was accessible. By pursuing this course considerable sums have reached the pockets of British writers. This collection has now reached to nearly 800 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Mr. Tauchnitz to familiarise in Germany the *chefs-d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron.

TAUNTON, Lord, The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, eldest son of the late P. C. Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, near Chelmsford, Essex, was born in 1798, and educated at Winchester and Ch. Ch., Oxford. He is a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieutenant for Essex and Somerset, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Between 1832 and 1846 he was successively a Lord of the Admiralty, Master of the Mint, Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary for Ireland; in 1852 he was again President of the Board of Trade, and Colonial Secretary from 1855 to February, 1858. He sat as M.P. for St. Michael's in the Liberal interest from 1826 to 1830, and for Taunton from 1830 to 1859, in which year he was raised to the peerage.

TAYLER, Frederick, painter in water-colours, was born near Elstree, Herts, April 30, 1804. About the year 1830 he became a contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-colour Society; his pictures consist mainly of pictures from Highland, rural, and sporting life—the "Hawking Parties" of past times, or "Unkennelling" or "Calling out of Cover" of modern time; his "Troopers of two Centuries since," or his "Wayside Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of to-day. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott, &c., in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account: as in the "Festival of the Popinjay" (1854). In 1855 Mr. Tayler went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his services on that occasion. Mr. Tayler has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley; and many of his etchings are to be found in the works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, M.D., F.R.S., born at Northfleet, Kent, in December, 1806, was educated at a private school. In October, 1823, he entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and the late Mr. Jos. H. Green, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He next pursued his studies in the chief Medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy. In 1830 he became by examination a Member of

the Royal College of Surgeons, after previously passing the Society of Apothecaries, and in 1848 a Licent. of the Royal Coll. of Physicians. In 1853 he was elected a Fellow of this College, and in Nov., 1845, was elected F.R.S. In 1831 Dr. Taylor received from the Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which he continues to hold (1865), and in 1832 was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with the late Mr. A. Aikin, and from 1851 has solely occupied that chair. Dr. Taylor has been for many years past consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and other cases of a medico-legal nature. He is the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions, and has received from the Univ. of St. Andrew's the honorary degree of M.D.

TAYLOR, Bayard, a popular American writer, was born in Jan., 1825, in Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth. His first literary production, a large poem on an incident in Spanish history, was written when he was but eighteen. In 1844 he passed two years in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, and published on his return home, an account of his travels, entitled "Views a-Foot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." Having settled about this time in New York, he became connected with the *Tribune* newspaper; and in 1848–9 spent some time in California, as its correspondent. He has since travelled extensively in the same capacity, visiting Egypt and other parts of the East, Sicily, and Spain. He also accompanied the American expedition to Japan. The results of these various journeys have been separately published, under the titles of "El Dorado," "Life and Landscapes from Egypt," "Pictures of Palestine," "Japan, India, and China," &c. Mr. Taylor has also published a volume of "Eastern Poems," and a "Cyclopædia of Modern Travel, comprising Narratives of Distinguished Travellers since the beginning of this century."

TAYLOR, Henry, dramatist and essayist, was born early in the present century. His first published drama was "Isaac Comnenus;" this was followed by "Philip Van Artevelde," which at once secured him a high place among the writers of the time, and passed through several editions. In 1842, after a lapse of nearly ten years, he produced "Edwin the Fair," another drama based on history. In 1836 he published "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transaction of public business which had been suggested to the author, as he himself states, by twelve years of official life in the civil service. In 1848 this was followed up by a work, also based on his own experience, "Notes from Life," consisting of Essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage, Humility and Independence, The Life Poetic, Children, &c. Within a few months afterwards appeared his "Notes from Books," including an essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great," and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*.

TAYLOR, Isidore-Séverin-Justin, Baron, a French traveller and author, of Anglo-Saxon descent, was born at Brussels, 15th August, 1789, and educated at Paris. Having studied drawing, he, at the age of eighteen, earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised by merit to the rank of lieut. of artillery. About this time he wrote several dramatic pieces. He went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff-officer and as aide-de-camp of General D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He has been a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home

unknown in France,
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musicians, and artists
has written several u
the arts, among whic
tioned, "Voyage Pitt
pagne," &c., "La Syr
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Taylor was elected a
Paris Academy of Fine

TAYLOR, Tom, aut
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Match," "The Contes
"The Overland R
American Cousin," a
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He afterwards went th
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of which he received thr
and several other prizes
gow he proceeded, in
Coll., Cambridge, whe
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was subsequently elect
Trinity. Mr. Taylor n
two years, the Professors

Introduction and Notes," "Education in England historically considered," &c.; and has been an extensive contributor to religious periodical literature.

TEIGNMOUTH, The Right Hon. Charles John Shore, Lord, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the first Lord, was born in 1796. He was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1816. He is a Magistrate for Middlesex, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He sat as M.P. for Marylebone in the Conservative interest from 1838 to 1841. He has published a work on Scotland, and a life of his father, who was raised to the peerage for his services as Governor-General of India, in which office he had succeeded Lord Cornwallis.

TEMPLE, The Rev. Frederick, D.D., is the son of an officer in the army, and was born 30th Nov. 1821. He was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol Coll., and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, 1848. This post he resigned in 1855, and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn. Dr. Temple is also a Chaplain to the Queen, and he gained some notoriety in 1860, as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance.

TENERANI, Pietro, an Italian sculptor, born at Carrara about 1789, was the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen, conjointly with whom he executed several important works, including the monument of Eugène Beauharnais, *at Munich, in which the figures of History and of the Genii of* Life and Death are by Tenerani. Since Thorwaldsen's death he has succeeded to his high place among the sculptors of Rome. Gibson himself modestly speaks of his rival as "the first of modern sculptors." His works are nearly all of the ideal and poetic cast, from religious or pagan story; his style, strictly classic, is remarkable for feeling and dramatic power. Among his principal subjects are the "Venus Wounded," the "Swooning Psyche," the "Descent from the Cross," a bas-relief of the "Martyrdom of Eudorus and Cymodoce," from Chateaubriand, together with various *pietà* and religious monuments, of grand and noble character. He has executed a fine "Flora" for our own Queen; a sitting figure of the Princess Marie of Russia, for the late Czar Nicholas, who commissioned him to execute other works for him; "Cupid extracting a Thorn from Venus's Foot," &c. One of his most important recent works is a statue of Count Rossi, who fell a victim in Rome to the Revolution of 1848. Tenerani is Professor of Sculptor in the Academy of St. Luke, Rome. His son, Giambattista Tenerani, is also a sculptor of merit.

TENNANT, James, F.G.S., Professor of Geology at King's Coll., London, was born early in the present century. He is the author of "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel House at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities.

TENNENT, Sir James Emerson, son of William Emerson, Esq., a merchant of Belfast, was born in 1804, and on his marriage assumed the name of his wife. He graduated LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He is one of the joint Secre-

taries to the Board of Trade, and h
been Secretary to the India-Board, an
the Poor-Law Board, and Civil Secr
tary to the Colonial Government
Ceylon, on proceeding whither he w
knighted. He sat as M.P. for Belfa
in the Conservative interest fro
1833 till 1845, and for Lisburn
1852. He is a magistrate for th
counties of Antrim and Down, and
Deputy-Lieutenant for the county
Sligo. He is the author of a "Hi
tory of Modern Greece," and of
work on Belgium; also of a "Histo
of Ceylon," and of another on th
"Natural History" of the sam
island; also of "Christianity in Ce
lon," &c., and some minor work
Sir James, who is an accomplishe
scholar, was created a Knight of th
Greek order of the Saviour in 1842.

TENNIEL,* JOHN, artist, son
Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, was bo
in London, in 1820, and was ed
cated at Kensington. At a very ear
age he showed a taste for art, an
was still a boy when his first pictu
was exhibited and sold at the Galle
of British Artists, in Suffolk Stree
He studied art in his own way, an
may be said to have been entirel
self-taught. He was a successf
candidate in one of the Cartoon com
petitions in Westminster Hall (1845
and subsequently painted a fresco i
the Palace at Westminster. He ha
painted but few pictures since the
chiefly for private collections. I
1851 he became a member of *Punch*
"staff," and from that time till no
has constantly contributed to the i
lustration of that periodical. He ha
also illustrated, wholly or in par
many Christmas books and othe
works, conspicuous among which ar
"Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh,
"The Ingoldsby Legends," *Once
Week*, &c. &c.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, Poet Lau
reate, son of the late Rev. G. Tennyso
and nephew of the late Right Hon. C
Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born i
1809, at his father's parsonage, a
Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mothe
who died in 1865, was a Miss Fytche

and most fraught with change of any, equal in length, in the history of this country. It is therefore no small merit to its author that his latest work should be admitted to be the most popular poem of the day. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of a D.C.L. Later still the Fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, have subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library. His three brothers, Charles, Frederick, and Septimus, have also published poems.

TERROTT, The Right Rev. Charles Hughes, D.D., Bishop of the Reformed Church in Edinburgh, was born at Cuddalore, in the East Indies, in 1790, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in mathematical honours in 1812, and subsequently proceeded M.A. and D.D. He was ordained in 1814, and having held some pastoral charges in the Scottish Episcopal communion, was consecrated, in 1841, Bishop of Edinburgh on the death of Bishop Walker. Dr. Terrott is the author of several theological works, and is "Primus" of the Scottish Episcopal Synod.

THALBERG, Sigismund, an eminent pianist, was born at Geneva, January 7, 1812. When still young, he came to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel, in 1827. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his *début* in Paris in 1835, and from that moment his name rapidly attained great celebrity. Thalberg is the founder of the school of which Liszt, Döhler, Chopin, and other composers of the present day, are followers. For some years past he resided in the United States, but has recently returned to Europe. He was married, in 1845, to a daughter of Lablache. His compositions embrace concertos, *fantasias, variations, études, &c., for the pianoforte.*

THIELE, Just Mathias, a Danish author, born Dec. 13, 1795, at Copenhagen, entered the Royal Library (1820) as a copyist, and was, in time, made Secretary in the same establishment. In 1835 he was appointed Inspector of Stamps, then Secretary and Librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and, in 1851, a Counsellor of State. He has written an interesting volume on the "Youth-time of Thorwaldsen" (1851), and an able notice of that great artist's works. He has also written several novels and dramas, a "History of the Engravings in the Copenhagen Collection" (1835), and other works, distinguished by research and ability.

THIERRY, Alexander, an eminent surgeon, born in France in 1803, was educated for the medical profession, to which his father and grandfather had belonged, and graduated M.D. at the University of Paris in 1828. In due course he entered upon practice as a surgeon, and soon won a very high position as a skilful operator. He is known as the author of an "Essay on Tetanus," and of several important papers on practical surgery, published in *L'Expérience*. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, having been appointed President of the Revolutionary Committee, which held its sittings at the Hôtel de Ville. In the terrible three days of June of that year he placed at the disposal of General Cavaignac and the party of order all the hospitals and public medical appliances of Paris, directing in person the treatment of the wounded at the Hôtel Dieu.

THIERRY, Amédée-Simon-Dominique, a French author, brother of the late eminent historian, Augustin Thierry, was born at Blois, August 2, 1797, and educated for a schoolmaster. He, however, devoted himself to literature, and wrote several articles in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. His principal work, as an historian, is his "History of the Gauls" (3 vols. 8vo.), which gained him the Chair of History in the Academy of Besançon; but his Liberalism soon lost him this post.

[illegible] Minister of the Interior. He soon resigned this post for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and, in March, 1840, was again raised to the same dignity. It was during the exercise of his ministry that the Syrian question assumed, through his measures, such a threatening aspect as nearly to involve France in war with the other great powers. The king soon afterwards requested his retirement, and since that time he has never been again in office. He employed his leisure in writing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," in continuation of his former work. The Revolution of February, 1848, found him unprepared, and when the Republic was proclaimed Thiers was a simple National Guard, with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, soon secured him a position; first, in the Constituent, and then in the National Assembly. And, when Louis-Napoleon was elevated to the Presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the prince had proclaimed as his minister, in the abortive expedition of Boulogne, in 1840, would now take office. Thiers, who had professed to accept the Republic heartily, was banished after the coup d'état of Dec. 2d, 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris, where he has since published a continuation of his history, under the title of "The Consulate and Empire," containing an eloquent eulogium on the first Bonaparte, but abounding in partial statements and partisan feelings. The 20th and concluding volume of this great work was published in 1862. In 1863 he was elected Deputy for the Department of the Seine by the Liberal opposition, and in the Legislative Assembly has since manifested all his former brilliancy as a Parliamentary orator, where he has been the champion of an extension of the liberties of the French people, but an upholder of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and, with sen-

inconsistency, however, a foe to Italian unity, as also to a war for the liberation of Poland.

THOLUCK, Friederich-August-Gottreu, a well-known German theologian, was born at the close of the last century, at Breslau, and received his education in the University of that city, whence proceeding to Berlin, he prosecuted Oriental studies under the celebrated von Diez. Whilst so engaged, his attention became specially directed to that class of controversial theology which the scepticism of modern Germany has evoked, and successively published a series of works in which he unfolded and vindicated the leading doctrines of the Christian dispensation. The first of these—"The Doctrine of the Sinner, and of the Mediator"—is well known in its translated form in this country, as are also the following of his subsequent works among ecclesiastical students, viz., "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms," "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," "Authenticity of the Evangelical History," Sermons on the "Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life," "Hours of Devotion," and "Literary Guide for Christian Theology, and Science in General." In the department of Oriental literature he has been equally active, having published "Collection of Flowers from the Eastern Mystics," and "Speculative Doctrines of a Trinity of the late Orientals," between the years 1821–26. Dr. Tholuck held the post of Extraordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin, in 1824, whence, in 1826, he was transferred in the same capacity to that of Halle. Absent from his post in consequence of ill-health, he held, in 1829, the office of Chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome.

THOMPSON, The Rev. Henry, M.A., was born in the year 1797, and was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1825, obtaining one of Sir W. Browne's medals during his undergraduate course. He was afterwards a successful competitor, with a Latin essay, for the first Members' Prize. He is the author of "The Life of Hannah More," "Davidica, Sermons on the Life of David," "Pastoralia, a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy," "Concionalia, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use throughout the Year," &c. Mr. Thompson has also translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (to which he has prefixed a critical preface), and has contributed largely to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," having edited, and, for the most part, written, "The History of Roman Literature," as well as a portion of "The History of Greek Literature," &c., and also contributed to various periodicals, religious and secular. Having been for some years Curate of Wrington, Somerset, he was appointed by the late Bishop Bagot in 1853 to the Vicarage of Chard, in the same county.

THOMPSON, The Rev. Robert Anchor, M.A., was born in the city of Durham in 1821. He was educated at Durham School, and afterwards as an Engineer Student of Durham University, and graduated B.A. at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1844, as twentieth Wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and a volume of his observations was published at the expense of the University of Durham in 1849. He was afterwards appointed Curate of Louth, and promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854, by the Bp. of Lincoln. Mr. Thompson is the author of "Christian Theism," a treatise "On the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being," published in 1855 as the first Burnett Prize Essay. Two of these prizes are open to public competition every forty years, and there were on this occasion upwards of two hundred candidates, the first prize being £1,800 and the second £600. He is also the author of "Principles of Natural Theology," Sermons, &c. He is Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a preferment in the patronage of the Corporation.

THOMPSON, Lieut.-General

THOMAS PERRONET, F.R.S., political reformer and author, was born at Hull, in 1783. He was educated at Hull Grammar-school, then conducted by Joseph Milner, the author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and his parents being high Conservatives, the influence of his early days must have much inclined him to the old order of things. In Oct., 1798, he entered Queen's Coll., Cambridge, and in 1802 took his Bachelor's degree as Seventh Wrangler. In the same year he made an experimental voyage of nine months from the port of Hull, and next year sailed as a midshipman in the *Isis*, the flag-ship of Admiral Gambier. In 1806 he left the navy, and entered the army as a second lieut. in the Rifle Corps, and while serving in this capacity, he was among the prisoners at Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he was sent out, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the Home Government in putting down the project for continuing the purchase of slaves under the plea of apprenticeship, and for this was recalled. In 1812 he returned to active military service, and in the campaign in the south of France, in 1814, served under the personal orders of Brigadier-General Fane. At the peace of 1814 he was promoted to the rank of captain. He next proceeded to Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf as interpreter; in which capacity he took a principal part in negotiating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was for the first time declared to be piracy; the date of the treaty being in January, 1820, while the American act to a similar effect was not declared until the May following, though known first in Europe. In 1821 he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterwards to that of lieut.-colonel. Having cultivated the acquaintance of Jeremy Bentham, and other notable men, he began to contribute to the *Westminster Review*, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor. He also wrote, from time to time, a number of pamphlets and detached publications on various subjects, especially political economy; among which was his defence of Adam Smith's theory of rent against that of Ricardo. In 1827 appeared his famous "Corn-law Catechism," which greatly served to undermine the Protectionist system of commercial policy. In 1829 he published his "Enharmonic Theory of Music," this was followed next year by his "Geometry without Axioms." In 1835 he was elected for Hull. In the next election he was not returned, and remained for some years without a seat, until elected for Bradford, in Yorkshire. In 1848 he published a "Catechism on the Currency." In 1857 he again found a seat. In 1857–8–9 he published weekly letters to his constituents, under the title of "Audi Alteram Partem," being mainly on the treatment of the native army and people of India, in which he stood almost alone; and continued the subjects after his exclusion from parliament, in a third volume under the same title in 1861. In July, 1837, he gave notice of motion that no foreign prince or potentate ought to have pre-eminence or succession within the realm; being in reference to the plans on foot for putting the king of Hanover on the throne. He has also opposed corporal punishment, and restrictions on marriage with deceased wife's sister, and supported the opening of Museums and Public Libraries. General Thompson was one of the earliest and ablest assertors of the principles of free-trade.

THOMS, WILLIAM JOHN, F.R.S., antiquary, son of the late N. Thoms, Esq., Sec. of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to

to *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and he is also a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication was "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," three vols. (1828), which reached a second edition, and he is author of "Lays and Legends of Various Nations" (1834), "Book of the Court" (1838), and editor of "Anecdotes and Traditions" (1839), of "Stow's Survey of London" (1842), and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox" (1844). Mr. Thoms will probably, however, be better remembered as the projector and editor of "Notes and Queries;" a happy idea, which he has been enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends; a third series of this useful periodical was commenced in January, 1862. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords: and in 1863, without any application on his part, was appointed Deputy Librarian.

THORBECKE.* JOHN RUDOLPH, a Dutch statesman, of German descent, was born in 1796, in Zwolle. He graduated at the University of Leyden and studied in various German universities. Returning to Amsterdam, he published his first political work in the year 1825, and he was then appointed Professor of Political Science at the University of Ghent. The Belgian revolution of 1830 terminated his connection with that university, and he then went to reside at Leyden, where he was appointed a Prof. of Jurisprudence, and gave lectures on political and economical science, which as well as his books bore the impress of Liberal and progressive opinions. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and used his utmost endeavours, but unavailingly, in conjunction with other zealous Reformers, to introduce a plan of radical reform (1844). After the French revolution of Feb., 1848, Thorbecke was placed by the King at the head of a commission for the revision of the constitution. On the recommendation of this commission the rejected project of 1844 was carried out. In Oct., 1849, Thorbecke was appointed First Minister of the Crown, which office he held until April, 1853, when he retired from office, and returned to his professorship in Leyden. But after the lapse of a few years, he re-appeared in Parliamentary life as the leader of the Liberal Opposition. In 1862, he was for a second time chosen Prime Minister, which high post he still retains, and which has enabled him to remove many shackles that impeded commerce.

THORBURN, ROBERT, A.R.A., miniature-painter, was born at Dumfries in 1818. At the age of fifteen, he studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh under Sir W. Allan, and won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy. In 1836 he came to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. His rise to fame was rapid. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and in the following year the full number admissible (eight). In a very few years, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, he began to dispute supremacy with the established favourites of the day—Ross and Newton—especially in the case of female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; in 1847, of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. At the close of that year he was elected Associate of the Academy. He has since continued to advance in reputation; and the beauty of his groups, those, for instance, of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," of "The Duches-

of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, Balfour," &c., excited special admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures,—a tendency which has been largely carried out in most of Mr. Thorburn's portraits. Subsequently he gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Withi... ...e years Mr. Thorburn has portrait painting in oil colo great success.

THORNBURY, Geo... the son of a solicitor i lane, was born in 1828. ginally intended for Ox... view of taking orders, but earl showed a taste for literature decided his career in a differe tion. At seventeen he became ... tributor of topographical and antiquarian papers to the *Bristol Journal*, and at twenty-one published his "Lays and Legends of the New World." In 1851 he published in the *Athenæum* a series of papers, subsequently reprinted, on the Courts of the Crystal Palace, which he followed up by the "History of the Buccaneers," 3 vols., drawn from old French, Spanish, and Dutch travellers: "Shakspere's England," 2 vols.; "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads," illustrated; "Art and Nature, at Home and Abroad," 2 vols., containing chapters on home and foreign tours; "Life in Spain," and "Life in Turkey,"—both reprinted from *All the Year Round*,—"British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner," 2 vols. (1861), and a "Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A." founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors (1861); "True as Steel," a novel of the time of Luther, founded on Göthe's play of "Götz of Berlichingen;" also "Wildfire," and a novel of the time of the French Revolution. In 1865 he published "Haunted London." Besides the above works, he has produced a 3 vol. novel of the time of Louis XIV., entitled "Every Man his own Trum- " He has also been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and noted for some years as art critic to the *Athenæum*.

THORNYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, born in 1814 at Thornham, in Norfolk, is the daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, first settled in London. From an early age the subject of this notice was ...itted to his studio, and began to ...y on her favourite experiments ...the clay. This "waste of time," ...it was then called, resulted in ...easing manual facility, and some ...nty years ago she became an ex...tor of heads and busts at the Royal ...demy. She had previously made ... first essay in imaginative sculp... by a figure of "Penelope," and a ...ap, representing "Ulysses and his ...;" but the work which was the first to attract the attention of the public was a life-sized statue, called the "Flower Girl." In the year 1840 Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father; in 1842 she accompanied him on a tour through Italy, and, when at Rome, derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson, whose attention was drawn to her by the models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The latter work, indeed, made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind, that when asked by the Queen who was best fitted to model the portraits of the royal children, he referred at once to its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and afterwards engraved. The portrait of the Queen has followed

his lady throughout her subsequent career, and she has very recently received commissions to complete two other statues of members of the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from Nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

THORPE, Thomas B., an American author, was born at Westfield (Massachusetts), in 1815, and educated at Middletown (Connecticut), and thence proceeded to Louisiana, where he finally settled. He edited, for many years, the leading Whig newspaper of New Orleans, and acted during the Mexican war as special correspondent to one of the principal journals of that city. Mr. Thorpe's original works are principally valued for the graphic portraiture they convey of the rude and adventurous incidents which constitute life in the South-Western States. "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," "The Big Bear of Arkansas," and "The Mysteries of the Backwoods," are the most popular of his productions.

THOUVENEL, Edouard-Antoine, a French statesman and diplomatist, and a Senator, was born at Verdun, Nov. 11, 1818. After finishing his legal studies, he made a first journey to the East in 1839, and shortly after entered the French Foreign Office. In 1844, he was attached to the French Embassy at Brussels, and in 1845 was appointed Sec. of Legation at Athens. On the breaking out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he remained interim Chargé d'Affaires there, and afterwards was appointed, by General Cavaignac, Minister Plenipotentiary. M. Thouvenel was in Greece in 1850, when the difference arose respecting the Jew Pacifico, and energetically sustained the mission of Baron Gros. Shortly after, he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Munich, where the services he had rendered to Otho, then King of Greece, secured him a hearty reception from his brother, the King of Bavaria. After the *coup d'état* of the *2nd Dec., 1851*, M. Thouvenel was charged with the political direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in 1855 was sent Ambassador to Constantinople, where he had to compete in diplomacy with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and to contend against Austrian policy in the question of the Danubian Principalities. He obtained the portfolio of Foreign Minister in 1859, and held that office until early in 1864, when, on account of a difference with the Emperor on the policy to be pursued towards the Papal Government, he resigned his portfolio, and was succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Since this resignation he has occupied a seat in the Senate. As an author, M. Thouvenel has published, "La Hongrie et la Valachie: Souvenirs de Voyages et Notices Historiques" (1840), a work which first appeared in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

THWAITES,* Sir John, Kt., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is a son of the late Mr. Christopher Thwaites, of Toddy Gill Hall, Westmoreland, and was born in 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex. In early life he was an extensive draper, and having been frequently employed on Boards of Parochial Committees, and subsequently elected a Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, he was chosen first Chairman of that body in 1857. He received the honour of knighthood in May, 1865, in commemoration of the opening of the great Main Drainage works of London.

TICKNOR, George, an American author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1791. While quite a boy he was admitted into Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1807. Returning to his native town, he pursued the study of the classics, and in 1813 was admitted to the Bar. His literary tastes, however, drew him from his profession, and in 1815 he embarked for Europe. He passed two years at Göttingen in philological studies, and two years more in various capitals. During his absence, in 1817, he

was appointed 'rofessor of Modern Languages an literature in Harvard University. On his return home, Mr. Ticknor delivered a course of lectures on English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish literature, and on other kindred topics. After his successful labours as Professor for fifteen years, he resigned his professorship, and with his family paid another visit to Europe. Three yea passed there, partly i chiefly on the Conti returned to his own coun not until 1840 that he fa self about the composi work, the "History of ture," which was co and was publish th 1849, in 3 volume York and Lond journals of England an were lavish of their encomiums on the work, which has been since translated into the Spanish and German by eminent scholars. Besides his history. Mr. Ticknor wrote a Life of the late W. H. Prescott, the eminent historian, reprinted in England in 1864, and has published some smaller sketches. His services to the cause of letters have been further exhibited by the efficient interest he has always taken in the progress of education.

TIMBS, JOHN, F.S.A., a popular writer, was born in London, Aug. 17, 1801. He worked for Sir R. Phillips, and was subsequently editor of *The Mirror*, one of the very first of the cheap weekly prints now so abundant in England, and which attracted the commendation of Lord Brougham. Mr. Timbs's "Curiosities of London," a compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with this prolific subject—the result of nearly fifty years' labour, published in 1855, met with decided success. He is the author also of "Things not generally Known," "Curiosities of History," "Curiosities of Biography," "School Days of Eminent Men," "Things to be Remembered in Daily Life," "Knowledge for the Times," &c.; and editor of "The Year-book of Facts," as also of six volumes of Anecdote Biography, 1861–64. He was likewise the chief working editor of the *Illustrated London News*, almost from the commencement of that paper down to 1858, when he retired.

TISCHENDORF,* CONSTANTINE, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Biblical Literature in the Univ. of Leipsic, was born in 1815, at Lengen- in Saxony, where his father was hysician, and studied theology philology at the Univ. of Leipsic. a view to reform the Greek text he New Testament, he received from the Saxon Government to el through Europe for the purpose onsulting the best and rarest uscripts. In 1844 he proceeded gypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, and ght back to Leipsic a precious k of valuable Biblical MSS. The ative of his journey in the East appeared in 1845–6. In 1843 he was made a D.D. by the Univ. of Breslau, and in 1845 was appointed to an extra Professorship at the Univ. of Leipsic, which in 1850 was converted into an ordinary Professorship. In 1849 he again proceeded to France and Great Britain in the interest of his researches, and in 1853 revisited the East, whence he returned with new collections. His editions of the New Testament have appeared both at Paris and at Leipsic. He has also published several rare Scriptural "Codices," and the apocryphal books of the New Testament. In 1865, on again visiting England, honorary degrees were conferred on him by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He is now engaged on a large and important work, entitled "Monumenta Sacra inedita," in 8 vols., with an Appendix.

TITE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., architect, only son of the late Mr. Arthur Tite, merchant, of London, was born in 1802, and having received his education at a school at Hackney, was articled as a pupil to Mr. Laing, the architect of the Custom House, then just commenced, and while in his office the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East was entirely

intrusted to him. As one of the earliest and best specimens of restored Gothic architecture, this contributed much to his reputation. In early life he obtained a large share of public favour. He built the great Gothic church for the late Edward Irving, and many public and private buildings, including some of the largest railway-stations in England and France. In 1846 he was appointed architect of the New Royal Exchange, which will long remain a monument of his skill. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and was for some time President of the Architectural Society. In 1853 he contested Barnstaple unsuccessfully, and in 1855 he was elected, on a chance vacancy, M.P. for Bath, which he has since continued to represent on Liberal principles. In Parliament he has been a strong opponent of the adoption of the Gothic style of architecture for the new Foreign Office. He was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, but has now retired from practice. Mr. Tite has given great attention to the subject of Banking; was on the Select Committee on the Bank Charter in 1856, and is a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt. Mr. Tite is the author of a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange," 8vo., privately printed in 1848.

TITIENS, OR TIETJENS, TERESA, an accomplished operatic singer, is of Hungarian origin, and was born at Hamburg in 1834. The sweetness of her voice having attracted, whilst she was still a child, the notice of a professional teacher, her parents resolved to have her educated for a musical career. After the requisite course of study, she made her first appearance at Hamburg in 1849, as Lucrezia, in Donizetti's favourite opera, the successful performance of which resulted in establishing her claim to a distinguished place on the lyric stage. She then proceeded to Frankfort, and thence to Vienna, winning in each city increased reputation. In April, 1858, she made her *début* before a London audience as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and continued during her short stay of three months to merit the warm eulogiums which this first impersonation had called forth. On the occasion of her appearing in London for the first time in the part of Lucrezia, an able critic observed of her that "A voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens." Her subsequent career in London and elsewhere, by her performance of Norma, Margaretta in "Faust," and Leonora in the "Trovatore," &c., &c., has fully confirmed the expectations held out by her early success; and she has just achieved one of her greatest triumphs (June, 1865) in the arduous part of Medea, in Cherubini's magnificent opera of that name.

TOBIN, SIR THOMAS, F.S.A., son of Thomas Tobin, Esq., of Liverpool, was born in 1807. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county and city of Cork, President of the Cork Athenæum, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of several foreign literary societies. Lady Tobin, who is a member of the Archæological Association of Palestine, is known as the author of "Shadows of the East," "The Land of Inheritance," and as the translator of M. Botta's Letters on his discoveries at Nineveh.

TODD, THE REV. JAMES HENTHORNE, D.D., son of the late C. H. Todd, Esq., a distinguished surgeon of Dublin, was born in that city, in 1805. After taking the usual de-

[illegible] Trigonometry," and of a History of the Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century.

TODLEBEN, Francis Edward, general of engineers in the Russian Army, and celebrated as the constructor of the fortifications of Sebastopol, is the son of a shopkeeper at Mitau, in Courland, and was born May 20th, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg. In 1848 he served with the forces then dispatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was his second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field campaign. He first distinguished himself under General Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, and then proceeded to the Crimea. What he did at Sebastopol belongs to history to record. It is sufficient to say here that from a comparatively open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in making it almost an impregnable fortress, one which resisted for more than a year the gigantic efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjutant-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and then of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and was removed from the city. Todleben was now intrusted by the Emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, then threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. Since the peace of 1856 he has had no active employment, but has devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He has recently published a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and, in

1865, visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception.

TOLDY, Franz Schedel, a Hungarian critic, born at Ofen, 10th Aug., 1805, entered the University of Pesth, in 1819, and in 1829 received his degree as M.D. In the latter year he gave a course of lectures on Hungarian Literature in Berlin, where he went to listen to Hegel. In 1831 he visited London and Paris, and on his return was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, and shortly afterwards its Secretary. Toldy then edited, until 1833, the "*Orvosi Tár*" (Medical Magazine), the first medical work ever published in Hungary. Resigning an important medical appointment, he devoted himself entirely to the study of the history of Hungarian literature, and was appointed in 1844 Librarian to the Univ. of Pesth, in which he has also taught. He took no part in the revolution of 1848. Since 1841 he has been Director of the Kisfaludy Society, of which also he was one of the founders. Toldy has written in his own and in the German language a number of excellent works on Hungarian literature, and by this means as well as by publishing editions of the best authors of his native land, has done probably more than any one else to popularise its literature throughout the world of letters.

TOMLINS,* Frederick Guest, journalist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1804, and at an early age became a contributor to periodical literature. In 1834 he was associated with the late Mr. Thomas Mayhew in bringing out the "Penny National Library." For this he edited, amongst other works, a "Variorum History of England," founded on Hume, elucidated by references to subsequent historians. In 1840 he originated the Shakespeare Society, and was its secretary during the twelve years of its existence: the forty-seven volumes which it published passing through his hands. He also started and edited several periodicals, among which may be named the *Topic and the Self-Educator*, and subsequently became proprietor of the *Leader*. He has been connected for many years with the daily and weekly press as a political and critical writer, and is now (1865) editor of the *Weekly Times*. He was largely instrumental in promoting the success of the movement that had for its object the throwing open the right of dramatic performance to all theatres. He produced a tragedy, "Garcia," under Mr. Phelps's management, at Sadler's Wells, and is the author of "Brief View of the English Drama from the Earliest Period to the Present Time."

TOMMASEO,* Niccolo, an Italian politician and man of letters, was born in 1803, in Dalmatia, but educated in Italy. He resided for several years in Florence, where he was a frequent contributor to the periodical called the *Antologia*. For political reasons he found it expedient to remove, in 1833, to France, where he stayed several years; but, after the amnesty granted by the Austrian Government in 1838, he settled in Venice. Towards the end of 1847, Tommaseo, in conjunction with Manin, got up a petition to the Emperor, praying for a milder exercise of the censorship of the press, for which act he was soon after thrown into prison, from which he was liberated by a popular insurrection in March, 1848, and was appointed a member of the Provisional Government. In June he resigned in consequence of his opposition to the principle of annexation to the Piedmontese monarchy. When the danger of this had passed away, he rejoined the Government, headed by Daniel Manin, as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. He visited Paris twice to obtain the assistance of the French Republic, and published in French an "Appeal to France;" but returned to Venice in January, 1849, convinced of the hopelessness of his efforts in France. At the time of the capitulation of Venice in August, 1849, he was one of forty who were excluded from the amnesty, and has since lived in retirement in

[illegible] He has been a most erudite [illegible] the writer, and among his [illegible] writings the following are [illegible] deserving of mention:—"[illegible] Dizionario dei Sinonimi [illegible] Lingua Italiana," Flor., 1832; [illegible] "Commentary on Dante," Venice, 1837; a "History of France during the Sixteenth Century, from Materials furnished by the Despatches of the Venetian Ambassadors," Paris, 1838; "An Introduction to the Moral Philosophy of Dugald Stuart," translated from the English; and "A Collection of Popular Poetry indigenous to Corsica, Tuscany, Dalmatia, and Greece, with Historical Introductions," Venice, 1849.

TORONTO, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., was born at Aberdeen towards the close of the last century. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he proceeded LL.D., and D.D. in 1836. He was formerly Archdeacon of Upper Canada, and was consecrated to the newly-founded see of Toronto on its foundation in 1839. He is Archdeacon of York, Rector of Toronto, and Principal of King's College, Upper Canada. The diocese includes the whole of Western Canada, and the income of his see is £1,250, paid out of the clergy reserve fund. Dr. Strachan is the author of "Remarks on Emigration," "The Church in Canada," and other works.

TORRENS, WILLIAM TORRENS MCCULLAGH, eldest son of James McCullagh, Esq., of Greenfield, co. Dublin, was born in Oct., 1813, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and LL.B. in 1840, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He subsequently became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practises at the Common Law Bar. Mr. Torrens was formerly Private Secretary to Lord Taunton whilst in office, and also a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835; he sat as M.P. for Dundalk in the Liberal interest in 1848-52, and was elected in 1857 M.P. for Yarmouth (which he had unsuccessfully contested in 1852), but was unseated on petition. At the general election, in July, 1865, Mr. Torrens was returned as one of the members for Finsbury. He is the author of "Lectures on the Study of History," the "Life of the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil," "Life and Times of Sir James Graham," "Industrial History of the Nation," "The Lancashire Distress," &c. In 1863 he took his maternal name in addition to his own.

TOWNSHEND,* THE REV. CHAUNCY HARE, M.A., son of the late Hare Townshend, Esq., formerly of Busbridge Hall, near Godalming, Surrey, was born in the year 1801, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and three years later proceeded to his Master's degree; he also obtained the University prize for English Verse in 1828 (subject, "Jerusalem"). He is the author of "Sermons in Sonnets," "The Three Gates," &c., and other poetical productions; as also of "Mesmerism Proved True," and "Facts in Mesmerism," &c. Mr. Townshend is also known as a connoisseur of art.

TRELAWNY, SIR JOHN SALISBURY, BART., eldest son of the late Sir W. C. Trelawny, Bart., was born in 1818. After his education at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was in 1840 called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn; he is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, and Captain-Commandant of 2nd Cornwall Rifles; he sat as M.P. for Tavistock in the Liberal interest, from 1843 to 1852, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1859. He is well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and was the annual proposer of a motion on that subject, which as yet (1865) has not met with complete success.

TRENCH, THE REV. FRANCIS, brother of the Archbp. of Dublin, was born in July, 1806, and was educated at Harrow and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. He was successively curate of St. Giles's,

Reading, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, and in 1857 was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire. He is the author of "Travels in France and Spain" (1845), "Travels in Scotland" (1846), "Walks Round Mount Blanc" (1847), and several volumes of sermons and other theological works, including "Sermons on the Person, Words, and Works of our Lord Jesus Christ" (1 vol.), "Scripture Biography" (1 vol.), and "Miscellaneous Works on Religious Subjects."

TREVELYAN, Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., a son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), was born in 1807, and educated at the Charter-house and Haileybury College, on leaving which he entered the East India Company's civil service, and was employed under Earl Amherst in more than one important post. Returning to England he was Assist. Secretary to the Treasury from 1840 to 1859; he was then appointed Governor of Madras, but recalled from that post in 1860. He has published several works on subjects connected with India, and is generally considered to have been mainly instrumental in throwing open the civil service to public competition. In 1863 he was sent to India as Member of Finance, and although in that capacity he has done much to develope India by the encouragement of public works, his fiscal measures have proved far from successful. He resigned this office on account of ill-health in 1864.

TREVOR, The Rev. George, M.A., was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L. in 1834, and subsequently proceeded B.A. and M.A. He was a Chaplain in the East Indies on the Madras Establishment, from 1836 to 1845, and in 1847 was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, and Honorary Prebendary and Canon of that cathedral. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the active functions of the northern House of Convocation. He is also the author of a work of some repute on the "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," and also of several works of a religious character.

TROLLOPE, Anthony, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of the late Frances Trollope, is well known as a popular writer of fiction. He was born in 1815, and was educated at Winchester and subsequently at Harrow. His chief works are "Barchester Towers," "The Bertrams," "Castle Richmond," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," "Orley Farm," "Three Clerks," "La Vendée," "The Warden," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Macdermotts of Ballydoran," "North America," "The Small House at Allington," "Rachel Ray," and "Stories of all Countries," in two series; "Can you forgive her," appearing in monthly parts, commenced in Jan., 1864; and "Miss Mackenzie," a novel in 2 vols., published March, 1865. He is also an extensive contributor to first-class periodical literature, and some of the foregoing works of fiction first appeared in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

TROLLOPE, Thomas Adolphus, son of T. A. Trollope, Esq., barrister-at-law, and of the late accomplished novelist, Frances Trollope, was born in 1810. He was educated at Winchester, and at Alban Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Whateley, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. About the year 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed in the succeeding year by two others on Western France. He then became a permanent resident at Florence, and has more recently produced a series of works connected with the history of that country. The first of these was a volume on the "Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici." This was followed by "A Decade of Italian Women," "A Life of Filippo Strozzi," and in 186[illegible] a volume on the celebrated Venet

[illegible] the Pope [illegible] Trotman. He is [illegible] the [illegible] Treasury [illegible] 1850. He is now [illegible] of Finance. [illegible] letters have [illegible] "La Beata" [illegible] other novels. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] many years a [illegible] Mr. Pope [illegible] was left a [illegible]

[illegible] The Rev. Edward, [illegible] of the late Sir [illegible] Bart., was born [illegible] He was educated [illegible] Church. [illegible] was presented [illegible] of Grasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1847 was elected to [illegible] in the Cathedral Church [illegible] a list of [illegible] publications — "Illustrations of Ancient Art," "Sepulchral [illegible] of Pope Adrian [illegible] Art and Mythology," "Lays of Art, Science, and Literature," "Poems," "Poems and Ballads," and [illegible] towards Archæological and Antiquarian Societies.

[illegible] The Right Hon. Sir [illegible] Bart., of the late Baronet, [illegible] 1841, and educated at [illegible] and Deputy-[illegible] of Lincolnshire, [illegible] High Sheriff in [illegible] was formerly Lieutenant [illegible] Since 1841 he [illegible] Conservative interest [illegible] and Lincolnshire; he [illegible] Commissioner of the Poor [illegible] Lord Derby's administration in 1852, when he was [illegible] Chancellor.

TROTMAN, [illegible] the inventor of [illegible] anchors, is the [illegible] of Mr. John Trotman, [illegible] Cam, Gloucestershire, and was born at Dursley, 15th Aug., 1813. He is the author of a treatise upon "Anchors and Ships' Ground-tackle," and also of a pamphlet "On Naval Administration," comprising a series of letters addressed to successive First-Lords of the Admiralty, illustrative of the evils involved by frequent official changes, in producing departmental obstructiveness, and opposing progress and improvement. The publicity accorded to Mr. Trotman's views by the *Times* and other leading journals contributed mainly to the success of a measure intituled, "An Act for Regulating the Proof and Sale of Chain Cables and Anchors," since sanctioned by the House of Commons, and calculated to arrest the fearful increase of shipwreck by the too prevalent use now-a-days of defective gear. Mr. Trotman's anchors are from one-third to one-fourth less weight than ordinary anchors; their use is practically recognised by "Lloyds;" the *Great Eastern* steamship is exclusively supplied with them, as also are Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and the Imperial yachts of France, Russia, Austria, and Turkey. The French and American naval authorities have concluded arrangements with him for making anchors according to his plan; but as yet every endeavour to procure even a trial of Mr. Trotman's anchor in the British navy has proved fruitless, though he has offered to supply them at his own cost, and has proffered plans, and all the necessary specifications, without fee or reward, for making them in Her Majesty's Dockyards.

TROUBRIDGE,* Sir Thomas St. Vincent Hope Cochrane, Bart., C.B., only son of the late Admiral Sir Ed. Thos. Troubridge and grandson of Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge (the companion of Nelson), was born in 1817. He entered the army in 1834, and served in the Crimea in the 7th Royal Fusileers, then holding the rank of Major. He distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; at the

latter he was so severely wounded that both his feet had to be amputated. Returning to England he received the Companionship of the Bath and Brevet-rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was appointed Director-General of the Army Clothing Department. He is also an aide-de-camp to the Queen.

TUAM, KILLALA, AND ACHONRY, Bishop of, The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Plunket, eldest son of the first Lord Plunket (who was one of the most eminent orators of his day, and formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland), was born in 1792, and graduated at Trinity Coll., Dublin. He was formerly Dean of Down, and was consecrated to the Bishopric of Tuam on the death of Archbishop Trench in 1839. He was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland in 1851. He is patron of ninety-five livings, and his see is of the annual value of £4,600.

TULLOCH, The Rev. John, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, was born in 1833, near Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister. He entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrew's, in the year 1837, and after then attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is now the Principal, where he studied theology. He received licence as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1844, ordained a minister. During a visit to Germany, he formed an intimate acquaintance with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, Univ. of St. Andrew's, when he received the degree of D.D. Dr. Tulloch first attracted attention as a writer *in the Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, and *has also contributed to the North Brit. Rev.*; in which latter the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," on Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and on "Vinet," are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600. The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay published under the title of "Theism" (1854). He has since published, in 1859, the "Leaders of the Reformation," of which a second and enlarged edition appeared in the following year, and, in 1861, a further volume, entitled "English Puritanism and its Leaders."

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, was born in 1810 in London, where his father was an eminent surgeon, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the Bar, but never practised. Mr. Tupper's publications are: "Proverbial Philosophy," which has gone through above forty editions; "A Modern Pyramid;" "An Author's Mind;" "The Crock of Gold;" "Heart;" "The Twins;" "A Thousand Lines;" "Ballads for the Times;" "Geraldine and Poems;" "Three Hundred Sonnets;" "Æsop Smith's Rides and Reveries;" "Probabilities: an aid to Faith;" "Stephen Langton," an historical novel; "King Alfred's Poems;" "Lyrics of the Heart and Mind;" "Paterfamilias's Diary;" "Cithara;" and a variety of fugitive pieces, both in prose and verse.

TURKEY, The Sultan of, Abdul Aziz Effendi, was born 10th Feb., 1830. He is the younger son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, in June, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman Empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger

[illegible] his brother and [illegible] Public events have [illegible] an opportunity [illegible] of his character as a [illegible] in the [illegible] avowed [illegible] finances of [illegible] Whatever, these [illegible] must be [illegible] show. One of the [illegible] as has [illegible] the interests [illegible] arising out of the [illegible] scheme of M. [illegible] of the Suez [illegible]—has of late assumed a [illegible] aspect, from the [illegible] of the Emperor of the French [illegible] of the Company against the [illegible] of Egypt, by which the [illegible] of the Porte is now virtually [illegible] and its claim therein [illegible] for a [illegible].

TURNER, The Right Hon. Sir [illegible], D.C.L., son of the late [illegible] Turner, of Gt. Yarmouth, [illegible] 1798. After his education at the Charterhouse and Pembroke College, where he was [illegible] Wrangler, and Fellow of his [illegible] he was called to the Bar at [illegible] in 1821. He became a [illegible] Commissioner in 1850, and a [illegible] in 1857, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He is a Judge of Appeal in Chancery, and one of the Governors of Charterhouse. He was M.P. for Coventry, in the Liberal interest, from 1847 to 1851.

TURNER, The Rev. Sydney, B.A., [illegible] of prisons and reformatories, [illegible] ordinary historian, [illegible] Turner. He was born [illegible] 1811, and was educated [illegible] College, Cambridge, where he [illegible] B.A. in 1836, as a Wrangler. He was ordained Deacon in 1837, and Priest in 1838, and was for many [illegible] the indefatigable Resident Chaplain to the institution of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, established at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey. He is the author of a pamphlet on Reformatory Schools, in the shape of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. He was appointed Inspector of Reformatories in England and Scotland about the year 1858.

TÜRR,* Stephen, General, a distinguished Hungarian soldier and patriot, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his noted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon their countrymen serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in January, 1849, and was at once appointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place. Colonel Türr, throughout the struggle, commanded not only the remnant of this legion, but also three Baden battalions. When the insurrection was put down, he and his Hungarians found refuge in Switzerland, where the Federal Government aided most of them to start for America. Colonel Türr was, however, too ill to proceed thither, and for the four following years lived on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian War, he sought active service under Omar Pacha. But although Austrian influence frustrated his hopes in this direction, he took part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya. He finally received a commission from Colonel McMurdo, the officer in command of the British transport service, and it was while engaged in the performance of his duty and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1853, that he was arrested at Bucharest by

the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration and trial by court-martial, he was sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to one of perpetual banishment. At the outbreak of the Italian War in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff with his former grade of colonel, and was always at the general's side during this campaign until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his famous Sicilian expedition, Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and when before Palermo, he was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy (1861), and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. In September, 1861, he married Mlle. Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., and has since resided at Pallanza. Since his marriage, however, he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Türr resigned his commission (1864).

TUSCANY, EX-GRAND DUKE OF, FERDINAND IV., is the eldest son of Leopold II., late grand duke, grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife. Ferdinand was born in 1834, and succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father in July, 1859, but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor-Emmanuel in 1861. He married in November, 1856, the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being also a Prince-Imperial of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

TWEEDDALE, THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF, GEORGE HAY, K.T., C.B., was born in 1787, and succeeded to his father's peerage in 1804. He is a General in the Army, and Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Haddington, and a Representative Peer of Scotland. He was Aide-de-Camp to the duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco. He held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras between the years 1841 and 1846. The marquis is the father of the duchess of Wellington and of Lady Peel.

TWISLETON, THE HON. EDWARD TURNER BOYD, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Twisleton, and brother of the thirteenth Lord Saye and Sele, was born in 1809. After his education at Winchester, and Trinity and Balliol Colleges, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1835; in 1839 he was Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in England; in 1843 he was a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Scotch Poor-Laws; and from 1845 to 1849 he held the office of Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws in Ireland. In 1855 he was appointed one of the Oxford University Commissioners, and in 1861 a Commissioner of Inquiry into the English Public Schools. Since 1862 he has been likewise one of the Civil Service Commissioners.

TWISS, TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, was born in Westminster about the year 1810,

He was educated at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became subsequently Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 to 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics, and from 1842 to 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. From 1852 to 1855, he was Professor of Internatior [illegible] in [illegible] London, wh[illegible] upon being appoi[illegible] of Civil Law in t[illegible] ford. In 1840 [illegible] Bar at Lincoln's [illegible], an[illegible] quently admitted an [illegible] Doctors' Commons. In [illegible] appointed Commissary-Ge[illegible] City and Diocese of Cant[illegible] in 1852 Vicar-General of [illegible] bishop of Canterbury. In [illegible], the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeal of his Province, he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, and was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He is the author of various works, amongst which may be mentioned an edition of Livy with Latin notes, in four volumes, Oxford, 1841; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations" (1846); "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century" (1847); "The Relations of the Duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation" (1848); "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe" (1851); "Lectures on the Science of International Law" (1856); "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities" (1861).

TYNDAL, JOHN, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Professor of Natural Science in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, is of humble extraction, and was born about the year 1820. He was educated, we believe, on the Continent, and was employed for some years on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. This led him to cultivate a higher range of geographical studies, and his publication in 1860 of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," a narrative of excursions and ascents, and including [illegible] account of the origin and phenomena of glaciers, &c., gave him a [illegible] amongst topographical writers. [illegible] was for some time a member of [illegible] Alpine Club, but has recently [illegible] drawn from it. Professor Tyndal [illegible] member of the Royal Societies of [illegible] of Holland and Gottingen; [illegible] Scientific Societies of Halle, [illegible] burgh, and Zurich; of the Socie[illegible] [illegible]omatique of Paris; of the Natural [illegible]ory and Physical Society of Geneva, of the Physical Society of Berlin. In 1865 he was appointed Sir R. Rede's Lecturer at Cambridge.

U.

ULBACH, LOUIS, a French author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education at Paris, where, in 1840, he carried off the first prize at the general competition. "Jacques Souffrant," a series of political letters, by a pretended working-man, and one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but drew down upon him a Government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre on this occasion saved him from unpleasant consequences. M. Ulbach was an energetic contributor to the *Univers*, while that journal existed. He has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent; and his reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high.

ULLMANN, KARL, a distinguished German author, and a Prelate of the Evangelical Church at Heidelberg, was born March 15th, 1796, at Epfenbach, in Baden. He was educated at Mosbach and Heidelberg until 1812.

In 1821 he was appointed Prof. of Theology in the Univ. of Heidelberg. In 1829 he became Professor to the Univ. of Halle. In 1836 he resigned his Professorship at Halle, and returned to Heidelberg, where he taught theology, and wrote, among other works, one in 1838, directed against the theory and teachings of Strauss. In 1853 he was nominated an Evangelical Prelate, and a Member of the Upper Church Council in Heidelberg. His theological works, which are numerous, have gone through several editions, and have been for the most part translated into Dutch, English, Danish, and French. Since 1853 Ullmann has taken an active part in the movement for the promotion of Christian union among the Evangelical sects in Baden, and also in the attempts to improve the social position of the Christian ministry.

URQUHART, DAVID, only surviving son of the late David Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty, N.B., the representative of a family who suffered largely in the cause of the Stuarts, was born in the North of Scotland in 1805. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Oxford, but before he could take a degree he entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. He travelled largely in all parts of the East, for the purpose of gaining information as to the commercial and political influence of Russia, of which country he has been from the first a stanch opponent. He has published "Turkey and its Resources," "England and Turkey," "The Crisis," "The Pillars of Hercules," and many other works on foreign countries, finance, and politics. He sat as M.P. for Stafford from 1847 till 1852, and gained great notoriety by the pertinacity of his attacks on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

V.

VAMBERY,* ARMINIUS, is a native of Hungary. He was born about the year 1820, and was at an early age expatriated by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, where he gave free scope to a roving taste, and whence he visited many parts of the East. In 1861 4 he travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand. In 1865 he published in London an account of his "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia."

VAUGHAN, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., is a son of the late Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and was born about the year 1817. He was educated at Rugby (where he was one of Dr. Arnold's favourite pupils), and subsequently at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant and distinguished career by taking his B.A. degree as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, and being bracketed as equal with Lord Lyttelton. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Trin. Coll. Having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for a few years, Dr. Vaughan was elected Head Master of Harrow School in 1844, and held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, Yorkshire.

VAUGHAN, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., born in 1795, was formerly minister of a chapel at Kensington, and Professor of Ancient and Modern History in the Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently Principal of the Lancashire Independent Coll., Manchester. His first work was "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," published in 1828, a third edi-

tion of which appeared recently, entitled "John de Wycliffe, a Monograph." His principal works since have been "A History of England under the Stuarts," published by the Useful Knowledge Society; and "Revolutions in English History," the first volume on the "Revolutions of Race," the second on "Revolutions in Religion," and the third on "Revolutions in Government." T lowing also are the titles from his pen:—"The Cities," "The Age and "Congregationalism," dern Pulpit." He is also founder and editor of *Quarterly Review*.

VAUX, WILLIAM SAND F.S.A., Hon. Sec. R.L.L., P Soc., is a son of the late Vaux, formerly Prebendary c. chester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, and was born in 1818. He was educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He entered the employment of the British Museum in the department of Antiquities in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals, in January, 1861. Mr. Vaux is the author of "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an acount of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; as also of a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum" (London, 1851, 8vo.). He has also edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society.

VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar School of Peebles, and in 1845 entered the Univ. of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the r he Cartesian philosophy. In 1853 he published a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855-6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Univ. of Edinburgh, and also to his successor, Prof. Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of c, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric, he Univ. of St. Andrews, which he still holds (1865). In 1857 as presented with the honorary ee of M.A. by the Univ. of Edinh. Professor Veitch acted as -editor, along with Professor sel of Oxford, in superintending publication of the "Lectures on physics and Logic of Sir W. ilton, Bart.," &c. (4 vols., -60). He also wrote the "Me- of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death. This publication was superintended by Professor Veitch after the death of Sir W. Hamilton, at the request of the Stewart trustees.

VELPEAU, ALFRED-ARMAND-LOUIS-MARIE, a French surgeon, born at Briche, near Tours, May 18, 1795, is the son of a farrier, whom in his youth he assisted in his business. He taught himself to read and write, and happening to find among his father's books a treatise on the veterinary art, was induced to give his attention to medicine and surgery — sciences which he studied with great success in spite of many disadvantages. After holding an appointment in the hospital at Tours for some time, on a salary of some eight pounds a year, he managed, by exercising the greatest frugality, to settle in Paris, where he studied with such success that, in 1822, he received the diploma of M.D. Endowed with a strong will, he never relaxed his labours, and distinguished himself at every examination. In 1830 he was named

Surgeon to the Hôpital de la Pitié, and in 1835 obtained the Chair of Clinical Surgery at the Hôpital de la Charité. In 1842 he succeeded the celebrated Larrey in the Academy of Medicine. His clinical courses are his best title to note as a physician, and are well attended. He is among the first of French surgeons, prompt in forming his judgment, able as an operator, notwithstanding that he has been deprived of the use of the forefinger of his right hand. In his profession he has great influence, and his many works on surgical anatomy, and the curative art generally, have not only been received with great favour in France, but have made him known throughout the whole scientific world.

VENEDEY, JAKOB, a German author and politician, born at Cologne, May 24, 1805, studied at Bonn and Heidelberg, and afterwards occupied himself with law and politics. A pamphlet on the "Law of Juries" (1832), and his connection with secret societies, caused him to be arrested at Mannheim; but he escaped to France. Here, however, persecution followed him, and he was on several occasions locked up. In 1848 he returned to Germany, again mixed in politics, but in a spirit of greater moderation; became a member of the Provisional Parliament, and finally of the German National Assembly. His political career, however, was unforunate. He was banished from Berlin, then from Breslau, and at last went to Switzerland (1853), where he qualified as Tutor History in the University of Zurich. Venedey has written several important literary and political works, among which may be noticed "John Sobieski" (1843); "England" (1844); "Ireland" (1844), and a History of the German People" (1848).

DI, GIUSEPPE, a popular Italian composer, the son of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Oct. 9, 1814. He received lessons from an organist in where he resided from 1833 to 1836; he next studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal pieces belong to the class of serious opera: the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. Of his subsequent works, the most remarkable are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Luisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," and "La Traviata." The "Masnadieri" was written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced, in 1847, with Jenny Lind for the heroine; but it failed here, although it has since been successful in Italy. His two operas the "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. His next opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," was brought out in London, with but moderate success, in the season of 1861.

VERNON-HARCOURT,* WILLIAM GEORGE, second son of the Rev. W. Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbp. of York, was born in 1827. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and goes the Home Circuit. He is a rising member of the Parliamentary Bar, and in December, 1863, he conducted the defence of Colonel Crawley, when tried before a court-martial at Aldershott. He is known also as one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and as the author of various political pamphlets, and he is the writer of letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus." He married a daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis.

VEUILLOT, Louis, a French author and journalist, born in 1813, at Boynes en Gatinais (Loiret), son of a poor cooper, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a lawyer. Here he set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsist-
ence by his pen at t
teen. He had various
in the provincial pres
stinging vivacity of his
him in several duels.
to Rome, in 1838, he
almost devoid of faith
political; but he returned
new man, and in the *Univ*
he was selected to edit, be
uncompromising champion
Church, dealing lusty blows right
and left in defence of the papacy. In 1842 M. Veuillot went to Africa as secretary to General Bugeaud. On his return he entered the Ministry of the Interior as Chief Secretary. The revolution of 1848 was at first hailed by him as a providential event, but he subsequently repudiated it. His polemics in the *Univers*, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent, that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Paris, and, in 1853, the Bishop of Orleans expressly forbade his clergy to read that journal. Scarcely an author, from Molière down to Béranger and Lamartine, has been spared his lash. He is sincere in his opinions, and writes with great precision, but his style is often disfigured by offensive personality. The *Univers*, after being thrice warned by the government, ceased to appear in 1861, and has since been replaced by the *Monde*, which is written in a more placable spirit. M. Veuillot has written novels, polemical pieces, and hymns, and published a large collection of articles under the title of "Mélanges Religieux, Historiques, et Littéraires" (1857).

VIARDOT, Madame Michelle-Pauline, a popular vocalist, the daughter of the great tenor Em-
Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame Malibran, was born in Paris, July 18th, 1821. At four years of age she spoke four languages, and three years later was capable of playing the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England and afterwards to America, she
urned with them to Europe in 1828,
l thenceforward her education was
tinued at Brussels. In conse-
nce of her manual facility on the
no, she became one of Liszt's most
omplished pupils. Her father
ing died in 1832, before her voice
s formed, and her sister being con-
ntly absent on professional tours,
studies were directed by her own
tes and the counsels of her mother,
l included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing. Her first appearance at the London Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona, fairly launched her into the world of song. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of this season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and there obtained an equally full acknowledgment of her talents. In April, 1840, she married M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera, and the following year reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and when Rubini formed an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, he selected her for his prima donna. She subsequently appeared at Berlin; and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire*, which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine; but it is scarcely so completely her own as that of Fidès in "Le Prophète;" represented the following

season: an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress Jenny Lind. For some years past Madame Viardot has held no theatrical engagement, but has often appeared at concerts, especially where a work of charity has been concerned.

VICTOR EMMANUEL. (*See* ITALY.)

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, since King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; her father and mother, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The death of the Duke of Kent occurred in 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third duke. Until within a few weeks of her accession, her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through various parts of the United Kingdom. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, the late King William, in June, 1837, and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838. On the 10th of Feb., 1840, her Majesty was married to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she has issue, H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia; H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married 1st July, 1862, to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt; H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844; H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta, born May 26, 1846; H.R.H. Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first blow of domestic grief which she has been made to feel was the loss of her mother, the duchess of Kent, after a short illness in the spring of 1861, followed, but too soon, by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, in the following month of December. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in great degree disqualified her for appearing in public and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people; nor caused her to halt in her efforts to encourage and reward those of her subjects distinguished for their talents and merits: especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for their zealous co-operation with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but through-

out the civilized world, her name is never mentioned but in terms of sympathy, admiration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy far more space than our limits admit of to give in this place even a brief outline of the political events of her Majesty's reign, and we must be content therefore to glance mainly at its more prominent features. On
ing to the throne, her Maje
the Whig and Conservativ
very evenly balanced in the
Commons; but Lord Melbou
his colleagues continued to h
until September, 1841, whe
to their increasing unpo
arising mainly out of a w
financial ability, or at least o
cial success, they were obli
give place to Sir Robert Pee
entering on office pledged to suppor
the then existing corn-laws, found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in the following year. The repeal of the corn-laws, however, broke up the Conservative party, and handed the reins of government over to Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in January, 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following December, the Conservative party, being beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which was shipwrecked by the charge of having mismanaged the Russian war, in February, 1855. To Lord Aberdeen succeeded Lord Palmerston, who has since guided the councils of the sovereign, with the exception of a few months in 1858–9, when Lord Derby, for a second time, held a brief lease of place and power. A more detailed account of the leading events of her Majesty's reign will be found above, under the respective names of Lords PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and DERBY.

VICTORIA, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE SMITH, D.D., son of the late G. Smith, Esq., of Wellington, was born in the year 1815, and was edu-
cated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and subsequently proceeded M.A. Having held a curacy and a small incumbency in Yorkshire, and spent some little time as a missionary at Hongkong, he was consecrated, in 1849, first Bishop of Victoria in that colony. His diocese is the island of Hongkong, and his salary is £1,000 a year,
out of the Colonial Bishopric
d. He is the author of "China,
Future and her Past," "A Nar-
ve of a Visit to Lew-Chew,"
urnal of a Visit to Japan," and
pamphlet on the Slave-trade, &c.

ILLEMAIN, ABEL-FRANÇOIS, a
nch author and politician, was
in Paris, June 11, 1791. He
ived a careful education, and
e such promise, at an early age, of
re celebrity, that he was promoted
a Chair of Rhetoric before he reached the age of twenty. In 1811 he was appointed to deliver the Latin harangue at the distribution of the prizes, and ably acquitted himself; shortly afterwards he came forward as an author, and won the prize proposed by the Academy for the best eulogy on Montaigne. His discourse on Criticism, in 1814, also won him the academic prize. Paris was at that time occupied by the Allies, and the young lecturer prefaced his discourse with a glowing eulogy upon the several Allied Sovereigns. This panegyric was remembered against him in after-years. After the second Restoration he became Professor of Eloquence to the Faculty of Letters. About the same time he entered the ministry as chief of the department of Printing and Publishing; and was afterwards named Maitre des Requêtes to the Council of State. But in 1827, finding himself in opposition to the Government, he retired from office. As Professor he was occasionally occupied, from 1816 to 1826, in lecturing on the literary history of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, of which two opening discourses are all that have been preserved. In 1819 he wrote his "Vie de Cromwell;

nd two years afterwards became a ember of the Academy. After the evolution of July he abandoned his rofessor's Chair and his literary bours, and devoted himself wholly politics. In 1830 he was elected a lember of the Chamber of Deputies r the department of the Eure; in 832 he was raised to the dignity of eer of France, and received the apointment of Vice-President of the oyal Council of Public Instruction; nd in 1839 became Minister of Public nstruction, which office he held until 844. M. Villemain's principal works re the "Vie de Cromwell," "Cours e Littérature Française," and "Discours et Mélanges Littéraires." As politician he has always been a iberal Conservative; a zealous adocate for the liberty of the press; nd, after the Revolution of 1830, a arm supporter of the Government f July. Of late years M. Villemain as been living in retirement.

VILLIERS, The Right Hon. Charles Pelham, brother of the Earl f Clarendon, was born in 1802, and ducated at St. John's Coll., Camridge. He was called to the Bar at incoln's Inn in 1827. He is a Magisrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has sat in Parliament for Volverhampton since 1835. He was ormerly an Examiner in the Court of hancery, and a Poor-Law Commisioner. In 1853 he joined the Liberal overnment and was appointed Judgedvocate General. In 1859 he was ppointed President of the Poor-Law oard and became a member of Lord almerston's Cabinet. Mr. Villiers, s an independent Liberal member, as one of the most able and eloquent eaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitaion, to the ultimate victory of which ause his earnest speeches and peristent motions in Parliament largely ontributed. At the general election n 1847 he was elected for South ancashire and also for Wolverhampon, but decided to retain his seat for Volverhampton. In the session of 865 he introduced a very important neasure in connection with the Poorlaw administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through parliament and has now become law.

VINCKE,* Ernest, Baron von, a Prussian statesman of the Constitutional party, was born at Bucch, in Westphalia, in 1811. He devoted himself first to law and afterwards to politics, and in 1847 first acquired a great reputation as a constitutional orator throughout Germany. At the time of the Crimean and Italian wars, his hostility in the Prussian Parliament to Russia and Austria attracted towards him considerable attention among the Liberals in every country of Europe. He is an excellent debater: eloquent, ready in reply, courageous, and caustic and earnest in style. A sword having been presented to him by some Italian patriots, he refused it on the ground that he had been actuated, in the parliamentary expression of his sentiments, by a feeling of the true interest of Germany, and not by any cosmopolitan sympathy for Italy. His recent parliamentary career has been marked by opposition to the arbitrary measures of the Prussian Cabinet.

VIOLLET-LEDUC, Eugène-Emmanuel, a French architect, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814, made Gothic architecture his special study, not neglecting, however, the study of the Greek and Roman styles. He has been charged with the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others with that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, with the restoration of Notre-Dame of Paris. As an author we owe to him the "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIme au XVIme Siècle" (1853); an "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age" (1854), and other works.

VIRCHOW,* Rudolph, Professor, eminent both as a man of science and as a Prussian politician. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, and became the editor of the periodical *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und*

Pathology, and the Diseases of Metals, and is the author of other voluminous works in his special branches of medical science, which have acquired a European reputation. His "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," and his work upon Professor Johann Müller, have been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work on Goethe as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He has been for ten years or more Public Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics, in the University of Berlin, and at the same time Director of the Pathological Institute. Always a liberal politician, Professor Virchow has of late years found time to become a leader of the Fortschritt party in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. In the session of 1865 he defeated the minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet.

VIVIAN, Sir Robert John Hussey, K.C.B., a natural son of General Sir Hussey (afterwards Lord) Vivian, was born in 1802, and educated at Dr. Burney's School, Gosport, the Ecole Militaire at Beauvais, and the Royal College, Dresden. He is a Major-General in the Madras army, of which he was Adjutant-General 1849–1854; he was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Madras Europeans. He served during the Crimean war with the local rank of Lieut.-General at Constantinople and at Kertch, in command of the Turkish contingent, 1854–1856. In 1858 he was appointed a member of the Council of India; and from 1855–1858 he was a Director of the East-India Company.

VOCHT,* Karl, M.D., philosopher and author, was born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, and was educated there under Liebig. Removing to Berne in 1835, he studied physiology and became M.D. Having studied geology and zoology under Agassiz, he became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. He distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, but subsequently, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, where he delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some able lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation and in the History of the Earth," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent, and which have been translated into English and published here under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vocht is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.

VOELCKER,* Augustus, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, was born at Frankfort-on-Main, in 1823, and educated at a private school in that town, and subsequently at the University of Göttingen. He was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston, of Edinburgh, in 1849, and three years afterwards Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester; but he resigned that post in 1862, and is now (1865) Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker is the author of "Chemistry of Food," "Chemistry of Manures," "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," and numerous papers on theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland Society, Chemical Society, &c.

VOLK, Wilhelm, a German painter of the Düsseldorf school, born at Herdecke, on the Roer, June 24, 1815, made his first attempts at once as a religious and historical painter, and as a painter *de genre*. His first work, the "Good Shepherd," was followed by "Frithjof and Ingeborg," from Tegnèr's *saga* of that name. The public is familiar, through engravings,

with his "Murder of Rizzio," the "Escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle," the "Death of Mary Stuart," which inspired Schiller's drama, and the "Death of the Admiral de Coligny." On his return from Italy, he settled at Düsseldorf, where he occupies himself chiefly with portrait-painting.

VOLKMANN, ALFRED-WILHELM, a German physiologist, born at Leipsic, in 1801, devoted himself to the study of medicine and the natural sciences. In 1826 he received the degree of M.D., and went to complete his studies in the hospitals of Paris and London. In 1837 he obtained the Chair of Physiology in the Russian University of Dorpat, which he held until 1843, when he was recalled to Halle in the quality of Ordinary Professor of Physiology. He has published several able works on medical subjects. His attention has been directed to the optic nerve, the circulation of the blood, and, latterly, to the irritability of the muscles.

W.

WAAGEN, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, art critic, was born at Hamburg, 11th Feb., 1794. His most elaborate work, and that which made him first known to English readers, was one published in 1837, at Berlin, on "The Works of Art and Artists in England"—a country in which he is extensively known. This work was subsequently enlarged and republished in English, in three volumes, in 1854, under the title of "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain." In 1857 he published an addition to this work, under the name of "Additional Art Treasures of Great Britain," and also in the same year "A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester." He is the author of numerous other works, all bearing on the subject of art and artists. He is the author of a plan, which has been adopted both in Berlin and in this country, for the chronological arrangement of pictures in public galleries. He has also been engaged as foreign correspondent and purchaser for our National Gallery, and invited by the Commissioners to state his opinion as to the future management of our national collection of pictures. Dr. Waagen is Keeper of the Prints in the Berlin Museum.

WADDINGTON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE, D.D., was born in the year 1793, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he was Browne's Medallist in 1811, University Scholar and Chancellor's Medallist for English verse in 1813; he graduated B.A. in 1815, and became Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Trinity Coll., and spent some years in foreign travel. He published, in 1822, "A Visit to Ethiopia;" in 1825, "A Visit to Greece;" and in 1829 a work on "The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church; with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades." In 1835 he published a "History of the Church, from the Earliest Ages down to the Reformation" (3 vols. 8vo.), followed, 1841, by a "History of the Reformation on the Continent," also in 3 vols. 8vo. In 1840 he was nominated to the Deanery of Durham, and in 1845 he published some lectures on National Education, which he had delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WADDY, THE REV. SAMUEL DOUSLAND, D.D., was born at Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 5th, 1804. Being the son of a Wesleyan divine, the Rev. R. Waddy, he was educated at the Woodhouse Grove School, and entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1825, having, however, devoted several years to the study of medicine with the view of joining his elder brother, Dr. Jonathan Waddy, a physician of eminence. In about the year 1830, Mr. R. Waddy originated a scheme for the erection of a Wesleyan educational institution, now known as "Wesley College," Sheffield, which establishment he has, with a short inter-

[illegible] contained in the publications of the [illegible] Academy of Sciences.

WALCOTT, The Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A., son of Admiral Walcott, M.P., [illegible] Church, Hants, was born at [illegible] and educated at Winchester and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in [illegible]. He was for some years Curate of St. Margaret's, and afterwards of St. James's, Westminster, and Assistant Minister of Berkeley Chapel, and was appointed in 1868, Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral. He is the author of "The History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster;" "Memorials of Westminster;" "Abbeys and Minsters of the United Kingdom;" "A Handbook to St. James's, Westminster;" "History of Christchurch Priory, Hants;" "The Cathedrals of the United Kingdom;" "Church and Conventual Arrangement;" "William of Wykeham and his Colleges;" several poems; "The Temple Church, Historically and Architectually Considered;" "The Inns of Court and their Ministers;" also of several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects and in various periodicals. Mr. Walcott has also published "The English Cathedral, its History, Validity, and Claims;" and several theological works. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Corresponding Member of La Société Française d'Archéologie, La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, &c. In 1865 he published an edition of Fuller's "Life of Bishop Hacket," with large additions; and "Memorials of Chichester, and other Cathedral Cities." He has been for many years engaged upon a work on the "Construction of Cathedrals of the Western Church," now in course of publication, a subject hitherto neglected even by continental writers.

WALES, Prince of. (See Albert Edward.)

WALEWSKI, Florian-Alexandre-Joseph Colonna, Comte de, a French statesman, was born 4th May, 181[illegible]

His origin was as romantic as his career has been adventurous. It appears that when the Great Napoleon was at the height of his glory, he was attracted, at a fête at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years; and being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, he was successful in winning her affections, and the Countess Walewski, after being carried off from her husband, gave birth in the castle of Walewice to a son, who received his education in Geneva, and returned to Poland in 1824. He desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the late Grand-Duke Constantine. The young count succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, where he was present during the Revolution of July, 1830. At that period he received a delicate mission from General Sebastiani to the Polish Government, and next he served as aide-de-camp to the Polish generalissimo, earning the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. In December, 1831, he married Katharine Caroline, daughter of the sixth earl of Sandwich, who died in 1834, and in later years he espoused a Florentine lady, the granddaughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland. Count Walewski having become naturalized in France, was appointed Captain in the Foreign Legion; he afterwards entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and then the 4th Hussars. Subsequently he became proprietor of the *Messager des Chambres*, under the auspices of Messrs. Thiers and Remusat, and he also published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. At length the Count found a diplomatic career open to him. In 1840 he was sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, by M. Thiers, then Minister for Foreign Affairs; after which M. Guizot sent him on a mission to La Plata. In 1849 he was the French Minister-Plenip. at the court of Tuscany; in the following year he represented the French Government in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named Ambassador to England. In 1855 Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries to undertake the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which, in the spring of 1856, framed the treaty of peace with Russia. He was succeeded in his position as Minister for Foreign Affairs by M. Thouvenel in 1859. He subsequently held the portfolio of Minister of State until 1863, when he resigned, in consequence, it is said, of his warm sympathies for the insurrection of Poland. He has been a Member of the Senate since 1855, and in the spring of 1865 he accepted the post of President of the Corps Législatif, vacant by the death of the Duke de Morny. He has also distinguished himself in literature; and is said to have aided Alexandre Dumas in the production of the play "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle" (1839). He is the author of other theatrical pieces.

WALKER, Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart., K.C.B., late Surveyor-General of the Navy, is the only surviving son of Mr. John Walker, by a relative of the noble family of Wake. He was born in 1803, and entered the navy in 1812; in 1820 he became Lieutenant, and was appointed to the *Nautilus*, on the Jamaica station. From 1823 to 1826 he was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, in the *Brazen*, and subsequently served in the Mediterranean in the *Rattlesnake* and *Ætna*, the captain of the latter vessel being the present Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B. While First Lieut. of this ship, in Oct. 1828, he was able to render valuable aid to Captain Lushington in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and also the cross of the Legion of Honour. He was subsequently in the *Asia* and *Britannia*; and in the *Barham* he continued to serve in the Mediterra-

sean until 1834, when he obtained the rank of Commander. In 1835 he became Captain, being then employed in the Mediterranean on board the Vanguard, and he subsequently held command of the Queen and the Constance. At the close of 1847 he was appointed surveyor of the Navy, and for thirteen years devoted his energy and talents to his official duties so successfully that he was rewarded by being raised to the rank of a Baronet. He attained Flag rank in 1858, and in 1860 was appointed to the command of the S. African station. More recently he held the command of the E. Indian station. For some years he was a Rear and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K.C.B. in 1841, for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the brilliant operations on the coast of Syria under Admirals Stopford and Napier. He was also made a Knight of the Second Class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

WALKER, JAMES, an eminent civil engineer, is a native of a northern county, and was born about the year 1780. He was one of those who were originally consulted by the Government as to the feasibility of the plan proposed by George Stephenson for applying steam-power to purposes of traction between Liverpool and Manchester, and obtained a high reputation as a dock-engineer. He was chosen the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, was born in the year 1806, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and also a prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the Bar in 1831, by the Soc. of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is now a Bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery; became a Q.C. in 1846; and in the same year was elected M.P. for Midhurst. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws; and also in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After the general election, he resigned office with his party, but he has since taken an important part in the business of the House of Commons. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway; and on the death of Mr. Goulburn, in 1856, he was elected member for the University of Cambridge, which he has represented down to the present time. He held the seals of the Home Office under the Earl of Derby a second time in 1858–9, but resigned them early in the latter year, owing to a difference with his colleagues in regard to the Reform Bill proposed by the Conservative party.

WALTER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time M.P. for that county, was born in London in 1818. Having been educated at Eton and taken honours at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. Mr. Walter unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in 1843, but had the good fortune to be returned by the electors in 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough down to 1859 as a Liberal Conservative. In the latter year he was elected for Berks. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "the Fourth Estate." It was a Walter who, on the 1st of Jan., 1788, published the first number of the *Times*. It was the late Mr. Walter who raised that journal to eminence; who, by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ

of free opinions and popular knowledge; and who, moreover, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press. Mr. Walter now holds in the *Times* the same interest which belonged to his father, but takes no active part in its management.

WARD, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A., painter, born at Pimlico in 1816, is the nephew, on the mother's side, of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses." To the judgment and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's first fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy under the auspices of Wilkie, who advised him in his studies. Here the true bent of his mind was shown in his preference for original composition and colour to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," was exhibited in 1834. In 1836 he visited Rome, where he stayed nearly three years, and gained in 1838 the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke. He next devoted a few months in Munich to the study of fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and Giotto," painted while he was in Rome, was the first picture exhibited (in 1839) on his return. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed but little promise. In the Cartoon competition of 1843 his "Boadicea" did not obtain a premium, although much approved by the council. In the same year his picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield" made him favourably known. "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," of the following year, maintained the impression; and in 1845, "Dr. Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield," purchased by Mr. Vernon, raised his reputation to a very high standard. In 1846 Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. The direction thenceforth permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by a bare list of his subsequent pictures: "The Fall of Clarendon," 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery; "The South-Sea Bubble," 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire;" "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," both 1848; "De Foe and the MS. of Robinson Crusoe;" "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle," both 1849; "James II. receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," 1850; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," 1851; "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," 1852. In the latter year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the New House of Commons. Three only of these pictures were executed in oil colours, but the darkness of the corridor rendering them all but invisible when placed there, they have been since executed in fresco. There now remain three more to be done. The next will be "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops;" that just finished is "The Landing of Charles II.," painted in the new material of water-glass, as a substitute for fresco. Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. The following works have been executed since the above three frescoes: "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "Alice Lisle" (1857–8), "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin in Prison" (1856), "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon," and "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter" (painted for her Majesty), "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation" (1859), "Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II." (1861), "Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth, to see the Portrait of Captain Coram," "Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait

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WARD, N[illegible] B[illegible], F.L.S., was born in the year 179[illegible]. He was [illegible] many years [illegible] the Linnean Society [illegible] Society [illegible] and for the [illegible] cultivation of [illegible] cases, which bear his name. He is author of [illegible] "On the Growth of Plants in closely glazed Cases." Mr. Ward is a member of very many learned and scientific societies.

WARREN, SAMUEL, D.C.L., son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, was born in Denbighshire in 1807. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and originally intended to follow the profession of medicine; but subsequently changed his views and betook himself to the law. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837. Whilst studying for the bar he contributed a series of sketches to Blackwood's Magazine, under the title of "The Diary of a late Physician," subsequently reprinted in a separate form: this standard work has been translated into several continental languages. His next production, entitled "Ten Thousand a Year," also achieved great popularity. After the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Warren published a curious unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee." He is also the author of a third novel, "Now and Then," and has contributed extensively to the pages of *Blackwood*. To professional literature he has supplied several important works, including "The Law and Practice of Election Committees," "Blackstone Systematically Abridged," and "The Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies;" the latter of these has already become a standard legal work. Mr. Warren is a Queen's Counsel, and Recorder of Hull. In 1856 he was elected M.P. for Midhurst in the Conservative interest, and re-elected at the dissolution in 1857, but vacated his seat, having been appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of the Masters in Lunacy in Feb., 1859.

WARTER, THE REV. JOHN WOOD, B.D., eldest son of H. De Grey Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole, Shropshire, was born in the year 1806, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He is the author of a variety of Theological publications, including some on Clerical Synods, Convocation, &c.; but he is more widely known as the editor of vols. 6 and 7 of "The Doctor, &c.," by his father-in-law, the late Robert Southey, as well as of "Southey's Common-Place Book," in four series, "Southey's Letters," "Parochial Fragments," &c., with "Lives of Thomas à Becket," and "John Selden," "Sermons" in two volumes, "The Last of the Old Squires," "The Sea-board and the Downs," &c.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. WILLIAM, a learned Roman Catholic controversialist, was born about the year 1812, and is descended from an old Roman Catholic family. After receiving his education at Stonyhurst, he entered the order of the Jesuits, and having been ordained a priest, served several missions in succession. He is the author of "The Origin and Developments of Anglicanism," "England and Rome, or the Religious Connection between England and the Holy See from the year A.D. 179 down to the Reformation." His brother, the Rev. J. Waterworth, is the author of "A Translation of the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent," a translation of "Vernon's Rule of Faith," as also an edition of "The Faith of Catholics" (3 vols. 8vo.), a "Digest of the Penal Laws," &c.

WATKINS, The Rev. Charles Frederick, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Watkins, of Court Coleman, and Rector of Port Eynon, county Glamorgan, Vicar of Brixworth, near Northampton, was born at Corsley, Wilts, on 16th January, 1795, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1810 he entered the *Hotspur* frigate as midshipman, and was engaged in teaching the midshipmen mathematics and natural science. At the conclusion of the war he left the navy, and entered at Ch. Coll., Cambridge. He was ordained as a Literate, and became Curate of Downton, Wilts. In 1820 Bishop Fisher appointed him Curate of Windsor. In 1822 he was appointed Warden of Farley Hospital, near Salisbury, where he remained ten years, and made observations on the geology of the neighbourhood, which he communicated to Dr. Buckland and other geologists; and there also made his fine collection of the siliceous fossils of the chalk formation. A portion of the agatized and calcedonic specimens were purchased for the British Museum, and other portions presented by Mr. Watkins to the Geol. Soc. and the museums of Oxford and Cambridge, &c. In 1832 he was presented to the Vicarage of Brixworth, a living attached to the prebendal stall of Sarum. Mr. Watkins has written some elegant poems, and is the author of "An Introduction to Geology, and the Rationale of New Discoveries" (1849), and several works on meteorology, &c., and of pamphlets on the cultivation of the land, agricultural prospects, &c. (privately printed), "Clerical Subscription," and "An Appeal to the Clergy and Laity on some recent Publications affecting the Truth of God's Holy Word." Mr. Watkins having discovered that Brixworth church was a basilican structure of the 7th century, after the earliest types, as far back as the times of Nineveh, is about to restore it and to publish a History of the Basilica in general.

WATSON,* Henry C., naturalist and writer, is the author of "Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," "The Statistics of Phrenology," Cybele Britannica" (4 vols. 8vo.), "The New Botanist's Guide" (2 vols.), "The Geographical Distribution of British Plants" (part I.), &c.

WATSON, The Rev. John Selby, M.A., was born about the year 1815, and graduated B.A. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, in 1838, being one of the gold medallists in classics. He was ordained in the following year by Dr. Allen, Bishop of Ely, and after holding one or two parochial charges, was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell, Surrey. He is the author of several volumes of "Translations" (in Bohn's Classical Library) from the classical authors, including Lucretius, Xenophon, Sallust, Quinctilian, Florus, Justin, &c. He is also the author of "Sons of Strength, Wisdom, Patience;" of "The Story of Sir William Wallace;" of a "Life of George Fox;" a "Life of Richard Porson;" and a "Life of Bishop Warburton."

WATT, James Henry, line-engraver, was born in London in 1799, and on quitting school at sixteen, was placed in the studio of the late Mr. C. Heath. He is best known by his transcript of Stothard's "Procession of the Flitch of Bacon," "The Highland Drovers' Departure" (after Landseer), "May-day' in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" (after Leslie), "Susannah and the Elders" (after Caracci), "A Court-yard in the Olden Time" (after Landseer), "Christ blessing Little Children" (after Eastlake), &c. He also executed the following book plates: the "Portrait of Lady Dover" (after Lawrence), the "Portrait of Mrs. A. Watts" (after A. E. Chalon), an ideal portrait of "Ninon de l'Enclos" (after Newton), and "Twelfth Night" (from Smirke, for Heath's "Shakspeare").

WATTS, George Frederick, painter, was born in London in 1820.

[illegible] at the Academy in [illegible] and succeeding years [illegible] [illegible] At [illegible] [illegible] obtained the [illegible] prizes of [illegible] for [illegible] three [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible] "Lady" and [illegible] Martin; the latter secured [illegible] the highest class prizes of [illegible] and, together with the [illegible] of Paterson and Cross, were [illegible] by the Commissioners. [illegible] of the committee [illegible] New Parliament Houses. [illegible] Institution, in 1848, Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Dark Magician," and at the Academy in the same year his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, where, in [illegible] exhibited his "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of the "Good Samaritan," painted in 1850 by [illegible] "Good Samaritan," painted in [illegible] of Mancha," and subsequently presented [illegible] the Town-hall of Manchester. His other appearances at the Academy exhibitions have been [illegible] chiefly of portraits. For the New Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one [illegible] in the Peers' Hall,—[illegible] "Dragon," [illegible] finished in 1853. He [illegible] painted in fresco the west [illegible] at Lincoln's Inn.

WATTS, Thomas, born early in the present century, is a philologist and one of the assistant-keepers of the Printed Book department in the British Museum. On his first obtaining admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, he found that the library possessed no Russian or Hungarian books, and that in other modern languages the deficiencies were very glaring: accordingly he addressed to the *Mechanics' Magazine* a series of letters on the subject, containing various proposals, which he has lived to carry into effect. In 1838, at the recommendation of Mr. Panizzi, he became an officer of the British Museum, and since then several great changes in the arrangement of the library have taken place, which are understood to be owing to his instrumentality. The Museum now contains the best Russian library that exists anywhere out of Russia; and the same may be said as respects Hungarian and Danish works. The arrangement of the books in the library, which have increased from less than 250,000 volumes in 1838, to more than three times that number since, has been since 1838 under Mr. Watts's direction, and in 1857, the magnificent new reading-room of the Museum, the erection of which he had suggested twenty years before, was placed under his superintendence. He has been a contributor to various periodicals, and compiled for the supplement to the *Penny Magazine*, in the "English Cyclopædia," memoirs of more than a hundred foreign authors, chiefly of the northern nations. He has also contributed several papers to the "Transactions of the Philological Society," one of which, "An Essay on the Hungarian Language," procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, in conjunction with the late Lord Macaulay.

WEBER, Wilhelm Eduard, a celebrated German physicist, born at Wittenberg, Oct. 24, 1804, began his scientific studies at an early age, and when only twenty-one published his work on "The Theory of Waves." He has experimented largely in the science of acoustics, but is, perhaps, best known through his researches in terrestrial magnetism in concert with the illustrious Gauss. In 1837, through protesting against the violation of the constitution, he

was dismissed from a professorship he held in Göttingen, at the same time that a number of his colleagues were dismissed for the same offence. From 1845 to 1849 he was Professor of Physics at Leipsic, in which latter year he was restored to his chair at Göttingen. He has contributed a number of articles to the scientific journals of Germany.

WEBSTER, Benjamin, comedian, was born at Bath, Sept. 3rd, 1800, and was educated for the navy, but the sudden close of hostilities in 1815 induced him to change his intentions, and prepare himself for the musical profession, from which he eventually passed to dramatic life. His first appearance on the stage took place at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the briefest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating the full scope of his histrionic powers, and firmly established his claim to rank among the good actors of the day. Having assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, the period of his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent, —Bulwer Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having all been engaged in writing original works for his theatre; where, at the same time, Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Mathews, Miss Faucit, Miss Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. It may not be uninteresting to mention that no less a sum than £2,000 was annually paid by Mr. Webster for the copyrights of British plays: on one occasion, indeed, he offered £500 for a prize comedy, to be generally contended for; and though this experiment was unsuccessful, it testified his warm desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, is still under his management. The lengthened period of his dramatic career has necessarily identified his name with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster is married and has a family. He is President of the new Dramatic College.

WEBSTER, Thomas, R.A., painter, was born in London in 1800, and was for some time one of the choir at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, but passed much of his life at Windsor, where his father was employed in the royal establishment. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1823, a portrait group, but seldom again until 1835; after which he continued to contribute regularly one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him so much fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—"The Soldier's Return," "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Bird-catchers," indicate early persistence in the course wherein his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 he exhibited "A Village School,"—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School." Subsequent pictures,—"Returning from the Fair" (1837), "Breakfast" (1838), "Football" (1839), attracted each year general notice. In 1840 his picture of "Punch" was followed by his election to an Associateship. "The Boy and many Friends" (of 1841); "The Smile" and "The Frown," of which engravings have been issued by the Art-Union, were still more popular. "The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," "Going to School" (1842); "Sickness and Health" (1843), Portrait group of the artist's father and mother, "The Pedlar" (1844), succeeded; and in 1845 "A Dame's School,"—now in the Vernon Gallery,—one of his happiest effects. In 1846 he was elected R.A. Among his principal subsequent works have been the "Good Night" (1846); "A Village Choir" (1847); "Dotheboys'

Hall" (184 "A Slide" (1849); "A School ground" (1852); a repetition e "Dame's School" (1853); "T Race" (1855); all masterly of t r kind. Other smaller canvasses and simpler themes,—"A Robber," "A See-saw," "A Cherry-seller," "A Letter from the Colonies," etc., display the same genuine qualities of charac er, expression, and quiet humour. from Nature," Home," "A Farm-h "Peasant Children: teriors,—"A Chim Breakfast Party," are also choice genuine but unpretend

WEEKES,* HENRY, born at Canterbury in life became a pupil of Behnes, and subsequently under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. Whilst still a young man, he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy; in 1837 he executed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. He subsequently executed the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; Dr. Goodall, at Eton; the Marquis Wellesley, for the India House; Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; Lord Auckland, for Calcutta. His subsequent works include busts of Dean Buckland, Lord Truro, Sir C. Bell, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir G. C. Lewis, John Hunter, Hervey, &c. In 1850 he was elected an A.R.A., having exhibited in the same year "The Suppliant," followed in 1852 by "A Shepherd." He attained the full honours of the Academy in 1863. Mr. Weekes obtained in 1852 the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Art Section of the Great Exhibition. Two of Mr. Weekes' sons follow their father's profession.

WEIL, GUSTAV, Orientalist and German historian, born at Saltzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the i of Metz, who introduced him to the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, he set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, making acquaintance with the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, teaching also in the public schools, and making himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany 6) he received an appointment in Library of Heidelberg, and was e Professor of Oriental Languages he University in 1845. He has ished many important works on poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, he Biblical Legends of the Musans, &c., all distinguished by nious criticisms, and an exact wledge of Oriental sources. He also written a Life of Mohammed, and a History of the Caliphs, and produced a new German translation of the Arabian Nights.

WEILL, ALEXANDRE, a French novelist and journalist, born in Alsace, in 1813, of a Jewish family, made an early acquaintance with the Hebrew language. At the age of fifteen he went to pursue his studies in Germany where he had to suffer great vicissitudes. On his return to France (1838) he contributed articles to various political and literary journals; but first came into notice when, as director of that portion of "*La Presse*" devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, he wrote (March, 1848) the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledru-Rollin, which caused a great sensation. He is author of the work, "République et Monarchie" (1848), which passed through six editions, and of several successful novels.

WELD, CHARLES RICHARD, late Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, is the son of Isaac Weld, Esq., of Dublin, and was born at Windsor in 1818. He was educated at Dublin, and was called to the Bar in 1844. In the following year he was appointed Assist. Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Society. He is the author of a "History of the Royal Society"

847), "Auvergne, Piedmont, and ıvoy" (1848), "A Vacation in the nited States and Canada" (1854), "A ıcation Tour in Brittany" (1856), Vacations in Ireland" (1858), "The renees, East and West" (1859), The Highlands Orcadia and Skye" 860), "Sketches in India" (1862), d of various pamphlets relative to ə Arctic expeditions. In 1861 he re- ned his post at the Royal Society, d was entrusted by the Commis- ners of the International Exhibi- n of 1862 with the getting up and nagement of the Philosophical De- rtment of the Exhibition.

WELLES, GIDEON, an American tesman, is a native of the State of nnecticut, and was originally a De- ıcrat of the Republican party. Van ren made him Postmaster at Hart- d, but in 1840 he gave up that post. ıder Polk's presidency he received appointment in the Marine Depart- ent, in which he evinced much ability. ı the revocation of the Missouri Com- omise Welles abandoned the Demo- ıtic party to join that of the Re- blicans; and during the contests lating to Kansas and Nebraska he came the violent opponent of his rmer political friends. In 1860 he ıs one of the delegates to the Con- ntion of Chicago, and he was also member of the committee appointed nominate Lincoln in Springfield. 1861 he was appointed Secre- ry for the Navy by President Lin- ln, and during his administration e marine of the United States ıs vastly augmented. His ap- oval of the seizure of Messrs. ason and Slidell on board the ritish mail steamer *Trent* was ıfavourably commented on in Eu- pe. President Johnson retains him the position he filled with such ility during the Presidency of Mr. ncoln.

WELLESLEY, THE HON. AND VERY EVEREND GERALD, Dean of Windsor, ird son of the late, and brother of e second Lord Cowley, was born in 09, and was educated at Eton and inity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the Rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the Duke of Wellington), from 1836 to 1855. He was nominated Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, and Dean of Windsor in 1854.

WELLESLEY, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Woodmancote, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, is a natural son of the late Marquis Wellesley, K.G., and was born about 1794. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. Under the title of "Anthologia Polyglotta" was published, in 1849, a selection of versions in various languages (Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and English), and Dr. Wellesley is known to be the author of many of the Latin, Italian, and English versions of the Epigrams, though they do not bear his name. We are not aware that Dr. Wellesley has come before the world professedly as an author, but he is well known in Oxford for his knowledge of the fine arts, and of classical and Italian literature. He was appointed Principal of New Inn Hall by the late Duke of Wellington, then Chancellor, in 1842.

WELLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND), BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN ABRAHAM, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's Coll., Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and whence he returned Assistant Master to Eton College. He proceeded from thence to New Zealand, and was Archdeacon of Waitemata from 1852 to 1857, when, on the sub-division of the diocese of New Zealand, he was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. He is married to a sister of Sir George J. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire.

WELLS, SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON, is the second son of the late Samuel Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was born in the year 1817, and was educated at the Foundation Grammar

School at Huntingdon. He was [illegible] the Bar at the Middle [illegible] 1841, and after going the [illegible]cuit for several years, be[illegible] [illegible]jeant-at-Law in 1855, and in the following year was appointed to the Recordership of Bedford. He was promoted in December, 1858, to a Judgeship at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood on that occasion. In 1860 he was made a Member of the Legislative Council of India.

WENSLEYDALE, Lord, The Right Hon. James [illegible] was born in 1782, at Hi[illegible] Liverpool, and is the y[illegible] the late Mr. Thos. Parke[illegible] chant, of that place. He [illegible] educated at the Grammar [illegible] Macclesfield, whence he [illegible] to Trin. Coll., Cambridge, [illegible] sioner, in October, 1799. [illegible] afterwards one of the tw[illegible] Craven's classical scholarsh[illegible] to all the universities, beca[illegible] and he was elected to it [illegible] following year he was elect[illegible] of his college, and in the yea[illegible] he graduated B.A. as fifth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He obtained a prize for the Latin ode and a second Bachelor's prize, and was elected to an open Fellowship at Trinity Coll., in 1804. In that year he removed to London, and after his studies as a pupil, and practising some years successfully as a special pleader in the Temple, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Easter term, 1813. Business soon flowed in with sufficient rapidity to warrant him in vacating his fellowship at Trinity. He married in 1817 Cecilia, daughter of the late S. F. Barlow, Esq., of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire. From that period his rise was rapid. In 1828 he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the death of the late Sir G. Holroyd, and was transferred to the Exchequer in 1834. In August, 1833, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, at the time when [illegible] Brougham established the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; to which, among other duti[illegible] he assigned the decision of a gr[illegible] accumulation of appeals from t[illegible] East Indian Courts. On the judic[illegible] Bench he had gained an experien[illegible] of twenty-eight years, and as he w[illegible] possessed of an admirable memo[illegible] it was therefore thought that [illegible] presence in the House of Lor[illegible] would be of peculiar value [illegible] an assistant to the five "la[illegible] lords," and on retiring from t[illegible] Bench, in January, 1856, he w[illegible] created Lord Wensleydale of We[illegible] leydale, by patent, "for the term [illegible] his natural life." But Lord Campbe[illegible] the Earl of Derby, and Lord Lyndhur[illegible] questioned the right of the Crown [illegible] create peerages for life; and aft[illegible] several stormy debates, the Pe[illegible] decided that such a patent gave t[illegible] recipient of the honour no right to [illegible] and vote in the House of Lords, and [illegible] commended the Government to crea[illegible] the title afresh, which, after some d[illegible] pur, was acceded to, by creating h[illegible] Baron Wensleydale of Walton, with t[illegible] usual remainder to heirs male. [illegible] the House of Lords, and also on t[illegible] Judicial Committee of the Pri[illegible] Council, the services of Lord We[illegible] sleydale have been very valuable.

WERNER,* Carl, a skilful arti[illegible] is a native of Germany, and was bo[illegible] early in the present century. [illegible] is a leading member of the Ins[illegible] tute of Water-Colour Painters, and [illegible] chiefly known by his sketches [illegible] Eastern scenery and manners; p[illegible] ticularly by a series of drawings fr[illegible] Holy Land subjects, which lat[illegible] formed an exhibition by themselv[illegible] and are now being reproduced [illegible] chromo-lithography.

WESTBURY, The Right Ho[illegible] Lord, Richard Bethell, was born [illegible] Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, June 30 [illegible] 1800. His father was a physici[illegible] resident first at Bristol and afterwa[illegible] in London. After being brought [illegible] at a private school in Bristol, he w[illegible] admitted at Wadham Coll., Oxford, [illegible] Oct., 1814. Early in the followi[illegible] year he obtained a scholarship at

college, and closed an undergraduate career of great promise by taking his B.A. degree in 1818, gaining a double First Class. In due course of time he succeeded to a Fellowship, having maintained himself in the meantime by acting as a resident private tutor. Soon after, he came to London, and began the study of the law. Having been called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1823, he began practice as a Chancery barrister, and soon obtained distinction, as well as a considerable share of business. Dr. Gilbert, since Bishop of Chichester, then Principal of Brasenose College, and who had been one of his examiners in 1818, appointed Mr. Bethell counsel for his college in a suit instituted against them by an influential nobleman in which an adverse decision would have been a serious blow to the society over which he presided. The college was encouraged to resist the action by the earnest representations of Mr. Bethell, then comparatively an untried man, and gained the day. This success greatly augmented his practice, which continued to increase until early in 1840, when he was nominated a Queen's Counsel by the then Lord Chancellor Cottenham. He continued to practise with great success in the Equity Courts, down to the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, in Dec., 1852, when he was appointed Solicr.-General and received the honour of knighthood. Meantime, on a casual vacancy which occurred in the early part of 1851, he was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, as one of the members for Aylesbury; and was again elected in 1852, and at the dissolution of 1857; but, in 1859, he withdrew from Aylesbury, and was chosen for Wolverhampton, which he represented till his elevation to the Chancellorship, in June, 1861, when he was raised to the peerage. As Solicr.-General, Sir Richard greatly assisted in carrying through the Lower House the Succession Duty Bill; as also *the Oxford University Reform Bill, the Bill for the Abolition* of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and several other measures of importance. On the promotion of Sir A. Cockburn, in Nov., 1856, as Chief Justice, Sir Richard succeeded him as Atty.-Gen., in which capacity he carried, after a formidable struggle, measures for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts, the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Court, &c. He also brought before Parliament the Fraudulent Trustee Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, in addition to other important measures relating to improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. When the new Court of Probate and Divorce was about to be formed, it is understood that Lord Palmerston offered the Judgeship to Sir Richard, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in conducting to a successful issue the important measures of law-reform upon which the Court was established, but he declined the post. He resigned the Attorney-Generalship in Feb., 1858, on the change of Administration, and returned to his former office in June, 1859, although generally named at the time for the Chancellorship. The latter, however, was conferred on Lord Campbell, to whose seat on the woolsack Sir Richard Bethell succeeded after a two years' delay. The measures recently adopted by the Inns of Court for the education of the students, and large reforms in the Bankruptcy Law and laws relating to the title of Landed Estates, are due to the exertions of Sir Richard Bethell. He has also been, from the commencement, Chairman of the Council of Legal Education. In consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, at the close of the session of 1865, implying censure of the Lord Chancellor for not exercising due caution and discretion in the appointment of the Registrar in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, he resigned the great seal, and was succeeded as Chancellor by Lord Cranworth.

WESTERGAARD, Niels-Ludvig, a Danish Orientalist, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 17, 1815, studied in the

University of Copenhagen, and in 1838 proceeded to Bonn to learn Sanscrit. The next year he visited Paris, London, and Oxford, and in 1841 set out for India, the King of Denmark and the Duke of Copenhagen defraying the expenses of his voyage. On his return, 1844, he went to Tiflis, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, and on his return to Denmark (1845) was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages. His principal works are: "Bundehesh" (1841), and a critical edition of the "Zendavesta" (1852—54). He has also endeavoured to decipher the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, of which he obtained a key in 1844.

WESTMACOTT, Richard, R.A., F.R.S., sculptor, son of the late Sir R. Westmacott, was born in London, 1787. He visited Italy in 1820, and studied there for six years. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838, R.A. in 1840, and Professor of Sculpture in 1846. Among his best ideal works are "The Original Player" (exhibited in 1841), in the lake of Devonshire's collection; a group of a Girl and a Fawn, in the possession of C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P.; "Venus and Ascanius" (1841); "Venus instructing Cupid," also-relievos in Lord Ellesmere's gallery; "Paolo and Francesca" (1848), an alto-relievo in Lord Lansdowne's possession; "Blue Bell," a bas-relief full of grace and beauty in Lord Ellesmere's collection. He excels in religious compositions; his finest examples are the "Angel Watching," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family (1842), his bas-relief, "Go, and Sin no more" (1846); a recumbent monumental figure of the late Archbp. Howley (1850), in Canterbury Cathedral; and one of the late Earl of Hardwicke at Wimpole. Mr. Westmacott has for some years retired from the practice of his profession, occupying himself chiefly in the literature connected with his art, and in delivering lectures. He has contributed to most of the encyclopædias and journals articles and essays on the subjects of his professional study; and is the author of a "Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture," and an essay "On Colouring Statues."

WESTWOOD, John Obadiah, an eminent entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, was born in that town in 1805. He was chiefly educated at Lichfield. Mr. Westwood was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology recently founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has also awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He is also the author of "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," of "The Butterflies of Great Britain," and of "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible." Mr. Westwood has also distinguished himself by his contributions to archæological science.

WETHERALL, Sir George Augustus, G.C.B., K.H., son of the late General Sir F. Wetherall, was born in 1779, and educated at Winchester, and the Royal Military Coll., High Wycombe; he served at the Cape, and in the conquest of Java, and acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief at Madras from 1822 to 1825; he served afterwards as Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot in India and in Canada, where he was largely instrumental in suppressing the insurrection in 1837–8, and was made C.B. for his services on that occasion. He was some time since Adjutant-General, and on his resignation was appointed to the command of the Northern District. On 23rd Oct., 1863, he attained the rank of General in the army, and in 1865 the honour of G.C.B. was conferred upon him. Sir George is Colonel of the 84th Foot.

WHEATSTONE, Charles, F.R.S., the scientific inventor of the electric telegraph, and professor of experi-

mental philosophy in King's Coll., London, was born at Gloucester, in 1802. Mr. Wheatstone's connection with the electric telegraph—that most marvellous of the triumphs of modern science—is set forth in an official paper, drawn up by the late Sir M. I. Brunel, and Professor Daniell, at a time when some misunderstanding had arisen from conflicting claims as to the origin of this important invention; and as this subject is one of the vexed questions of science, we cannot do better than quote the decision, saving one or two slight and unimportant omissions, at which these gentlemen arrived, with ample evidence before them:—"In March, 1836, Mr. Cooke, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed for the first time one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time during many years by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communicating intelligence (especially by the medium of railways), and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be attained by means of electricity, he immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of telegraphing, and, giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he from that hour devoted himself exclusively to the realization of that object. He returned to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans. In Feb., 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, he was introduced by Dr. Roget to Professor Wheatstone, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determination of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and ether voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles. In May, 1837, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions, and the undertaking rapidly progressed, until it attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience. While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated. —(Signed) M. I. Brunel, J. F. Daniell. London, April 27, 1841." It is but fair to state, however, that in America, Professor Morse is regarded as the prior discoverer of the electric telegraph, as will be seen in the notice given of him, *antè*. Professor Wheatstone also claims to be regarded as the inventor of the well-known stereoscope; but it is upon his scientific skill in connection with the electric telegraph that his fame will chiefly rest. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 Professor Wheatstone

[illegible]

WHITEHALL [illegible] was [illegible] Its writings are [illegible] The [illegible] A [illegible] Notes on [illegible] Lectures [illegible] "In Memoriam" [illegible] Herman [illegible] "Provisions" [illegible] Poems [illegible] "The Platonic [illegible] English Readers." [illegible] attributed [illegible] "The [illegible] an anonymous [illegible] considerable [illegible] to his other [illegible] He is well skilled in [illegible] and is a contributor to [illegible] architecture. [illegible] Wheewell has the reputation of being as [illegible] radical in his [illegible] as his great contemporary, Lord Brougham.

WHITE, Walter, born early in the present century, is the author of "To Switzerland and Back," "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," "On Foot through Tyrol," "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," "A Month in Yorkshire," "Northumberland and the Border," "All Round the Wrekin," "The Eastern Coast from the Humber to the Thames," &c. He entered the service of the Royal Society in 1841, as Clerk, and in 1861 was appointed Assistant Secretary, which office he still (1866) retains.

WHITE-MARIO,* Jessie Meriton, daughter of Mr. T. White, a shipbuilder, was born at Gosport, Hants, May 9, 1832. Whilst at school at Birmingham she imbibed very liberal ideas from hearing the lectures of Mr. G. Dawson, and subsequently, while residing in Paris, became a contributor to *Eliza Cook's Journal*. A tour in Italy in 1854 first brought her into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other patriots. Returning to England, she edited Orsini's Memoirs, and lectured on Italy. She next wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians;" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she married, 19th Dec., 1857, Signor Alberto Mario. Since that time she has proved herself a most zealous coadjutor to Garibaldi and his party; she accompanied that general in his expedition against Sicily, and most carefully nursed in the hospital his wounded soldiers. Since that date she has divided her life between Italy and London, and has proved very successful as a lecturer upon subjects connected with modern European politics.

WHITEHOUSE, Edward Orange Wildman, M.R.C.S., is a native of the neighbourhood of Bristol, and was born about the year 1815. He was formerly House Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and met with much success as a medical practitioner in Brighton down to the year 1855,

when he retired, partly from ill-health, and partly for the purpose of devoting himself to scientific pursuits, and more especially to the carrying out of an electric telegraph between England and America. He laboured constantly, night and day, for more than three years, at the solution of this problem, and was so far successful that he carried the electrical current through 3,000 miles of wire immersed in the Thames off Woolwich, overcoming the difficulty which hitherto electricians had been unable to surmount—the absorption of the electrical current by the water. His ill-health prevented him from taking any part in the subsequent attempt to lay the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Cape Valentia.

WHITESIDE, The Right Hon. James, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Rev. William Whiteside, was born in co. Wicklow, in 1806, and educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated in honours. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, and rapidly rose in his profession. In 1843 he was counsel for the defence of Mr. D. O'Connell, on which occasion he delivered a most powerful oration. In 1848 he undertook the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow-conspirators. More recently (in 1862) he acquired great popularity in Ireland as the successful advocate of Teresa Longworth, in the celebrated trial to establish the validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. He entered Parliament in 1851 as M.P. for the close borough of Enniskillen, which he represented as a strong Conservative down to 1859, when he was elected M.P. for the University of Dublin. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, and Attorney-General under Lord Derby, in 1858–9, when he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland. Mr. Whiteside is the author of a work on "Ancient Rome," and also of "Italy in the Nineteenth Century" (1849).

WHITTLE, Peter A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Perth Historic Society, Associate of the Arcadian Society, Rome, &c., born at Kirkham, Lancashire, in 1789, served his term to a bookseller at Preston, began business in 1810, and continued the same till 1851. During that time he corresponded with several periodicals of the day, established the *Preston Forum*, and was ever ready to foster literary efforts made in his immediate locality. He is the author of the "History of Preston" (2 vols., 1821); assisted the late Mr. Edward Baines in his "History of Lancashire;" wrote many articles for *Limbird's Mirror* and the *Orthodox Journal*; the "Sunday School Monitor," in 3 vols.; and compiled the separate histories, each in one volume, of "Southport," "Blackpool," "Lytham," "Blackburn," "Bolton-le-Moors," "Fernyhalgh," "Penwortham," "Hoghton Tower," "Lambsbury," &c. He has also prepared for the press a "History of Wigan;" a "Compendium of Botany;" "Introduction to Astronomy;" "Lectures on Poetry;" "Essay on Education;" "Papers on the Rebellion of 1715," &c.; and has carried on an extensive correspondence with many literary characters of his time. Mr. Whittle enjoys a literary pension of £50. His son, Mr. Robt. C. Whittle, is the author of the "Wayfarer in Lancashire," published in 1857.

WHITWORTH, Joseph, an eminent mechanician, was born in the manufacturing districts early in the present century. Since arriving at the age of manhood he has resided in Manchester, and has been uniformly engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. The first occasion, however, upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, which he displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military ar-

maments, Mr. Whitworth brought forward his improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy, in the further perfecting of which he is still occupied. He has been, and is still, a close competitor with Sir W. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service, that may combine every important requisite.

WIELOPOLSKI,* A. Count, by marriage, Marqui zaga Myszkowski, first beca as a Polish patriot, and visi and London in 1831, as En Insurrectionary Governme land, but, it is said, met w cold reception from the Bri French Governments of th After the Gallician massacres h lished (in 1848) an anti-G pamphlet, entitled "A Letter o Polish nobleman to Prince Metternich," recommending his countrymen to reconcile themselves with Russia, and become the armed champions of Panslavism. After the accession of the present Emperor of Russia to the throne, and the appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine to the Vice-Royalty of Poland, Marquis Wielopolski exercised much influence over the Russian Government in its policy towards Poland. It was due to him that the University of Warsaw was re-established, and other mitigations of the suspicious rigour of Russian dominion adopted. But the case was not adapted for a compromise, and in order to neutralize the growing influence of the patriots, he conceived the idea of seizing them as recruits for the army. The carrying out of this proscriptive measure in the dead of the nights of the 17th and 18th January, 1863, was the occasion of the outburst of the last insurrectionary war in Poland. He had, however, before this become unpopular, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him, in August, 1862. When the Grand Duke was replaced at Warsaw by General Berg, the influence of Wielopolski waned, and before 1863 had terminated he had been stripped of his offices and received an order from St. Petersburg to travel. Since that period he has lived in retirement, condemned alike by his own countrymen and the Russians.

WIGAN, Alfred, an eminent actor, was born at Blackheath, Kent, 24th March, 1818. After playing subordinate characters at the Queen's e under the management of lisbett about the year 1836-7, e to better parts at the St. 's under the late Mr. Braham, ubsequently at Covent Garden Madame Vestris, at Drury Lane Macready, at the Lyceum under , and at the Haymarket under er. He also played at the s's under Maddox, at the ic under Watts, at the Prin- under Kean and Keeley, and at the Haymarket and Adelphi under Webster. He opened the Olympic 17th October, 1853, and after four years of arduous but successful management, retired from the stage on account of ill-health in July, 1857. He, however, subsequently resumed his professional engagements, and opened, on the 29th Oct., 1860, the St. James's Theatre, from the management of which he retired in 1863. Mr. Wigan has played so many lines of character that it is difficult to classify him under tragic or comic actors; but while still comparatively young, looking back on his past career, he can congratulate himself on having succeeded, by his energy and ability, in raising two hopeless and well nigh bankrupt theatres to a high position in the public favour.

WIGRAM, George Vicesimus, a younger son of the late Sir R. Wigram, Bart., an eminent London merchant, was born in March, 1805, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, with a view of entering orders, but subsequently joined the community entitled the "Plymouth Brethren." In 1837-8 he commenced writing essays on the more technical spiritual terms used in scripture,

such as "Justification," "Sanctification;" and ultimately, by the help of various friends, the work growing under his hands, he developed his labours into two learned and laborious works, "The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament," and the "Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament" (2 vols., 1843–4).

WIGRAM, THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES, third son of the late Sir R. Wigram, Bart., and brother of the above, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he was fifth Wrangler in 1815, and of which he was afterwards a Fellow. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819; he sat as M.P. for Leominster from July to October, 1841; and was a Vice-Chancellor from 1841 to 1850, when he retired, from ill-health, on a pension. He received the honour of Knighthood on his elevation to the judicial Bench.

WILBERFORCE, HENRY WILLIAM, youngest son of the late celebrated William Wilberforce, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, was born in 1809, and educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, taking high honours in classics and mathematics. Having entered into orders, he married one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Sergent, of Lavington, and entered upon a country cure. Whilst there he was the successful competitor for an "Essay on the Parochial System of the Established Church." He succeeded his brother, the late Archdeacon Robert I. Wilberforce, in 1843, as vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, which benefice he resigned in 1850 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, since which date he has been, at first joint, and afterwards sole, proprietor and editor of the *Weekly Register*. He is also a Magistrate for the county of Galway, in which he owns property.

WILBERFORCE, DR. SAMUEL. (*See* OXFORD, BISHOP OF).

WILDE, SIR JAMES PLAISTED, fourth son of E. A. Wilde, Esq. (brother of *the late Lord Chancellor* Truro), was born in 1816, and educated at Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, in 1832, and went the Northern Circuit; in 1840 he was appointed junior counsel to the Excise and Customs, Queen's Counsel in 1855, and Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859; in 1860 he was made a Baron of the Exchequer, and knighted. In 1863 he was transferred, on the death of Sir C. Cresswell, to the Judgeship of the Court of Probate and Divorce. He is married to a daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

WILKES, CHARLES, Admiral, United States Navy, is a nephew of the celebrated John Wilkes, whose name was identified with the cry of "Liberty" in the reign of George III., and was born about the year 1804. Having entered the naval service and spent his early life in roving adventure, he was appointed by the government of the United States to conduct a voyage of exploration in the Southern and Pacific Oceans. After an absence of between three and four years, he returned to New York, and published in 5 vols. an account of his expedition. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of London in 1848. In the following year he published a treatise on "Western America," in which he discusses the capabilities of the Oregon Territory and California. He has since recently gained an unenviable notoriety by his outrage, when in command of the *San Jacinto*, on the British flag, in the forcible and illegal arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the mail-packet *Trent*, Nov. 1861, which exploit was nearly precipitating his country into a war with England. He has not otherwise played a prominent part in the American civil war, but was tried by a court-martial in 1864 for some act of disobedience, and reprimanded.

WILKINSON, SIR JOHN GARDNER, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. J. Wilkinson, was born in 1797, and educated at Harrow, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. During a prolonged residence

[illegible] and graduated at Clare Coll., Cambridge, in high honours, in 1835. Having been for some time Fellow of that College, he was appointed in 1843 Head Master of Marlborough Coll., Wilts, which post he held until 1852, when he was preferred to the vicarage of West Lavington, Wilts, by the Bishop of Salisbury. He is Rural Dean of the diocese of Salisbury, and an active Magistrate for Wilts; and in the year 1863–64 he was one of the Select Preachers of the University of Cambridge. Mr. Wilkinson is the author of "Sermons preached at Marlborough College," &c.

WILLES, Sir James Shaw, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, is son of a physician of Cork, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he took honours and graduated B.A. 1836, LL.D. 1860. Mr. Willes, after having applied himself to the study of the law for five years, was in 1840 called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. He went the Home Circuit, and had a large business as a "leading junior." In 1849 he edited, with Sir H. Keating, the well-known legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." In the next year he was appointed a Commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and assisted in drawing the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860, founded on the Report of the Commissioners. These acts were of much use and they still regulate the practice of the courts. In 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was raised to the Bench, and received the honour of knighthood.

WILLIAMS, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Welsh extraction, was born in London, and is the son of the late Mr. Serjeant John Williams. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, after practising as a pleader some years, he soon after, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Patteson, who had been called at the Middle Temple two years earlier, published an edition of "Saun-

ders' Reports," and, in conjunction with Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly, an edition of Burns's "Justice of the Peace." In 1837 there appeared from his pen a Treatise on the Law of Executors, a book of great authority. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and on that occasion had the distinction of being knighted. He resigned the Judgeship in February, 1865, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

WILLIAMS, THE REV. GEORGE, B.D., was born in the year 1814, and was educated on the Foundation at Eton Coll., and at King's Coll., Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836, and graduated B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1840. Having been ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1837, he was appointed by Archbishop Howley to go out to Jerusalem as Chaplain to Bishop Alexander in 1841, which appointment he held until 1843. On his return to England he published, in 1845, his "Holy City; or, Historical and Topographical Notices of Jerusalem," subsequently enlarged into 2 vols. on reaching a second edition. In 1850 he was nominated by the Archbishop of Armagh to the Wardenship of St. Columba's Coll., Ireland, which he held until 1855. In 1854 and the two following years he was chosen Vice-Provost of King's College. He contributed many articles to Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Geography," and has published several Journals of Travels and Biographical Memoirs in various periodicals, besides a volume of Sermons preached at Jerusalem, and several other Sermons.

WILLIAMS, MONIER, M.A., an eminent Sanskrit scholar, son of the late Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, was born at Bombay in 1819. After being educated at private schools, and at King's Coll., London, he entered at Balliol Coll., Oxford, in 1838, but soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E.I. Coll., Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, becoming at his second residence there a member of University Coll. He was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, and graduated B.A. in the following year. He was Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury, from 1844, till the abolition of that institution in 1858; he then removed to Cheltenham, where he superintended the Oriental studies at the College there for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanskrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English students," 1st edition 1846; 2nd edition, published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press, 1857; "An English and Sanskrit Dictionary," published by the E.I. Company (1851, 4to.); an edition of the Sanskrit drama, called "Vikramorvasí," 1849; an edition of the text of the Sanskrit drama, called "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, 1853; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanskrit drama "S'akuntalá," 1855, reprinted in 1856; "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," 1859; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, 1859; a Romanised edition of the Hindústání work, called "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanskrit Poem, with vocabulary, and Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press. Mr. Williams is engaged in printing "A Sanskrit and English Dictionary," on which he has

laboured for many years, and which is to be published by the University of Oxford.

WILLIAMS.* PENRY, painter, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, was born about the commencement of the present century. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, but in 1827 went to Rome, where he has since resided; yet sending over almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and scenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, but showing how strong his style has been influenced by his long residence in Italy. His principal works are: "Procession to the Christening, a Scene at L'Ariccia," "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Arco," "The Fountain, a Scene at Mola di Gaeta," "The Campagna of Rome," "Il Voto, or the Convalescent," "Ferry on the River Nimfer," &c., &c.

WILLIAMS,* THE REV. ROWLAND, D.D., is the son of a former Canon of St. Asaph, and was born in Flintshire, in 1817. He was educated as King's Scholar at Eton, where he was Newcastle Medallist. Having proceeded thence to King's Coll., Cambridge, he obtained in his first year Battie's University Scholarship. As a Fellow of King's, he graduated in 1841, and was for eight years Classical Tutor of his College. In the year 1850, he became Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's Coll., Lampeter, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff. In 1855, he published a volume of Sermons, called "Rational Godliness," preached by him at Lampeter and Cambridge, at the latter as Select Preacher. Being engaged by this volume in controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted in 1859, from King's Coll., the Vicarage of Broad-Chalke, Wilts. He is best known as author by his larger work on "Christianity and Hinduism" (which is an expansion of the Muir Prize Essay), by "Rational Godliness," above mentioned, and by his "Review of Bunsen" in the celebrated volume of "Essays and Reviews." He has also written a review of a Charge of the Bishop of Llandaff, a controversial letter addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, several articles on Welsh subjects in the *Quarterly Review*, a Paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on the Obligations of the Anglo-Saxon Church to British Missionaries; a Defence of the Maynooth Grant; also poems, "Orestes," an adaptation to English readers of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus, "Lays from the Cimbric Lyre," &c. He has acted very frequently at Eton and Cambridge as Classical Examiner, for the Tripos and other examinations. In 1863, he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, against a charge of heresy connected with his "Review of Bunsen," and obtained in February, 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. In anticipation of this event he had resigned, in August, 1862, his office at Lampeter. He is now engaged on a new version of the Hebrew Prophets, and in the cure of souls of his parish.

WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK, BART., K.C.B., born in Nova Scotia, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, became First Lieut. in 1827, and Captain in 1840. From that date to 1843 he was employed in Turkey, and for his military services there received the brevet-rank of Major. Being subsequently sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet-rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Having, in June, 1848, been appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, he was, in 1852, admitted as a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In August, 1854, on being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, he was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few

months later to that of Brig.-General. The glorious victory won, under his auspices, over the gallant Russian general, Mouravieff, on the heights above Kars, on the morning of the 29th of September, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, first made the name of General Williams familiar to the British public as a successful soldier. Time passed on, and General Williams and his brave comrades, conspicuous among whom was that gallant Hungarian, the late General Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the scantiest hope. At length the troops were literally worn out by famine; and on the 14th of Nov., when Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender, General Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce to the Russian general, to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and General Williams, having demanded an interview with Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Thus ended the siege of Kars, the defence of which was one of the noblest incidents of the war. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty and returning to England, was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of £1000 a year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie with the rank of "Mushir," the hon. degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was, moreover, elected M.P. for Calne, and appointed Commandant at Woolwich. In 1859 he retired from Parliament, and was soon after appointed to the command of the troops in Canada, which post he is now about to resign (June, 1865), having completed his length of service.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, a popular American author, was born in Portland, U.S. He received his first education at Boston and at Andover. At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College, and about the same time produced a series of poems on sacred subjects. In 1827, he was engaged to edit *The Legendary* and *The Token*. In 1828 he established the *American Monthly Mag.*, which he conducted until it was merged in the *New York Mirror*, when he came to Europe, and was attached to the American Legation at the French court; he then travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, and lastly in England, where he married. The letters he wrote while abroad, under the title of "Pencillings by the Way," first appeared in the *New York Mirror*. In 1835 he published "Inklings of Adventure," a series of tales, which had appeared originally in a London magazine. In 1837 he returned to America, and, in 1839, became one of the editors of the *Corsair;* revisiting London towards the close of that year, he then published "Loiterings of Travel," and "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband." In 1840 appeared his "Poems," and "Letters from under a Bridge." In 1843, with Mr. Morris, he revived the *New York Mirror*, which had been discontinued for several years; but withdrew from it upon the death of his wife in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," a series of sketches of European and American society. In Oct., 1846, he married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and is now settled in New York, where he is associated with Mr. Morris as editor of the *Home Journal*. It may be said of Mr. Willis that there is less of accurate drawing than of colouring in his pictures; but the glitter of his style and the abundance of ornamental details scattered over his writings have gained for him considerable popularity in America, and some admirers in this country. A sister of Mr. Willis (see *antè*, Parton) has also gained some literary reputation under the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern."

WILLIS, The Rev. Robert, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of the University of Cambridge, born in London in

1800, was educated at Caius Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1826, and was subsequently chosen Fellow of his College. He was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Univ. of Cambridge in 1837. He is the author of "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy" (1840), one of the first books which introduced English Archæologists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic; also of a valuable essay elucidating the "Nomenclature of the Middle Ages" (1849); of "The Architectural History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre;" of a remarkable paper on the "Vaults of the Middle Ages;" &c. He has also written a handbook on the "Principles of Mechanism" (1841), scientific papers (of investigation) on the "Vowel Sounds," the "Mechanism of the Larynx," the "Teeth of Wheels." Mr. Wills has been one of the main supports of the Archæological Institute, since its first establishment in 1844. From its annual meetings have been prepared his well-known "Architectural Histories" of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and other cathedrals.

WILLS, William Henry, was born at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1810, and at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was one of the literary set who started *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original staff of the *Daily News*, and occupied for a considerable time the post of sub-editor of that paper, to the leading columns of which he occasionally contributed. In 1850, he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor from its first to its last number. He has been sub-editor of *All the Year Round* since its commencement. Mr. Wills has reprinted some of his contributions to periodical literature in a separate volume.

WILSON, Sir Archdale, Bart., K.C.B., a son of the late Rev. G. Wilson, and cousin of Lord Berners, was born in 1803, and educated at Norwich. He is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Artillery and Major-General in the Bengal Army; he was chief in command at the memorable siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, for his important services on which occasion he was made a baronet and K.C.B., and received a pension from the East India Company, and the thanks of both houses of Parliament.

WILSON,* Erasmus, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was born about the year 1808, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831. He is an Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras Infirmary. Mr. Wilson, who is particularly known in connection with the treatment of cutaneous diseases, is the author of "The Dissector's Manual," "The Anatomist's Vade Mecum," "Diseases of the Skin," "On the Management of the Skin as a means of Promoting and Preserving Health," "The History of the Middlesex Hospital," &c., and of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. He has also edited "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life."

WILSON, The Rev. Henry Bristow, B.D., is the son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in the City of London, and was born in the year 1803. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's Coll., Oxford, of which he became successively Fellow and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1825. In 1841 he was one of the four resident Tutors who issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Wilson was appointed successively by the University, a select Preacher, Public Examiner, Professor of Anglo-Saxon,

and (in 1851) Bampton Lecturer. He is the author of several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University questions, of an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension" in the "Oxford Essays" (1857), and of the "National Church" in "Essays and Reviews."

WILSON,* RICHARD, D.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, became known as an author in 1830 by his "Questions on the Gospels and Acts," in relation to the correct interpretation of the Greek Testament. In 1831 he published his "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry." Dr. Wilson exerted himself much in effecting the establishment of the College of Preceptors in 1848, since incorporated by royal charter, and was Dean of the Corporation eleven years. He was also Head Master of St. Peter's Coll. School, Eaton Square, London, for fifteen years. Besides sermons, he has written many papers on classical, mathematical, and theological subjects, and has for a long time been engaged in preparing a new and correct translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, relieved as far as possible from the multitudinous errors of traditional interpretation. Dr. Wilson's Latin epigrams are well known.

WINCHESTER, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, D.D., F.R.S., second son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, and younger brother of the late archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kenilworth, in 1790. He was educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He is Provincial Sub-dean of Canterbury, and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and a Vice-Pres. of the Royal Soc. of Literature. The translation of Milton's treatise on "Government," published at the command of King George IV., is from his pen. He was for some years Canon of Canterbury and Rector of Abingdon, Berks; was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and translated to the see of Winchester in 1827. The diocese includes Hants, parts of Surrey, with the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands, and the see is of the value of £8,000 a year.

WINDHAM, SIR CHARLES ASHE, LIEUT.-GENERAL, K.C.B., is a son of the late Vice-Admiral Windham, who assumed the name of Windham, in lieu of that of Lukin, on succeeding to the Norfolk property of his uncle, the Right Hon. W. Windham, M.P. He was born in 1810, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, and became Colonel in June, 1854, and having meanwhile seen active service in Canada during the rebellion in 1837–9, he was on the breaking out of the Russian war appointed Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. to the fourth division, and subsequently was promoted by General Simpson to the command of a brigade of the second division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann and at the attack on the Redan, and still more on Sept. 8th, 1855, when he led the attack on the Great Redan, and stood nearly single-handed against an overpowering force, unwounded amid a shower of grape and musketry. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and created a C.B., appointed to the command of the 4th division of the army, and made Chief of the Staff; on the capture of Sebastopol in the following month he was nominated Governor of the suburb of Karabelnaia. Returning to England after the conclusion of peace, he was elected in 1857 in the Liberal interest as M.P. for East Norfolk. In the course of the same year he was sent to India to aid in the suppression of the mutiny, and took an active part in the campaign under the late Lord Clyde, after which he was appointed to the Military Command at Lahore. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865. He is a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Colonel of the 46th Regiment; he has received the Crimean medal with four clasps, is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and the 1st class of the

Milit. Order of Savoy has been conferred on him, as well as the 2nd class of the Medjidie and the Indian medal.

WINSLOW, FORBES, M.D., born in Aug., 1810, at Pentonville, is the ninth son of Capt. Thos. Winslow, of the 47th Foot. He was first educated in Scotland, then near London, and afterwards at Manchester. He manifested an early bias for the study of medicine, and commenced his professional education in New York. On his return to England these studies were continued. He dissected and studied anatomy under the celebrated anatomist, Mr. Carpue, for four years; and afterwards, at the Univ. of London, he was a pupil of Drs. Turner, Elliotson, Quain, &c., as well as of Sir C. Bell, at Middlesex Hospital. After passing the Coll. of Surgeons in 1835, he graduated as M.D. at Aberdeen. He was soon afterwards elected one of the Fellows of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of Edinburgh. While Vice-Pres. of the Medical Society of London, he was selected as the Lettsomian Professor of Medicine for 1851-52, when he delivered three lectures—1, On the Psychological Vocation of the Physician; 2, On the Medical Treatment of Insanity; 3, On Medico-Legal Evidence in Cases of Insanity. Dr. Winslow's early love for metaphysical and philosophical reading has led him almost instinctively to the speciality to which he has devoted the best energies of his mind. His taste for the investigation of mental diseases was early developed. When a student he joined the Westminster Medical Society, and in 1830 read to its members an elaborate paper on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the Production and Aggravation of Disease." This paper was published in fuller detail in the *Gazette of Pract. Medicine.* In the same year he read a paper on the "Application of the Principles of Phrenology to the Elucidation of Insanity." He also contributed a series of papers to the Gazette of Pract. Medicine in 1831, on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind." In 1832, he published a paper in the *Lancet* on "Softening of the Brain." He was also for some years, in early life, on the literary staff of the *Times*, and has since published a work on the "Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases," essays on Crime, Idiotcy, and numerous contributions to the medical journals. The "Anatomy of Suicide" is also from his pen; and he originated and published, at his own cost, the *Quarterly Journal of Psychol. Medicine*, which he carried on single-handed for sixteen years. In 1860 Dr. Winslow published a large volume entitled "On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," which has already gone through three editions. Dr. Winslow enjoys a large private practice in cases of insanity and diseases of the brain and nervous system, and he is constantly consulted as an *expert* in Courts of Law in difficult medico-legal cases. At the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Dr. Winslow had conferred upon him the hon. degree of D.C.L. He is also a member of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of London.

WINTERHALTER, FREDERICK, painter, was born at Baden in 1806. He first visited England in 1842, and was soon fortunate in obtaining royal patronage. His portrait-group of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the royal children, won marked favour, and was in 1848 exhibited by special command to the public, in Buckingham Palace. It has since been engraved by Cousins in mezzotint. For her Majesty, Winterhalter has subsequently executed many works: a portrait-group of Wellington and Peel (1850), also engraved: various portraits of herself, of which one was presented to Sir Robert Peel: portraits of the late Prince Consort, of the young Prince Alfred, &c. In 1852, Mr. Winterhalter exhibited at the Royal Academy a picture, having for its subject, "Roderick the Goth seeing Florinda for the first time, as

she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus." This picture was purchased for the Royal Collection.

WODEHOUSE, The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, third Lord, born in 1826, was educated at Eton, and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a First Class in classical honours. He had already succeeded to his grandfather's title in the previous year, and in Dec. 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and the following year he resumed his former post at the Foreign Office, but resigned it in July, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe with the view of settling the complications relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct., 1864, he succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

WODEHOUSE, Sir Philip Edmund, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Ed. Wodehouse, Esq., many years M.P. for East Norfolk, and a cousin of Lord Wodehouse, was born about the year 1812, and was for some years in the Civil Service at Ceylon. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, and in 1861 was promoted to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, vacant by the transfer of Sir George Grey to his former post at New Zealand. He was made a K.C.B., civil, in 1863.

WÖHLER, Friedrich, a German chemist, born at Esschenheim, near Frankfort, July 31, 1809, studied the natural sciences in Marburg and Heidelberg. After receiving his doctor's degree he proceeded to Sweden (1824), where he studied chemistry under Berzelius; and on his return to Germany was, for several years, Professor in the Berlin School of Arts and Trades. In 1832 he went to Cassel, where he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the new School of Arts and Trades established there. Wöhler has made several chemical discoveries, among others a new method of obtaining pure nickel, and he was the first to obtain aluminium in an isolated state. In 1836 he removed to Göttingen to occupy a Chair of Medicine, and to take the direction of the Chemical Institute. Detailed accounts will be found of the discoveries of Wöhler in the scientific journals of Germany. He has also published several distinct works on chemical subjects, which have been translated. He has received several decorations, and is member of various scientific bodies.

WOOD, The Right Hon. Sir Charles, Bart., elder son of the second baronet, was born in 1800, and graduated as a Double First-Class at Oriel Coll., Oxford, in 1821. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. He was M.P. for Great Grimsby and Wareham between 1826 and 1832, and since the latter year has represented Halifax. He has been successively Secretary of the Treasury in 1832, and of the Admiralty in 1835, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1846; President of the Board of Control under the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations; and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1855 to 1858. In 1859 he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council.

WOOD,* Mrs. Henry, novelist, born in Worcestershire about the year 1820, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, formerly head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester. She inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age married Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Mag.* and *Bentley's Miscel.* Her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance

League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance) was entitled "Danesbury House." Her next production was "East Lynne," which achieved a remarkable success. This was followed in quick succession by other works—"The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," "Verner's Pride," "The Foggy Night at Orford" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), "William Allair," a book for boys; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," "Lord Oakburne's Daughters," and "Mildred Arkell," all of which have tended to confirm her popularity as a writer of fiction.

WOOD, The Rev. John George, M.A., son of a former Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London in 1827, was educated at Ashborne Grammar-school, and entered Merton Coll., Oxford, in 1844. He was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Ch. Ch., Oxford, he was ordained in 1852 as Chaplain to the boatmen's floating chapel, Oxford. In 1856 he was appointed Assist.-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He is the author of several valuable works on Zoology, among others, "A Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." The public are also indebted to Mr. Wood for a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed; these are entitled "Common Objects of the Sea-shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," each appropriately illustrated; "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," and "Common Shells of the Sea-shore," a serial now in course of publication, and intended to be completed in twenty parts, together with other educational works. Mr. Wood is also editor of *The Boy's Own Magazine*, &c. Mr. Wood's *magnum opus*, however, is his larger "Natural History," in three volumes, imp. 8vo. This exhaustive work is enriched with a vast number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration.

WOOD, Sir William Page, F.R.S., the second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years M.P. for the City of London, and brother of the Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., was born in 1801, and was educated at Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours and obtained a Fellowship, and in 1827 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was M.P. for Oxford from 1847 to 1853, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 to 1851, and held the office of Solicitor-General from 1851 to the following year, when he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor.

WOODFORD, Sir Alexander George, G.C.B., son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Woodford, and brother of Major-General Sir J. G. Woodford, was born in 1782. He is a General in the army, Colonel of the Scots' Fusileer Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and was formerly aide-de-camp to George IV. He served with the 9th Regt. in Holland, and was present with the Coldstream Guards at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807; he served on the Staff in Sicily in 1808–10, and commanded the light battalion of the brigade of Guards at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, capture of Badajos, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards at Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the campaign in the Pyrenees. He commanded the 2nd batt. Coldstream Guards at Waterloo, and was present at the capture of Paris. He has been Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, Commander of the Forces in the Ionian Islands, and Governor of Gibraltar.

He is G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Knight of Maria Teresa of Austria, and of St. George of Russia, and has received the gold and silver war medals.

WOODWARD, BERNARD BOLINGBROKE, F.S.A., is a native of Norwich, and was born in 1816. He was educated at a private school in Norwich, and afterwards graduated at the London University. He first appeared as an author in 1851, when he published "A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the final Incorporation of the Principality with England." He afterwards wrote "A History of America to the end of the Administration of President Polk," in three vols.; the earlier chapters of this work were by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, and it was published in the United States alone. He has also been engaged in the revision of standard educational and other works in extensive circulation, and has contributed to reviews, &c. He has commenced "A General History of Hampshire," in parts, and is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman a general dictionary of dates, entitled "A Cyclopædia of History and Chronology." In 1860 he was appointed Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen, at Windsor, and Keeper of the Royal Collection of Prints and Drawings.

WORBOISE,* EMMA JANE, is the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born about the year 1820. Being early left an orphan, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters established at Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson. She is known as the author of several works of fiction, including "Married Life," "Millicent Kendrick," "Lottie Lonsdale," "Thornycroft Hall," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature. She now edits one of our leading periodicals.

WORCESTER, THE BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY PHILPOTT, D.D., younger son of the late Rich. Philpott, Esq., of Chichester, was born Nov. 17, 1807. He was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1829, as Senior Wrangler of the year, and a first-class in the Classical Tripos. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the college in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, and that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834–5. The late Bishop of London appointed him, in 1837, to the office of Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which he held for two years and a half. He was also twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University, and was appointed Examining Chaplain by Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University. He served the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the Senate presented a portrait of him, by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered to the University during the sitting of the Commission which had lately expired; this portrait is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort to be one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his election to the see of Worcester in 1860.

WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.C.L., Bishop of the United Diocese of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, born in 1806, is the second son of the late Dr. Christ. Wordsworth, many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, elder brother of the Canon of Westminster, and nephew of the celebrated poet. He was educated at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin Verse in 1827, and for

the Latin Essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a Studentship by the Dean. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Oxford for two or three years as a private tutor, during which time he reckoned among his pupils the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Salisbury, and other notabilities. In 1835 he was elected Second Master of Winchester College, a single instance of that office being conferred on one not educated as a Wykehamist. In 1845, being in weak health, he resigned the Second Mastership, and in the summer of the following year accepted the appointment of first Warden of Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, Perthshire, which office he held for seven years; and during that time the institution was indebted to him in great measure for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis. He also materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) being built solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the United Diocese over which he at present presides, and in the following year, at the installation of the present Chancellor, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrew's are chiefly of a theological character; with some exceptions, however, among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammatice Rudimenta," first published in 1839, and which is now in its fourteenth edition; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work; and a volume "On Shakspeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," published in 1854. On leaving Winchester he published "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," a series of discourses, in two vols. He is also author of "Catechesis," a manual of Instruction on Confirmation; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and of various sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of the clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; and one of his latest works, entitled "A United Church for the United Kingdom," contains a discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with "Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles."

WORDSWORTH, The Rev. Christopher, D.D., brother of the preceding, was born in the year 1807, and was educated at Winchester and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was soon after elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge, and Head Master of Harrow School in the same year. This post he held until 1844, when Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847–8. He has been an extensive writer on theology: his best known works are his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes, &c.; "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive;" "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome

in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered Philosophumena); "Diary in France;" and "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome." He has also edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D.;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the ancient MSS.; and a "Tour in Italy" (2 vols., 1863).

WORNUM, Ralph Nicholson, the son of a London pianoforte maker, was born in co. Durham in 1812, and educated at the Univ. of London. After a brief preliminary study of Art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, and on his return contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia," "Art Journal," &c., and wrote the article on "Painting" in Dr. W. Smith's "Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities." In 1846 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogue of the National Gallery, and in the next year produced his "History of Ancient and Modern Painting." In 1848 he was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design, and in 1852 was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, and Keeper and Secy. of the National Gallery in 1857. Mr. Wornum is the author of a "Biograph. Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters," "The Epochs of Painting," 1864, and has edited "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England," and (for "Bohn's Scientific Library") the "Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, and Fuseli," and of various "Reports" on Art collections at home and abroad.

WORSAAE, Hans Jakob Asmussen, a Danish archæologist, born at Veile (Jutland), March 14, 1821, commenced his studies in the College of Horsen, and finished them at Copenhagen in 1838. He abandoned theology and jurisprudence to devote himself to the history of his country. In the Royal Museum he studied for several years the Scandinavian antiquities contained there; and travelled in Germany, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere, collecting all that could serve to throw light upon the early history and arts of the Scandinavian people. He is one of the first of Danish *literati*, and has written in his own language, and in English, several works not only interesting to Danes, but also to British antiquaries.

WRANGEL, Ferdinand Petrovich, Von, Arctic navigator and traveller in the Russian service, was born in Esthonia about 1795. He was educated in the School for Naval Cadets at St. Petersburg, and in 1817 served as an officer under Captain Golovin, in his voyage round the world, in the sloop *Kamschatka*. The principal voyages and travels of Von Wrangel,—all devoted to Polar and Siberian explorations,—were accomplished between the years 1820 and 1836. His most remarkable exploits were performed in two expeditions in search of land, alleged by the natives of Indigirka and Kolyma to exist to the north of the Polar Sea. The greater part of his journeys on these occasions was performed in sledges, drawn by dogs over the vast continents of Polar ice. He attained a latitude of two minutes above the seventy-second degree, but without the discovery of the land of which he was in search. He is the author of several works on travel and ethnology, has filled most honourable posts in the Russian service, and is known and highly respected by the *savans* of foreign nations. For his various successful exertions he was raised to the rank of Admiral, but in 1849 he retired from the service, and has since been Director of the privileged company established for trading with the Russian possessions in America.

WRANGEL,* Baron Friedrich, Von, Field Marshal in the Prussian army, was born at Stettin, in 1784. He entered the army at an early age, and served through the war of Liberation, gaining distinction at the

battle of Leipsic. In the first Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-9 he was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the allied Prussian and Federal forces, and succeeded in penetrating into Jutland. In the second Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 the veteran again, for a short time, held the post of Commander-in-Chief of the allied Prussian and Austrian armies.

WRATISLAW, THE REV. ALBERT HENRY, M.A., was born of a good old family, about the year 1822, and was educated at Christ's Coll., Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Felstead, in 1849, and Head Master of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1857. He is the author of some sermons, school-books, and pamphlets; and also of "Bohemian Poems, Ancient and Modern," translated from the original Sclavonic; and of a translation from the same source of "The Queen's Court, and other Bohemian Poems."

WRIGHT, THE REV. GEORGE NEWNHAM, was born about the year 1812, and was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. Having held the Rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, he was appointed Master of the Grammar School, Tewkesbury. He is a learned topographer; the best-known of his works are, "Lancashire in the Nineteenth Century," "The Rhine, Italy, and Greece," "Belgium Illustrated," "Picturesque Survey of the Mediterranean," "Gorton and Wright's Topographical Dictionary," "The Comprehensive Gazetteer of the World," "Scenes in Wales," &c. He has also written "The Life of Louis Philippe," "The Life of William IV.," "Life of Wellington," &c., and he edited the "London Encyclopædia," in 22 vols.

WRIGHT,* ICHABOD CHARLES, of Mapperley Hall, Notts, eldest son of the late Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall (at one time Col. of the Notts Militia), was born in 1795, and was educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817 and M.A. in 1820, and was for some time Fellow of Magdalen Coll. He has translated Dante into English verse, and has published a translation of the Iliad of Homer into blank verse, and also a Letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with remarks on Mr. M. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work. Mr. Wright, who is head of a banking firm at Nottingham, is the author of an able pamphlet on the Currency question.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., antiquary, born on the Welsh borders about 1810, is descended from a Yorkshire family. He was educated at Ludlow Grammar School, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834. While an undergraduate, he became a regular contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quart. Rev.*, and other periodicals, on historical and antiquarian subjects. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæol. Assoc., which has since separated into two distinct bodies. Mr. Wright is also a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had ever been elected to that honour. Mr. Wright is the author of various able works on the political and literary history, as well as on the antiquities of this country, and he is the editor of a still greater number of the literary reliques of the middle ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated the best editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Vision of Piers Plowman." He is well known to archæologists by his "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," a standard epitome of early archæology; the "Archæological Album," the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," and his "Essays on Archæo-

logical Subjects." He is also the author of a "History of Caricature, &c." (4to), "Domestic Manners, &c., in England during the Middle Ages" (4to). To Mr. Wright we owe the remarkable discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. In 1865 he translated into English the 1st volume of the Emperor Louis Napoleon's "Vie de Jules César."

WRIGHT, THOMAS, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," was born in 1789, of humble parents, and worked for forty-seven years in Ormerod and Son's iron-foundry in Manchester. His wages as foreman of one of the departments were £3 10s. weekly, £2 of which he handed over to his wife for housekeeping; the rest, for many years, he employed in his good work of the moral reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell, endeavouring by kind persuasion and earnest prayer to exhort him to amendment, and contributing in various ways to his restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution, Wright made it his business, as frequently as possible, to visit them, and implore them to make their peace with their offended Maker. The success of his endeavours was often marked by the testimonies which the good man received from the objects of his philanthropy. Besides reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen, in a variety of cases he assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their place in society by means of emigration. His prison visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various other places, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a subscription was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his daily toil, and thus enable him exclusively to follow up his work of social reformation. The sum of £3,246 was thus raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool; and has enabled the venerable philanthropist to be in receipt of a competent income with which to carry on his genuine labour of love. He has since that date aided in establishing ragged schools, penny banks, and other institutions auxiliary to the great work to which he has devoted his life.

WROTTESLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, LORD, M.A., F.R.S., and D.C.L., was born in 1798, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1823. In the same year he was called to the Bar. He succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1841. His lordship is distinguished for his attainments in astronomical science. In 1839 he received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society, of which his lordship was one of the founders in 1820, for his "Catalogue of the Right Ascensions of 1318 Stars." In 1853 he called the attention of the House of Lords to Lieutenant Maury's valuable scheme of meteorological observations and discoveries; and on Nov. 30, 1854, succeeded the Earl of Rosse as President of the Royal Society, which he resigned in 1857, being succeeded by the late Sir B. Brodie, Bart. Lord Wrottesley has served on several very important Royal Commissions, and is the author of "Thoughts on Government and Legislation."

WÜRTEMBERG,* KING OF, Charles I., eldest son of the late King, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne on June 25, 1864. He has followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and forms one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty married July 13 (1st) 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. He is colonel of a Russian regiment of Dragoons.

WYATT, MATTHEW DIGBY, an architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of Matthew

[illegible] of the Crystal Palace at [illegible] throughout Europe, with [illegible] Mr. Owen Jones, to [illegible] the works of art which [illegible] that structure; and published [illegible] "Views of the Crystal [illegible] and Paris," besides the [illegible] the Byzantine Court, [illegible] were designed and arranged by him. In 1854 he restored the fine [illegible] of North Marston church, [illegible] Her Majesty, as a memorial [illegible] the late Mr. Neeld, from whom she [illegible] received a considerable legacy. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, Mr. Wyatt was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, [illegible] furniture and decoration, and was [illegible] created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was also employed by the E. I. Company to direct, with the late Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that exhibition. The death of their Surveyor, at Christmas, 1855, led to the appointment of Mr. Wyatt to fill his place. Mr. Digby Wyatt, and his brother, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part about this time in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the E. I. Company and for the Council of India, Mr. Digby Wyatt's works in this country have been numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal from, and the subsequent disposal of, all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown. Mr. Wyatt has designed several great works for execution in India, and has also been appointed joint architect with Mr. Scott, R.A., for the proposed new India Office. Amongst his numerous works for private clients, we may mention the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wynyates, in Warwickshire, and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1856 he accepted the office of [illegible] Department, and deco-

on. Sec. to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he remained until May, 1859, when heavy professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In 1861 he was sent by the Soc. of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry. Mr. Wyatt was an exhibitor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufactures, &c., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862. He is also a Telford medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Among many minor contributions by Mr. Wyatt, of late years, to the bibliography of the fine arts are his "Notices of Sculpture in Ivory," &c. illustrated by photographs, folio; "Essays on Renaissance and Italian Ornament," contributed to Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament;" "On Metallic Art," as shown at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, quarto, plates; "The Art of Illuminating," quarto, plates, in gold and colours, &c. &c.

WYNTER, Andrew, M.D., son of the late And. Wynter, Esq., was born at Bristol, in 1819. Having received his education at a private school, he entered on a course of medical study, which, however, he abandoned for a time. Ultimately he took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1861. Dr. Wynter, who has devoted himself extensively to the study of mental diseases, was editor of the *British Med. Journal* from 1845 to the end of 1860, and during that time was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and other periodicals. In 1855–6 he collected many of his lesser pieces into a volume, entitled "Sketches of Town and Country Life," which were republished in 1861, under the title of "Our Social Bees." In 1860–3 his contributions to the *Quarterly*, *Once a Week*, &c., were republished in a collective form, under the titles of "Curiosities of Civilization," and "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers."

Y.

YATES, Edmund Hodgson, son of the late eminent actor, who was sometime lessee of the Adelphi, was born in July, 1831. His mother also was an actress of considerable reputation in her day. He is author of "My Haunts and their Frequenters," "After Office Hours," &c. He brought out in 1860 a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews the Elder." He is also the author of "Mirth and Metre" (jointly with Mr. F. E. Smedley), and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." In conjunction with the late Mr. Brough he edited "Our Miscellany," 1857–58. He holds a situation in the General Post Office, and is editor of *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel, "Broken to Harness," appeared as a serial in 1864–5. Mr. Yates is also a dramatic author, and was for six years the theatrical critic of the *Daily News*: he is also a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*.

YATES, William Holt, M.D., only son of the late Wm. Yates, Esq., of Wickersley Hall, Yorkshire, was born in 1802, and was educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh, and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1826. He is a member of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of London, and was many years Physician to the Royal Gen. Dispensary, London, and afterwards Consulting Physician to the same Institution, but retired from the active practice of his profession in 1846. Dr. Holt Yates is known as an Eastern traveller, and as the author of a work in two vols. 8vo., on "Modern History and Condition of Egypt," published in 1843.

YOLLAND, Colonel William R.E., the youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first Earl of Morley, was born in 1810. He was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and c

tained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal Engineers in 1828; rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1855, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 to 1834-5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-General (then Colonel) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed up to the year 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 to 1852, when he was transferred to the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and in the following year to Enniskillen. While acting on the Ordnance Survey he was entrusted with the preparation for publication of the Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower, in 1841; also with the compilation of "An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827-8-9;" and subsequently with the publication of the "Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the Years 1842-50, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland." At the request of Colonel Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assist. Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "Geodesy," which forms part of the "Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and still holds that appointment; and in 1856 he was selected as the Engineer Member (jointly with Colonel W. J. Smyth, R.A., and the Rev. W. Lake, whom see) of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of re-organising the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." This commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and embodied the results of their inquiries and their recommendations in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, Charlotte Mary, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, 52nd Foot, and a Magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The works attributed to her pen are "The Heir of Redclyffe;" "Hearts-ease;" "Dynevor Terrace;" "The Daisy Chain;" "The Young Step-Mother; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "The Lances of Lynwood;" "The Little Duke," &c. Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she has given £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and has devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge is also the authoress of "Marie Therese de Lamonrons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," and "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Age, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; and she has lately published a "History of Christian Names and their Derivation." She has also contributed anonymously to periodical literature.

YONGE, Charles Duke, M.A., son of the Rev. Chas. Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton,

and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. In 1849 he produced his "English and Greek Lexicon," followed in 1850 by a "Gradus," published at the request of the Head Master of Eton, and other school authorities. In 1855 and 1856 he published the two parts of his "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," which has gone through several editions. In 1857 he produced his "History of England;" and in 1858, short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederic the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method. This he followed up in 1860 by a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in 1861 by a school edition of Virgil with English notes, and by a "History of the British Navy" in 1864. Mr. Yonge has also contributed frequently to periodical literature.

YORK, His Grace the Archbishop of, The Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D., was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819. He is the son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, a gentleman of much local influence. Dr. Thomson was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Queen's Coll., Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, and was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." In 1855 he was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone; but within a few months the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, Mr. Thomson, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, was elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time. In 1858 he was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench. In 1859 he was appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and in December, 1861, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. He was promoted in 1863 to the Archiepiscopal See. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Chemical and Geographical Societies, and a Member of the Photographic Society, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford "Middle Class" Examinations. As an author he is best known by his work on Logic, "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," which is used in several Universities in this country and in America as a text-book. He has published a volume of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn; and has contributed a Life of Christ to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and other articles; besides several single reviews and pamphlets. His Grace is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. His see is of the annual value of £12,000, and his diocese includes the greater portion of Yorkshire.

YORKE, Sir Charles, G.C.B., son of the late Colonel Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, was born in 1790, and educated at Winchester. He entered the army at an early age, and served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular war, and was present at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivello, Nive, and Orthez, and the sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz: also at Waterloo. He has received the war medal with ten clasps, and is a Lieut.-General in the army. Having been appointed first to the Colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, he was transferred therefrom, in 1863, to be Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and acted as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards from 1856 to 1860.

He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted to G.C.B. in 1861.

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, a President of the Mormons, was born in the State of Vermont, U.S., about the year 1800, and was for some time a member of the Methodist connexion. He first appeared in a prominent position among the Mormons in 1844, after the death of their founder, Joseph Smith, when he held the post of "President of the Twelve Apostles." Elected by the community to succeed to the vacant office, he saw that the people of Illinois, in which State the Mormons were then settled, were hostile to that body, and accordingly planned and carried into effect that celebrated Exodus which placed the great Rocky Mountains between them and the rest of the civilized world, and led them to pitch their tents in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Young is "President" of the Mormon body by semi-annual election, or rather by a unanimous *viva voce* confirmation of the people assembled for that purpose. As head of the Mormon "Church," and *de facto* governor of the territory of Utah, he rules over a region nearly a third as large again as Great Britain and Ireland, and a population said to amount to about 100,000 souls. He and his community have occasionally been brought into disagreeable conflict with the Government of the United States.

YOUNG, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, D.C.L., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, brother of the late J. F. Young, Esq., M.D., of Kennington, was born in 1795, and educated at the Charterhouse. He entered the Heralds' College as pursuivant in 1813, and became Garter King of Arms in 1842, when he was knighted. He has been Secretary and Joint-Commissioner to several Missions for investing sovereigns with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and it is his duty, as head of the Heralds' College, or "College of Arms," to regulate all matters of public ceremonial, to proclaim officially the name, style, and titles of royal personages at coronations, funerals, and other state occasions.

YOUNG, GEORGE, Solicitor-General for Scotland, is the eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, and was born in the year 1819. He was educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1840, and appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852. Mr. Young is a Magistrate for the county of Dumfries and the city of Edinburgh; was formerly Sheriff of Inverness-shire, and subsequently of the counties of Berwick and Haddington. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected M.P. for the borough of Wigton, which he represents in the Liberal interest, and for which he was again returned at the general election in July.

YOUNG,* JOHN RADFORD, an eminent mathematician, is the son of a London merchant, and was born about the year 1802. He was almost entirely self-educated, but at an early age became acquainted with the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who detected his innate taste for mathematical science, and directed him how to cultivate it. So successfully did he follow this advice, that he was appointed, solely on the ground of merit, to the Professorship of Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. He is well known as the author of "A Course of Elementary Mathematics," and of an elaborate treatise on "The General Theory and Solution of Algebraic Equations," appended to which is a critical examination of the researches of Budan, Fourier, Sturm, and others—a work which is the most comprehensive on the subject in the English language, and has met with general acceptance among mathematicians on the Continent. He has also re-edited Dr. O. Gregory's "Mathematics for Practical Men." In 1863 he published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture, and not Antagonistic to it."

being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists on the Figure of the Earth, Miracles, &c. Professor Young discovered and published, in 1844, an independent proof of Newton's rule for Imaginary Roots.

YOUNG, SIR HENRY EDWARD FOX, KNIGHT, C.B., third son of the late Colonel Sir A. W. Young, some time Governor of Prince Edward's Isle, was born in 1810. He was Governor of Tasmania from 1854 to 1861, having formerly held the posts of Lieut.-Governor of South Australia, Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c., and a Judgeship at St. Lucia.

YOUNG, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, BART., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Young, Bart., was born in 1807, and educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He is a barrister-at-law and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cavan, for which county he sat in Parliament from 1831 to 1855. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1841, Secretary of the Treasury in 1844, Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1855 to 1859. In 1860 he was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Z.

ZAMOYSKI,* ANDREAS, COUNT, a Polish nobleman of patriotic principles, born about the year 1810, is the great-grandson of the celebrated Chancellor Zamoyski. At the time of the insurrection of 1830–1, when he was yet a very young man, he was sent to represent the National Government of Poland at the Court of Vienna, where he had some highly important interviews with Count Metternich. Of late years he became the recognised leader of the Moderate party, while his high character gained him the esteem of all patriots, whatever party they might belong to. The aspirations of the Polish gentry towards a freer development of the national life found vent, after the death of the late Czar, in the formation and proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Warsaw, to which were affiliated other similar societies throughout the kingdom. Of this society Count Zamoyski was chosen President. The Russian Government dreading the influence of this society, sought a pretext for suppressing it and getting rid of its leader. In 1862 the Russian Viceroy having asked for the opinion of the nobles as to the best means of promoting the prosperity of the country, Zamoyski, who was commissioned to be their spokesman, declared, among other things, that his fellow-citizens were of opinion that the provinces of ancient Poland, which had been incorporated with the Russian empire, should be restored to the kingdom of Poland as created in 1815, and that such had been the original desire of the Czar Alexander I. For returning this answer the Agricultural Society was suppressed and the Count arrested in Warsaw, Sept. 1862, and taken under escort to St. Petersburg, to give an explanation of his "illegal" conduct. He had an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, and was ordered immediately to go abroad, since which period he has resided for the most part in Paris. On hearing of his arrest and transportation to St. Petersburg, his Countess fell ill and died. His palace in Warsaw was sacked by the Russians in the following summer (on the false allegation that its inmates had been concerned in an attempt on General Berg's life), and his eldest son was banished to Siberia.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following names were received too late for insertion in their proper places in the body of the work.

ÁRNASON,* JÓN, is the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, 17th August, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for his elementary education. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Sveinbjörn Egilsson, then Rector of the College. Arnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself a thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed Keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend, Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, called "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the Appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland" (1862). But the work on which his fame chiefly rests, is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled, "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862–4, 2 vols.). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared, in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends," &c.

B.

BELCREDI,* COUNT RICHARD, an Austrian statesman, is of an ancient noble family, and was born Feb. 12, 1823. He has been rapidly successful as a public man. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and promoted in the following year to the post of governmental chief in that province. May of 1863 found him a Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of the 27th May, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him at the same time the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable adminstrative talent and great powers of work, and it has generally been admitted that during his two years' administration in Bohemia he has been upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs.

BENTLEY,* ROBERT, F.L.S., &c., an eminent botanist, was born about the year 1820, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Professor of Botany at King's College, London, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and he was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical College of London,

Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. He is known as the author of "A Manual of Botany," and has been a frequent contributor to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

BOGARDUS,* JAMES, mechanician, was born in Catskill, New York, March 14th, 1800, where at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became a skilful workman, a good dye-sinker, and engraver. His first invention was an eight-day three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute. One of these clocks has been in good running order for more than thirty years without cleaning; they are used as regulators by watchmakers. He next invented an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial-wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "Ring Flyer," for cotton spinning, now in general use. In 1829 he invented the Eccentric Mill, which differs from all other mills; the grinding stones or plates running the same way with nearly equal speed. In 1831 he invented an engraving machine, which cut the steel dye for the gold medal of the American Institute, and engraved many beautiful medallions; and also another machine for transferring bank-note plates. In 1832 he invented and patented a Dry Gas-meter, and for this received the gold medal from the American Institute; he improved it in 1836 by giving a rotary motion to the machinery, thereby overcoming the difficulties which had appeared in the original meter. Being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspaper a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted the challenge, and made a medallic engraving machine, which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This machine engraved a portrait of the Queen, dedicated to herself by her own request; it also engraved a portrait of Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished persons. He now contracted with a company in London to construct a machine for engine-turning which not only copied all kinds of machine-engraving, but engraved what the machine itself could not again imitate; as also a machine for transferring bank-note plates, and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English Government for the best plan of manufacturing postage stamps, and out of twenty-six hundred applicants, his plan was one of those to which a prize was awarded. After visiting France and Italy, Mr. Bogardus returned to New York in 1840. He then invented a machine for pressing glass, now in common use; also a machine for shirring india-rubber fabrics, and for cutting india-rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the Drilling Machine, and improved and adapted the Eccentric Mills for a great variety of purposes. In 1848 he invented and patented a planetary horse-power and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. In 1847 he put in execution his long-cherished idea of iron buildings, by constructing his factory in New York entirely of iron. This building, five stories high and ninety feet in length, was the first cast-iron building erected in America. His pyrometer is remarkable for delicacy and accuracy, simply breathing on the object, or a touch of the finger, is instantly responded to by the dial-pointer. Like several other of his inventions, no description of it has yet found its way into print.

BRUCE,* THE HON. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, G.C.B., is a younger brother of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and was subsequently called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Receiving

the diplomatic service at the usual age, his first employment was when attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington, in 1842, when the famous Ashburton treaty was negotiated. Subsequently, he was Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland for a year, and from 1847 to 1851 he was employed in various posts in South America and Egypt. Four years after this he went with his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, where he was actively employed for some years, and afterwards was sent as British Envoy to Japan. Soon after returning to England, in 1865, he was appointed to succeed Lord Lyons as British Minister at Washington. He was created K.C.B., civil division, in 1862, and promoted to G.C.B. in 1864.

BYRON,* HENRY JAMES, dramatist, son of Henry Byron, Esq., the present British Consul at Port au Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education at St. Peter's, London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas of the day, —a class of entertainment that has of late years become greatly in vogue. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," was produced at the Strand Theatre, on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858; this was speedily followed by several other equally successful pieces, conspicuous among which were the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" by two farces and a comedy from his pen, entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres now competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote, among other similar works, the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" next, for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and, at the Princess's, "Jack the Giant Killer," and other pantomimes; at the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "*Dundreary Married* and Done for;" at the Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie;" and, during the present season (1865), an original comedy, "War to the Knife." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, and was the original editor of *Fun;* he is also the author of a three-volume novel,—"Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar Magazine;* and it is said that a novel from his pen is shortly to appear in the *St. James's Magazine.* Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

C.

CHESTER,* THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM JACOBSON, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF, is of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1805. He received his early education at a Dissenting College at Homerton, but subsequently embraced Episcopalian opinions, and entered at Oxford. An account of his university career will be found *antè* under JACOBSON, p. 454. In 1848 he succeeded Bishop Hampden in the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford, which post he continued to hold until 1865, when, on his becoming Bishop of Chester, it was bestowed on the Rev. R. Payne Smith. He is patron of about fifty livings. The see is of the annual value of £4,500, and the diocese includes the county of Cheshire, with parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

COOPER,* ABRAHAM, R.A., was born in a humble condition of life in Red Lion Street, Holborn, in Sept., 1787, and was elected an Associate in the Royal Academy in 1817, and full Academician in 1820. In early life he passed much of his time among horses, and to this circumstance must be ascribed the direction which his artistic talent has always taken. His first picture was the portrait of a favourite old horse belonging to the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart. This gentleman recommended the young artist to study art, and became

his kind friend and liberal patron; but the only studio frequented by him was the stable or the grass-field, and the only books he consulted were some old numbers of the *Sporting Magazine*, a periodical long discontinued, which was illustrated with portraits of horses, drawn by Marshall, a well-known animal painter of that time. His first exhibited picture, "Tam O'Shanter," sent to the British Institution in 1814, was bought by the then Duke of Marlborough. From that year to the present, Mr. Cooper has been a constant exhibitor both at the Royal Academy and the British Institution. He is the chief "battle-painter" of the English school: among his principal pictures in which line may be pointed out:—"Blucher at the Battle of Linny," "Cromwell at Marston Moor," "Lord Arundel capturing a Turkish Standard at the Battle of Szigeth," "Lord Arthur Capel defending Colchester during the Civil War," "The Battle of Shrewsbury," "Sir William Russell at the Battle of Zurpben," "The Death of Harold," "The Battle of Assye," "The Battle of Waterloo," &c. &c. Several of these and other pictures, such as "Hawking in the Olden Time," have been engraved.

CRANWORTH, Lord.—Since the page containing the notice of Lord Cranworth was printed, his lordship has succeeded to the Lord Chancellorship, upon the resignation of Lord Westbury, in June, 1865.

D.

DENISON,* Sir William Thomas, third son of the late John Denison, Esq., of Ossington Hall, Notts, and brother of the Speaker and of Archdeacon Denison, was born in 1804. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army in 1826, in which he rose to become Lieut.-Colonel of the Engineers in 1855, and full Colonel in 1859. He held the Governorship of Tasmania from 1846 to 1854, and the Governor-Generalship of New South Wales from 1854 to 1860, when he was appointed Governor of Madras. Sir William temporarily administered the Governor-Generalship of India for the few months which intervened between the death of the Earl of Elgin in Nov., 1863, and the arrival of Sir John Lawrence in the following January.

E.

ERSKINE,* George, Colonel, son of Colonel James Erskine, C.B., 48th regiment, was born at Worthing in 1815, and educated at the Royal College of Caen and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as Ensign in the 33rd Foot in 1832; became Lieutenant in 1836, Captain in 1843, and obtained his brevet majority in 1854. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served at the battle of Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. During the progress of the latter he greatly distinguished himself on the 14th Oct., 1854, when, in command of the picket of the Light Division, he repulsed a sortie by the enemy. For the battle of Inkermann he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. in Dec., 1854. When the great volunteer army of reserve came into existence, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of that force under Col. McMurdo, whom he succeeded in 1865 in the post of Inspector-General. He obtained the rank of Colonel in the army in 1860.

F.

FARNALL,* Harry Burrard, eldest son of the late Captain H. B. Farnall, R.N., was born in 1802, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. He has held for some years the post

of a Metropolitan Inspector of Poor-Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, which arose out of the civil war in America, he administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Dep.-Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, and a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent.

G.

GLAISHER,* James, F.R.S., the well-known aëronaut, is of Scottish extraction, and was born early in the present century. He has acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist, and also for the way in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, on account of which mainly he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1865 he was chosen by her Majesty's Government to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade.

GÖSCHEN,* George Joachim, M.P., is the son of William H. Goschen Esq., a London merchant, of German extraction, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait and Dr. Goulburn, and subsequently at Oriel College, Oxford, where, however, he did not graduate, owing to certain scruples of conscience which he felt against the oaths then enforced. He has written largely on financial questions, and is known as the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He was elected M.P. for the City of London in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and, advocating strong Liberal principles in Parliament, he has taken an active part in the movement for throwing open the Universities to Dissenters, and the abolition of all religious tests. At the General Election, in July, 1865, *he was re-elected* as one of the members for the City of London, and stood at the head of the poll.

GOUNOD,* Charles, an eminent composer, who, next to Auber, is regarded as the head of the existing French lyric school. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod first became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis," then by "La Nonne Sanglante;" to these succeeded "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe;" none of these works, although all contained unquestionable marks of genius, achieved any success. Indeed, few composers who have eventually risen to great eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career to discourage their growing ambition, and their confidence in their own genius, than the author of that most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic management that they should possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every feasible chance for developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In the present instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded, and that he had good reason for the "faith within him." "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, burst upon the lovers of operatic music with all the surprise and startling effect of a meteor, which rapidly illumined all Europe with its brilliancy. What rendered this effect the more dazzling was the fact that, although Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was regarded as worthy the theme, until Gounod's charming opera claimed the admiration of the

whole musical community. It would exceed our limits to describe in detail the triumphant progress of this great work in the various capitals of Europe: suffice it to say, that almost every prima donna deemed the part of Margaret worthy of her highest ambition. M. Gounod is also the composer of "La Reine de Saba," a very fine work, and of "Mirelle," which latter opera was represented in London, in the season of 1864, as "Mirella," and found many enthusiastic admirers. A former work of the author, a comic opera, founded on Molière's "Médecin malgré lui," was also reproduced in London in the same year by the English Opera Company, under the title of "The Mock Doctor," with success. M. Gounod is said to be now engaged in other operatic compositions of importance; he has also written some admirable Church music. His style is characterized by abundant evidences of his profound knowledge of the most abstruse points of the science of music; he delights in new combinations, and revels in exhibiting a trite theme or phrase in an entirely novel and often startling aspect. His command of the resources of the orchestra is wonderful, and in some of its effects his instrumentation may be said to be unparalleled. M. Gounod, who is unmarried, and is about the middle age, resides at Paris.

H.

HARTINGTON,* Marquis of, Spencer Compton Cavendish, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, was born in 1833, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. In March, 1857, he was elected M.P. for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest, and in March, 1863, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. This post, however, he exchanged in the following month for that of Under-Secretary for War, in which capacity it has devolved upon his lordship in the House of Commons to be the exponent of the Ministerial measures respecting the arrangements of the army and its cost.

J.

JOHNSON,* Andrew, President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. At four years of age he lost his father, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for a loan of a book which he had often heard read aloud. By perseverance he soon learned to read in the hours which succeeded his daily toil. On completing his apprenticeship in 1824, he went to Laurens Courthouse, S. Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He got work at Greenville, Tennessee; remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterwards went still further westward, but eventually settled at Greenville, and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, but, under the instructions of his wife, he learned writing and cyphering, and other branches of education after his labours for the day were over. The first office which he held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828; re-elected in 1829; and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature

ture, when he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only fail, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt: for so doing he was defeated at the next election, in 1837. He became a candidate again in 1839, when, many of the evils he had predicted having been fully demonstrated, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, canvassing a large portion of the State, and confronting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was conspicuous and active in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, after another active contest. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the Autumn of 1864, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and thus succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of the former, in April, 1865. It would be now premature to express any opinion as to his qualifications to fill the important office that has, through a great national calamity, fallen to his lot to undertake. It may be sufficient to state that he is an energetic abolitionist—although a convert from a directly opposite opinion,—and a stern opponent of the rebellion and its chief promoters; it must be admitted, at the same time, that his attitude towards foreign Governments has not been characterized, up to the present time (July, 1865) by any other than a friendly demeanour.

K.

KAUFMANN,* General, Governor of Lithuania, is one of those soldiers who owe their advancement to natural talent and the force of character. Having completed his education at the Military School for Engineers, he departed for the Caucasus, where he took a distinguished part in many expeditions, successively obtaining all the ranks up to that of General. His last campaign against the mountaineers procured for him the post of chief of the field officers under General Mouravieff. His tact and conciliatory disposition pointed him out during the Crimean war as a fit officer to settle with the English General Williams the conditions of capitulation at Kars. Since the campaign in Asia Minor, the Grand Duke Nicolas, Inspector-General of the Engineers, appointed him chief of his staff, a position from which he was advanced to the direction of the Minister of War's office. The army having to be reorganised General Kaufmann soon showed that he understood the difficult task intrusted to him, and to him, conjointly with the Minister of War, Milutine, must be assigned the credit of framing the new rules which have regenerated the Russian army. In 1865 he replaced General Mouravieff as Governor of Lithuania.

KENT,* Charles, poet and journalist, born in London, Nov., 1823, was educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges; and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1859. He is the author, among other works, of "Aletheia," of "Dreamland," and other Poems; of "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses," reprinted in the Tales from Blackwood; of "Cabinet Pictures," under the *nom de plume* of Mark Rochester; and of "Foot-prints on the Road," a work included in the "Select Library of Popular Authors." Mr. Kent became, in 1863, proprietor of *The Sun* evening newspaper, of

which he continues to be the editor. He has also been a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, *Blackwood's*, *Household Words*, and other well-known periodicals.

L.

LAWSON,* JAMES ANTHONY, Q.C., LL.D., Attorney-General for Ireland, is a gentleman of Irish birth and parentage. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, when he was appointed Law Adviser of the Crown in Ireland. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's ministry, in 1859, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and succeeded Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865. He was elected M.P. for Portarlington, at the General Election in July, the same year.

LOGAN,* SIR WILLIAM EDMOND, an eminent geologist, of Scottish extraction, was born in 1798, and was educated at Montreal and the University of Edinburgh. He entered the public service in the colonies at an early age, and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, about the year 1840 was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, a post in which his scientific knowledge was turned by him to good account. He received the honour of knighthood in 1856, and in 1862 was one of the jurors in the Scientific Department of the Great Exhibition.

LEIGHTON,* FREDERICK, A.R.A., was born at Scarborough Dec. 3, 1830. He early evinced a passion for painting, and his first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome when he was about 12 years of age. In the following year he entered as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin, after which he prosecuted his studies in general education at Frankfort. The winter of 1845–6 was spent in Florence, and it was then first decided by his father that he should take to painting as a profession—a decision that was materially influenced by the favourable opinion expressed by Hiram Power, the American sculptor, of his son's drawings. After resuming his general studies for a time at Frankfort, between 1846 and 1848, he proceeded to Brussels, where he painted his first finished picture, representing Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. He next visited Paris, copying in the Louvre and attending a life-school. Returning to Frankfort, he became for about three years a pupil of E. Steinle, of Vienna (one of the school of Overbeck), in whose studio he worked under his direction. Among the pictures painted by him at this period was the large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." Part of the next three winter seasons were passed by Mr. Leighton in diligent study at Rome, where he executed his large picture of "Cimabue," representing the triumphant procession, through the streets of Florence, of that painter's picture of the "Madonna." This fine work of art, when exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855, made a powerful impression on the London public, coming as it did from a native artist, unknown in England, and was at once purchased by the Queen. Every succeeding work of the painter was regarded with much interest until the appearance of "Dante in Exile" on the walls of the Royal Academy in the season of 1864—a picture deemed by many almost equal to his "Cimabue." During the four years which followed the exhibition of this last-named work, Mr. Leighton resided in Paris, aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Henry, and other eminent French painters. In 1856 was exhibited at the Royal Academy his "Triumph of Music"—Orpheus redeeming his wife from Hades. The following are the titles of his subsequently exhibited pictures: "The Fisherman and the Syren," "Scene from Romeo and Juliet" (1858); "Looking at the Autumn Fields" (1859); "Capri—Sunrise"

(1860); "Paolo and Francesca," "A Dream," and "Lieder ohne Wörte" (1861); "Odalesque," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "Michael Angelo Nursing his Dying Servant" (1862); "Ahab and Jezebel," "A Girl Feeding Peacocks," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," and an "Italian Crossbowman" (1863); and, in addition to "Dante," already mentioned, "Golden Hours" in 1864. His most notable pictures exhibited at the Academy in 1865 were "Helen of Troy," "David," and "The Mother and Child." He has executed many drawings for book illustrations; among which may be specially mentioned his Designs for George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." It has been said by a judicious critic that "whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in greater or perhaps equal degree by the attribute of style; that is to say, as preserved on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools, especially that of Venice." —(*Illustrated London News.*)

M.

MOORE,* Thomas, an eminent botanist, born early in the present century, is well known as the author of "Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon" (1844), "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland—Nature Printed" (1856), "Handbook of British Ferns," "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants," and "Index Filicum" (1857), "Ferns and Allied Plants" (1859), "Life Melodies" (1861), and of the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles" (1862).

MURRAY,* John, claims a place in this volume as head of the well-known publishing house in Albemarle Street which bears his name. He is the son of the late Mr. John Murray, —the "My Murray" of Byron,—and was born about the year 1810. He received his early education at the Charter-house under the late Dr. Russell. On leaving school he was actively employed as assistant to his father, on whose death he inherited the principal portion of the business which his father had conducted for so many years with such success.

R.

ROUHER,* Eugène, a French Statesman, was born in 1813, studied jurisprudence, and was admitted a member of the Bar of Riom, in 1838. After the Revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Puy-de-Dôme; he continued to represent the same department in the Legislative Assembly (1849). His career as a minister began when he was appointed Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic, Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned in July, 1851. At the time of the *coup d'état* he was re-appointed to his former office, which, however, he soon exchanged for that of Vice-President of the Council of State. He was nominated to the Senate in June, 1856, and became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, in Feb. 3, 1855. It was in this capacity that he negotiated with Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed in 1860 by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. On the death of M. Billault, he succeeded to the latter's office of Minister of State, Oct., 1863, which he now (1865) continues to hold. Since then he has been, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers" whose duty it is "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly."

S.

SAINTON-DOLBY,* Madame. This eminent contralto singer, who, we be-

lieve, was born in London, about 1820, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils ever enrolled in that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by t lyric stage, that she might deve her talents exclusively to the ill tration of our national music, and the interpretation of the sublı works in oratorio of Handel and other great masters. In the one in the other, Miss Dolby was allowed to be without a rival; in both sides of her art-practice, great declamatory power, and conscientious desire to give ev note and every word their exact due were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete, as being thought, but erroneously, incompatible with brilliancy of execution. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the eminent violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its truthful power, pathos, and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady and well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics.

SANTLEY,* Charles, an eminent barytone singer, was born at Liverpool. After receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, he proceeded to Italy, there to complete his professional training. He made his *début* as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden Opera-house during the Pyne-Harrison management. His first great success, however, was in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. The impression he created in this character was so favourable that he at once took rank as one of the most effective barytones of th a subsequent career has been one of continued success, especially from the time he exclusively attached himself to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as it is for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the wer portion it displays the rich alities of the *basso profondo*. In unod's opera of "Faust," Mr. ntley has played, during the same ason, the parts of Valentin and phistopheles, both with triumph t success. Perhaps no barytone o cent times has so rapidly establishe mself in public favour, as well her on the Continent, as Mr. Santley ose merits as an actor are nearl great as his vocal accomplish ments.

SHERIDAN,* Philip Henry General in the United States Army was born in the State of Ohio, i 1831. He was educated at Wes Point, and was admitted into th Military Academy in 1848, where h graduated in 1853. Entering th U.S. Artillery, he saw some servic in Texas, where he showed grea ability and energy. In 1855 we fin him serving as Lieutenant in Oregon and in the same year he sailed fo San Francisco, in command of a escort to the expedition for survey ing the proposed branch of the Pacif Railway between San Francisco an the Columbia river. This work don he continued in command of a body troops among the Indian tribes, unt 1861, when he was promoted to th rank of Captain, and on the breakin out of the civil war was appointe Quartermaster of the army organizin in South-Western Missouri. In 18 he became Chief Quartermaster the Western Department, and subs quently Colonel of the 2nd Michiga Volunteer Cavalry, in which capaci he cut the railroads south of Corint In June of that year he defeated tw separate forces of cavalry at Baldw and Guntown, and in the follow

month gained fresh laurels at Boonesville, for which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, when he took the command of the third division of the army of Ohio. Here he distinguished himself by the defence of Louisville, and on the 30th of Dec. following in the engagement on the banks of Stone River, for which he was promoted to be Major-General. He was subsequently engaged at Chickamauga, where he had his horse killed under him. In April, 1864, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac, and in the following May he defeated the Southern forces under Stuart, at Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy. In June he set out on a cavalry expedition into the heart of the rebel country, where he repulsed his opponents, and entirely defeated Early in several engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. He was subsequently appointed to the chief command of the cavalry, which branch of the Federal forces, under his able and energetic direction, acquired an efficiency and gained a reputation that it had never borne before. After the capture of Staunton, he pressed on to Columbia, laying waste the country in every direction. On the 30th of March, 1865, he gained the battle of the Five Forks, compelled the rebels to evacuate Petersburgh and Richmond, and finally defeated Lee near Amelia Court House, who surrendered to him on the 9th of April.

SMITH,* Sir Montagu Edward, Knt., eldest son of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Bideford, Devon, was born in 1809, and educated at the Grammar School at Bideford. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in November, 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He represented the borough of Truro in Parliament, as a Liberal Conservative, from April, 1859, to February, 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood.

SMITH,* *Rev. Robert Payne*, M.A., born about 1819, was educated in Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was Scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, obtaining also the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin catalogue of the Syriac MSS. belonging to that library. He has also edited and translated the works of St. Cyril, of Alexandria,—extant only in Syriac,—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and he has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Mr. Smith is now engaged (1865) in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical criticism. He is known as being a profound Hebraist, and an excellent Arabic scholar. His "Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah" (1862) amply displays his erudition. He is engaged to contribute a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work that is to appear under the auspices of the Speaker. Mr. Smith was appointed in August, 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the Bishopric of Chester.

SPENCE,* James, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, born about the year 1808, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1832. In 1849 he became Fellow of the same. He either is, or has been, Lecturer on Surgery at the Surgical Hall, and on Clinical Surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary and Lock Hospital. He is a Member of the Harveian and other Societies; and has contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* several papers on professional subjects.

In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. David Maclagan.

TOOLE,* JOHN LAURENCE, Comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the once celebrated civic toast-master, was born in the City of London, 12th March, 1830. After being educated at the City of London School, he became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but soon quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having become smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the profession which he was ultimately destined to adopt were soon recognized. He at length found a favourable opportunity for appearing, by way of trial, before a public audience on the occasion of a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having passed this ordeal with complete success, he determined, under the advice of friends, to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. C. Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved such success as to place the chances of his eventual popularity beyond a doubt. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement for the St. James's Theatre, London, then under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and there sustained a variety of characters in low comedy, to the increasing satisfaction of the public. An engagement with his old manager, Mr. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, next followed; and, finally, when the New Adelphi Theatre was opened by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole was engaged by him as a leading comedian, and there he continues to hold his own as a public favourite. His style of acting is characterized by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate, such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama called "Through Fire and Water."

THE END.

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